THIS PAPER CONTAINS
22 Pages

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

FIRST PART.
Pages 1-8

VOL. XXIII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. M. HIGH & CO.'S

GRAND REMOVAL SALE.

We are now making strenuous efforts to close out our entire stock of goods before moving to our mammoth new stores. Our departments are somewhat broken, yet there still remain great inducements to bargain seekers, and to facilitate our removal on or about September 10th, this month will be one long to be remembered in Dry Goods history. Prices are way down; cost price a thing of the past. 50c on the dollar, and even 25c on the dollar will satisfy us for many things.

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

1 lot Remnants Colored India Mull, regular 15c goods, 2 to 8 yard lengths, at 7 1-2c yard.

250 pieces Standard Dress Prints, worth 7 1-2c everywhere, at 4c a yard.

3,000 yards Manchester and Imperial Challies, light, medium and dark grounds, at 3 3-4c; price before 8c.

50 dozen extra large size Huck Towels, 25c has been the price all along, now to go at 15c each.

We have thrown in with our 50c lot of Ladies' Muslin Underwear, some garments slightly soiled from being used in show window, worth $1 to $1.75 each, choice now 50c a garment.

1,500 yards fine White Check Nainsook at 5c a yard.

20 pieces White Apron Lawns, revered and tucked, at only 9c a yard.

290 fine Gloria Silk, 26-inch Umbrellas, at 75c each.

Special offering of Umbrellas at 83c, $1.19, $1.29 and $1.73.

1 lot Ladies' Muslin Underwear, Gowns, Chemise, Drawers and Skirts, worth $1.75 to $3 a garment; choice now 98c each.

The genuine Cuticura Soap at 10c cake.

1,000 dozen Tailor Buttons, all colors, at 5c a dozen.

Colgate's White Wing Soap at 58c a dozen.

1 lot Remnants French Challies, 2 to 10 yard lengths, worth 65c a yard; now as long as they last at 25c a yard.

Special sale of 10 pieces Black Dress Silks, some in lot worth $1.65 a yard, now at 96c.

1 lot Colored Silk Crepons, all shades, at 79c, cut from $1.25 a yard.

Small lot of Figured China Dress Silks, dark grounds; former price $1, now 59c.

At 33c, a lot of solid-colored Surahs, never offered for less than 65c.

20 pieces dark ground, Figured Organdies at 20c, worth 35c.

7 pieces Bleached Table Damask, regular worth 75c a yard, now 39c.

11 pieces Turkey Red Table Damask, oil colors, at 23c a yard.

All of our Lining Cambrics at 5c a yard.

23 dozen Ladies' Laundried Shirt Waists at 50c each.

Delayed order of Lace Curtains, just in, at 50c on the dollar.

Special lot of Ladies' Blazers, worth $4 to $7.50; choice now $2.50.

50 pieces Cotton Checks at 4 1-2c yard.

2 cases Dress Ginghams, medium dark ground, at 9¾c, worth 12½c yard.

50 pieces fine Satines, dark grounds, worth 15c, at 7½c a yard.

20 pieces figured Lawns at 1c a yard.

1,000 pairs Ladies' Dongola Kid Button Boots, hand-turned, worth $3.75, at $2 a pair.

J. M. High & Co.'s own fast black Hose, at 43c a pair.

1 lot ladies' lisle thread Hose, worth 65c, at 45c a pair.

Misses' spring heel Kid Button Shoes, worth $2.25, now at $1.15 a pair.

250 pieces Gros Grain Ribbons, all colors, 5, 7, 9 and 12 lines, worth as much as 25c, now 7½c a yard.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

46-48-50 WHITEHALL ST.

Arrival of Magnificent Fall Goods

—AT—

M. RICH & BROS.

Our magnificent new stock of Fall Goods is coming in daily. We have undoubtedly the grandest assortment of Carpets, in designs exclusively prepared for us, ever brought south. We have picked out the choicest goods to be found in the markets of England, France and America. Our present display has never been equaled before in the southern states. As usual

Moderate Prices Always Prevail.

Splendid Goods at Reduced Prices.

We must have more room for the incoming stock; therefore, the remnant of last season's goods can be bought now at greatly reduced prices. We offer

REMARKABLE BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

We do not wish to carry over any of our summer stock. Take advantage of our cut prices.

DRAPERY AND BRIC-A-BRAC DEPARTMENTS.

These departments are crowded with lovely novelties. We have the newest and fairest things in the world. We carry no old stock. Everything is new, unique and beautiful. Our Art Department has been transformed into a bower of beauty---a dream of art.

Our Mr. D. Rich is now in New York, selecting a general stock in Dry Goods, Laces, Underwear, Silks, Linens, etc., for the fall. Our new stock in these goods will be unsurpassably grand. Due announcement of coming novelties will be made.

M. Rich & Bros.,
54 and 56 Whitehall St.,
14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 E. Hunter St.

DO YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY?

We Can Save You From 10 to 15 Per Cent

OUR ASSORTMENT OF

HARD-WOOD MANTELS, TILE HEARTHS AND GRATES

Plain and Ornamental Gas Fixtures

IS THE LARGEST SOUTH!

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WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD.

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2½ MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

STRICTURE PERMANENTLY removyd without pain or cutting, or caustics, or any interruption of business.

NERVOUS DISEASES, Diseases of the Sexual System, Urinary, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Impotence, Spermatorrhœa, Syphilis, Seminal Losses.

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Do you want mere Talk or Prices?

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Do you want mero Talk or Prices?

Lower Prices Than Elsewhere on Everything.

Bargain Prices (Not Mere Talk.)

5,000 yards figured Lawns, 2½c yard.
5,000 yards Challis, at 2½c yard.
4,500 yards double width Wash Goods, 5c yard.

Only One to a Customer!
UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS,
25c.

Embroidery and Lace Remnants at half price.
50 dozen Silk Mitts, 15c pair.
100 dozen extra length Silk Mitts, 19c pair.
4,000 yards Surah Silk at 25c yard.
2,500 yards Toweling Crash, 4c yard.

Double Width
Gray and Blue
BATISTE,
8c Per Yard.

10,000 yards fine black wool Dress Goods reduced as follows: All 75c black goods now 50c; all $1 black goods, now 75c.

5,000 yards black, all-wool Serge at 48c per yard, 40 inches wide.

1,000 yards Satin-stripe and Rhadame Black Wool Goods, 40 inches wide at 50c, tomorrow only.

Don't delay a moment. These black goods bargains will not wait for you.

ADVANCE SALE
—OF—
Fine Worsted Dress Goods,
Including Wool Plaids,
At 19c Per Yard.

New dotted Swisses for dresses and puff bosom waists and shirts at 33c yard.

1,500 yards good Bedticking at 7c.
Mosquito Netting at 45c bolt.
Fine fast black Hose, 10c.

33⅓ Per Cent Off
—ON—
FINE PARASOLS,
MAKING ALL
$3 Parasols Only $2.

New lot fine French Corsets at 50c.
Choice of finest Shirt Waists, $1.
Large Feather Dusters at 48c.
Children's Sunbonnets, 15c.
Lubin's Baby Powder, 19c.
Fine solid color Satines at 10c.
Pear's Soap, 9c.
Fine Sanitary toilet Soap, at 4c.
Nickel-plated Cuspidors, 21c.

BARGAIN SPECIALTIES.

Ink 4c, Mucilage 4c, Shoe Blacking 3c, Shoe Dressing 10c, choice Flavoring Extracts 9c, Tacks, 6 papers for 10c; 12 bars Laundry Soap for 25c, Sapolio 8c, Clothes Pins, 3 dozen for 5c; good Hair Brushes 25c, Tooth Brushes 10c, large Whisk Brooms 10c, Trays 9c.

TOILET REQUISITES.
Ammonia, very large bottles, 10c.
Tetlow's Swandown Powder, 13c.

3-piece Japanned Tin Water Sets at $1.48, 8-piece Glass Water Sets at $1.25, Tailor and Sewing Tables at $1.24, Japanese Teapots 14c, Brass Cuspidors 48c, finely decorated Wash Bowls and Pitchers at $1.48, Dust Pans 10c, Coffee Mills 48c, Boy's 10x24 Wagons at 98c, Blacking Cases $1.24, Ice Coolers at $1.38, large Hammers at 12c.

Chinese Camphor,
10c Box.
50c Sponges for 25c.
Knife Boxes 9c.

MILLINERY CLOSING OUT.

All Hats at half price. $5 Hats now $2.50. $2 Hats now $1. Choice of all our $5 Trimmed Hats for Monday morning only, at $2.50.

We are now selling out all Millinery Goods to make room. Nothing spared. Come at once.

Fine Straw Hats for boys at 24c.

Choice lot of Flowers and Wreaths, Monday only, at 25c; former price 50c and 75c.

Everything less than cost at The Fair to make room. One-price, plain figures. A child buys as safely as a man. THE FAIR, 74, 76 and 78 Whitehall St.

THE LITTLE TEACHER.

I remember her so well, as she looked the first day I entered the school—the pale face, made still paler by the black mourning which she wore, the lines of care which sorrow had wrought, and the expression of firmness which seemed to linger about her mouth.

Among all the sorrows left by war in that desolated little town, hers was the saddest. At home I had heard her story. The old home in which she lived, alone with her mother, had been one of gaiety and wealth. The only sister of three older brothers, she was the pet of a household which for miles around was noted for its hospitality.

Among the many visitors who were always welcome in the home was Paul Brandon, one of her brother's college friends.

Coming at first to see her brothers, he had found a greater charm, and subsequent visits were made by love under the cloak of friendship. Where there were so many eyes, the disguise was soon perceived, and long before Paul had even admitted to himself that he came more to see Mary than her brothers, the little maiden had been mercilessly teased by the whole family. But though they teased, Paul had no lack of silent encouragement, and one day when he left for his distant home, he left as the avowed lover of Mary Martin.

When the betrothal had been made public, and after several more protracted visits to the Martin home had been made by Paul, a day was set for the wedding. In the meantime more potent spells had been at work than this little every day tale of romance, and before the time for the wedding came round, a line of bayonets bristled between the two homes, the Martin boys had marched to the front, and Paul had enlisted with the enemy.

There was no direct break between them, but when her youngest brother was brought home from the first great battle, dead, with his company's flag wrapped around his body and the joy for the great victory was gloomed by death, in a sister's anguish she felt that her lover was more than an enemy, and he could but accept in silence the letter which came to him through the lines from the home where he had been ever welcome—written by the bier of his dearest friend. And after the letter was sent, Mary sat down and cried her eyes almost out—but never wavered from what she had written.

So four long years passed. Once, in battle, Paul and Arthur Martin met, hand to hand. And the comrades of neither ever understood why they flinched and turned pale that once in all their fighting. It was in a breastwork attack, and by an instant, but tacit consent, they sprang back and turned in opposite directions.

When all was over, and the remnants came marching home, there were three green graves in the old cemetery, and three soldier brothers lay sleeping side by side. And before the winter had passed, the father joined his boys, and Mary and her mother were alone.

It was then that a letter came from the north, asking if Paul might come. He pleaded earnestly; but with her sorrow fresh in her memory she felt that she could not give her hand across those graves, and no answer ever went.

It is then that I first remember her, as she would go by in her daily walk to and from her school. She had begun the battle for life bravely, and had opened a school, and those who had known her in better days, admired her brave little heart, and her school was soon full.

It was with all the enthusiasm of a boy of eight years that I loved her, and on her almost daily walks to the cemetery I was her constant companion. The entrance to the confederate burying grounds was under a large arch, over which ran a profusion of vines, and across the arch in bold letters was the legend "Tread Softly O'er Our Fallen Heroes." Every spring, on the day set apart for Memorial Day, the grounds were strewn with all the blossoms that the season gave, as to the muffled notes of the "Dead March" the whole population of the little town came to the foot of the tall shaft which crowned the highest knoll to commemorate the fallen dead.

After her mother, her heart lay in those graves. No hand but hers ever kept out the encroaching weeds from that lot, and in the spring, when the cedars and pines took on a greener hue, and the trailing vines with renewed freshness ran rank and wild over the head-stones and tombs around, that lot was the greenest, and the sod which grew there was the freshest and softest to be seen in all the rolling space of the soldiers' graves.

To help her in this work, to carry her flowers and bring her water from the well to sprinkle the grass and shrubs, was to me a work of love. Late in the evening we would stay. Then, when the long summer day would begin to close around the horizon with its dusky gray, I would watch her as she gathered up her wrap and little basket of tools, and as I would look at the soft girlish face, so chastened and subdued, but so beautiful withal, with the lines of grief merged into the peace of a divine submission to her Father's will, as we would walk silently back through the cemetery between the overgrown grasses of neglected lots, I would put my hand in hers, and it seemed as if I were walking with a spirit among spirits.

In the spring of 1868 the memorial services had been unusually solemn and elaborate. On this occasion a northern gentleman, since the war a true friend to the south, had been invited to attend, and speak in memory of those whose valor he had before taken occasien to eulogise. With him came a few friends. The party had arrived at noon, and proceeded directly to the cemetery, where in speaking and other services the day had been far spent.

When the sun was almost set, and all the great crowd were well on their way home, I walked quietly down the path to Miss Mary's lot, well knowing that there I would find the quiet little figure of my teacher. She was absobed in her thoughts and did not hear my step; so I took my seat on a marble railing, to wait until she was ready to go home. To me the saddest pilgrimage of all the day was that to those three graves; for there, after every one else was gone, and when the sound of the dirge, blow from the band, was faint in the distance, the slight girlish figure would linger, and over the graves which contained her loved ones would pray to the God of battles for strength to abide in submission the fiat of His will, even though its iron had entered her soul.

The spot and the twilight had become to me so associated with her and her sorrow, as I sat and watched her white fingers deftly twining the vines over the head-stones, or pulling weeds from the grassy walks, that any interruption seemed almost an intrusion.

The slanting rays of the sunset were casting long shadows from the maple trees, and marking broad shafts of red through the dust which filled the air, when across the ray which fell in a broad space between the two trees behind me came a shadow. I turned in some surprise, and saw before me a young man in whom I recognized one of the northern guests.

"Can you tell me, my little man," he said, resting his hand on my shoulder, "who that lady is?"

"That is Miss Mary," I answered, "but she must not be spoken to now."

"And why?" he asked.

"Because she is alone with her dead," I replied, for she used to say those words to me when I would want to help her in her work. "No, dear," she would say, "it is my own work, and I would rather be left alone with my dead."

At this, with a look of sadness and pity on his face, he stepped softly past me and walked across the lawn to where she was sitting, with the soft light of the setting sun touching her golden hair and illuminating her sweet, fair face.

She did not see him until he spoke to her; and then, with a quick glance, she half rose, but sank down again and bowed her head.

I could hear him speaking rapidly as he bent over her, but she only held her head against the railing and would not look up. I saw him take her hand, and raising her up, look into her face. Then she broke down, and resting her head on his shoulder, cried as if her heart would break.

And as he stood with his arm around her, sadly, but with the happiest expression on his face, somehow, I felt as if all was well; so I went down to them and softly touched her hand.

At my touch she raised her head from his shoulder, and oh, such a sweet smile she gave me. Then turning to him, she said:

"This is my little sweetheart, Paul. Are you jealous?"

He laughed, and then bent over and kissed her, and she stooped and kissed me. And so we walked home together—she between us, and he holding one hand and I the other.

The wedding was held at the old home place, and all the school was invited. In her plain white dress she looked as pure and unsullied as a flower, and never had I seen her face so beautiful. The traces of the years of care were there, but the contrast only heightened the effect.

And after the ceremony was over, and she had told us all good-bye, she bent over and kissed me, saying, with tears in her eyes, "But I love you best, my little knight, and will remember you always."

But this was all many years ago, and I love to hear of her, more matronly now, and bearing on her face the sympathetic touches of a mother's love, as she moves in the world which surrounds her, and making it brighter to those across whose pathway her life lines have fallen.

The graves on the slope are still green in the spring, and every Memorial Day, as the years run on their course, when the crowd, which is less reverent and more noisy now thon of old, has celebrated the day with speeches and salvos of guns, and has followed the band back to the city of the living, now a city indeed, I love to watch the same hands, still deft and nimble, train the vines up the shaft which has supplanted the small headstones, the setting sun still falls with its alchemic light on her hair, now streaked with gray, as she prays to the same God who sustained her through her years of sorrow to bring her at last with her loved ones to the same goal of all her earthly hopes, whither the spirits of those over whose grades she bends her head, have preceeded her.

And by her side, as she bends her head in prayer, stands one who bears her name, and on whose face her old expression rests. In that resemblance lies for me the realization of one, at least, of my childhood's sweetest dreams.

MAX HALIFAX.

HER PORTRAIT.

On the death watch!

All night long tramping wearily up and down the jail corridor in front of the cell in which was confined the condemned murderer, ever now and then stopping and going inside to see that the prisoner was all right.

Thursday night! Friday James Charlton would be hanged. There was no hope. Everything had been done, but all in vain. No respite, no reprieve, no pardon. All the influence and wealth of his family could not save him.

He had killed his man and he must die.

As I tramp—tramp—tramp—up and down, up and down the corridor it seems that each step I make brings Charlton nearer the gallows.

Presently the pale face of the condemned murderer appears at the door of his cell.

"Come here, Burnsides," he called to me, "I want you to talk to me."

"All right, Jim," said I, "what is it?"

"Burnsides, this is awful—awful! Think of it. I'm no monster. I did not kill Claiborne for nothing. Listen! I loved a woman, and she loved me in return. We were to have been married within less than a week from the time that I am now condemned to be hung, Claiborne came between us. He was as treacherous as an Indian, and acted in a mean, underhanded way, and caused the love of the woman who loved me to turn to hate. I confronted him with his treachery, and he laughed in my face. I shot him like a dog, and I would do it again if I was hung ten thousand times and you would, too, Burnsides. And I am to be hung for killing him—and tomorrow. Oh, it's awful."

He covered his face with his hands as if to shut out the awful visions which rose up before him. Then recovering himself he went on:

"I have heard of men who have killed men being haunted, haven't you? But his treacherous face never haunts me. His ghost, even, would not have countenance enough to face me."

He turned and walked the full length of his cell and back again and stood for some time gazing at the floor, in deep reflection.

With a quick start he looked up and said to me:

"Burnsides, will you do me a favor? I'm to be hung tomorrow and it's the last thing I will ever ask you to do for me."

"Certainly, I will," said I, "what is it?"

"Do you know where I once lived? Where my heartbroken mother and sister now live?" he asked.

"Yes," I replied.

"Well, when you are off duty in the morning will you go down there and ask my sister to look in my trunk and send me the picture—a woman's picture—which she will find in a simple plush case? I want to see it before I am hung."

"I'll do it," I said, "sure."

"Now, don't forget it. I wouldn't miss seeing that picture for the world. Say, Burnsides, it's the picture of the woman I love, the woman I was to have married, and I have not seen her since that awful day that I shot Claiborne."

Tramp, tramp, tramp all night long by the murderer's cell, till at last a streak of gray in the east tells the coming of James Charlton's last day of earth.

It was but a simple plush case in which Charlton's much prized picture was confined. But fearing the higher authorities might object to its going in the murderer's cell, I took it from the case and handed it to him.

He grasped it with eager delight, kissing it a thousand times, and finally burst into tears.

Another of the prison guards was standing gazing at him with open-mouthed astonishment.

"He loves that picture," said I as we walked away.

"It's all that's left him of her," the guard replied.

Outside the preparations for the hanging were going on. The reporters and preachers were already on hand, but no one had been admitted yet to Charlton's cell. I was assisting the guard in keeping back the enterprising young newspaper men.

Out of the throng came an aged and dignified gentleman who, it was easy to tell, was a clergyman. "I want to go to Mr. Charlton's cell. I want to pray with him," said he speaking to the guard.

"Well sir, this way," said the guard.

The great host followed, and pressed up to the door of the cell.

A terrible sight met their gaze.

Lying across the floor, with swollen, obtruding eyes and frightful expression of countenance, was James Charlton—dead!

Near him lay the woman's picture torn across.

The causes of his death the medical men were not long in discovering.

Some deadly drug had been absorbed in the picture and he had killed himself with it.

And so the gollows was robbed of a victim.

R. L. A.

Not Love, But 'Lasses.

From the New York Herald.

The hour was late. For ten minutes neither said a word. Then she spoke:

"We made molasses candy today."

"Y-yes," he faltered, "I'm sitting on some and can't get up."

AN OLD STORY RETOLD.

How the Wateree Was Lost on the Top of a Mountain.

From The Harrisburg Patriot.

Private Secretary Tate had a visitor the other day who has had a wonderful experience. It was Commodore Gilkeson, late of the United States navy, but now on the retired list. About twenty years ago, he says, he was an officer on the United States vessel Wateree. One clear and calm afternoon, when about thirty miles off the coast of Peru, an enormous wave was seen bearing down upon the ship. The Wateree was brought about to meet the wave, rode upon its crest, and thirty minutes later was left high and dry upon a mountain three miles back from the Peruvian coast and 1,700 feet above the level of the sea, having traveled at a rate of over sixty miles an hour. The loss of life by this tidal wave was frightful, one city alone of 30,000 inhabitants having been overwhelmed. All the vessels in the neighborhood of the Peruvian coast foundered with the exception of the Wateree, and while the crew was safe, the ship was a loss, and it had to be abandoned, there being no way of getting it down from the mountain. Several countries appointed commissions to investigate the catastrophe, but while they advanced many theories they never satisfactorily explained the cause.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has a steadily increasing popularity, which can only be won by an article of real merit. Give it a trial.

No Extra Fare for Information.

From The Yankee Blade.

Old Gentleman (to bus driver)—My friend, what do you do with your wages every week—put part of it in the savings bank?

Driver—No, sir. After payin' the butcher an' grocer an' rent, I pack away what's left in barrels. I'm afraid of them saving's banks.

Headache
Indigestion, Biliousness,
Dyspepsia
And all Stomach Troubles
Are cured by
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Sarsaparilla

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Cream Baking Powder.
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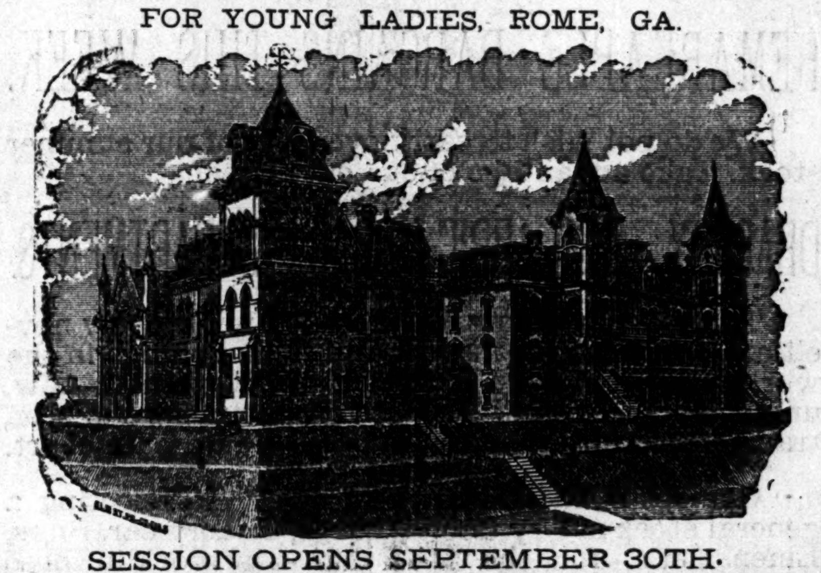

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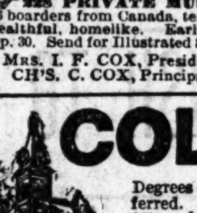

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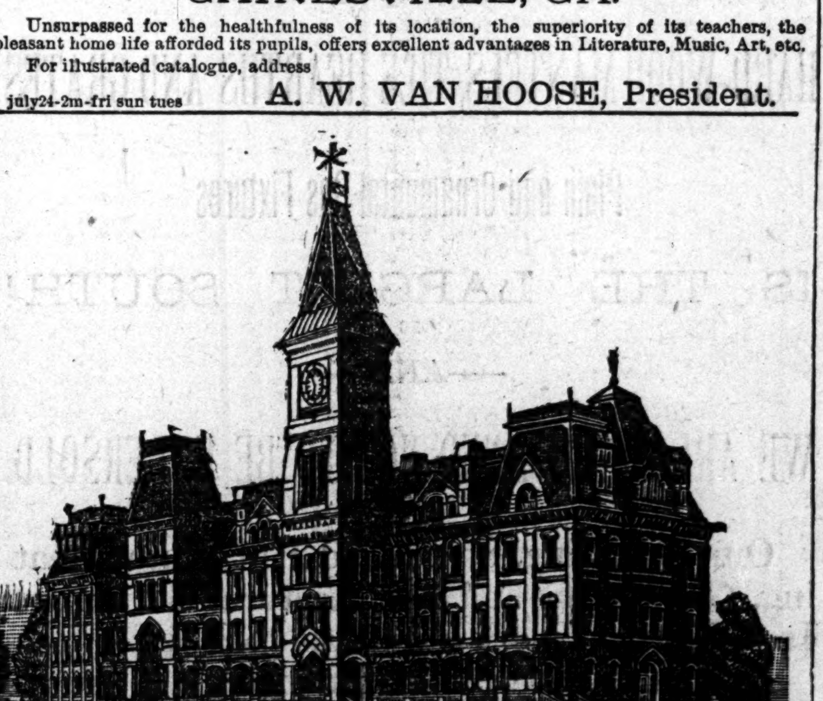

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Recent experiments as read before the last Congress of Surgeons at Berlin, leave no doubt that the true way to *CLEAR THE SYSTEM OF MICROBI* is through the pores of the skin. It has been found that a remedy which kills the Microbi will also destroy the life of the patient; but it has also been found that the Microbi can be forced out through the skin, and it is in this way that S.S.S. relieves the system of poison.

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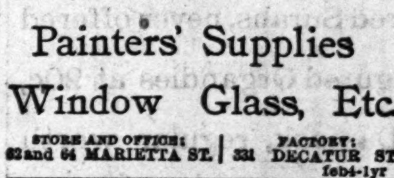

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Administrator's Sale.

I WILL SELL IN FRONT OF COURTHOUSE, in Atlanta, on August the 12th, the law library and office furniture of the late General L. J. Gartrell.
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IT WAS EXPECTED.

CHARLESTON DEMOCRATS SAY, "I TOLD YOU SO!"

A Review of the Late Double-Barreled Meeting, in Which Both Factions Fully Organized for the Fray.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 1.—[Special.]—Nothing more or less than what has come to pass politically in the city by the sea was expected by those who were either in the fight, or who had been intelligent spectators of it. The democracy has divided, and there is very little hope of its ever being reunited. Some people think it a very good thing for the democracy to be divided, and some think otherwise. Whether it be good or bad, however, we are divided, and so bitterly divided, that our coming together again seems at this writing to be as unlikely a thing as a repetition of the earthquake of 1886, or the building of that million dollar-hotel. The reformers are lead by a master hand and the plan of campaign adopted by them bears a striking verisimilitude to that which led in 1879 to the bouncing of poor old Mayor Sale, who had the regular democratic organization at his back and the election of Mayor Courtenay, who is still remembered as the father of the belgian block roadways, the tax book, the paid fire department, and other modern municipal reform, so Ex-Mayor Courtenay appears again as the leader of the "bolters," but whether he will conduct the movement as successfully as he did that of 1879 is doubtful; at all events he has a much more powerful foe to fight. The average citizen who is not looking after the average office is very much puzzled how to vote in the coming election, and at present is only devoutly thankful that the election is still five months off.

There is no doubt in the world that Mayor Courtenay's administration was a live affair. There can be no doubt that he first lifted the old city out of the groove and rut it had been jogging along in for a century or two, and that he made things "hum" for the eight years during which he occupied the mayoralty. There is equally no doubt that a good many solid business men would support him for the mayoralty now if Mayor Courtenay was not so seriously handicapped by the political company he has been keeping of late. It is not to ex-Mayor Courtenay's political credit, so some of his political friends think, that he was in the swim with the Tillman movement in 1890, and that he is now in very unsavory political company, and again it's against him that he does not come out plump and plain and announce his intention. I think personally that if the ex-mayor had come out in the beginning and announced himself a candidate for the mayoralty he would have rallied to his support a very large following and might have captured the regular democratic organization. But he didn't do this. While absolutely denying that he was a candidate for the mayoralty, he allied himself with the political cranks, whose only political capital was mud slinging at the democratic party and denunciation of the party methods. It is very funny to one who knows, to read the names of the leading lights in the ranks of the self-styled ballot reformers. Those who are familiar with municipal politics in Charleston don't attempt to disguise the fact that there was a time when bogus ballots were just as valuable as the bogus club rolls on which the present ballot reformers base their claim to have a majority in the democratic convention. No Charleston politician denies this. The average citizen, however, has an average sense of justice, and while he will wink at the "irregularities" which gave Charleston such a live and intelligent and progressive administration in 1879, it don't fit exactly his ideas of fairness to see the very men who were prominent in that eventful campaign arrogating to themselves now all the virtue and all the cleanliness of the publican and slinging mud at everybody else. This will account for the large following that the regulars have and will probably give them the victory unless something transpires not now down on the bills.

In order, however, for the readers of THE CONSTITUTION to understand the perplexing situation here, it would be necessary to explain the incidents that rendered the deadlock possible. It all has its growth out of the peculiar "club" system invented in the state campaign of 1890, and subsequently adopted by the municipal democracy in deference to the demands of the political cranks here. Under the democratic rules heretofore in vogue, a nominating convention was elected by the people at a primary election, and in this way: Each of the twelve wards in the city was entitled to a certain number of delegates. The voters of each ward were called upon at a primary election to vote for the number of delegates to which his ward was entitled. If there were two factions in a ward those factions settled it at the primary. The convention decided all contests if there were any. It is true that these modern ballot reformers claim that the "regulars" stuffed the ballot boxes on them, but then up to this time we were all "regulars"—that is ever since Captain Courtenay's election in 1879. The old plan worked very well then and has worked very well since, until the renaissance of ballot reform.

Under the new-fangled club system representations in conventions determined by the number of members on each club roll, there being two clubs in each ward. This is how the club system worked. The reformers long before the municipal democracy adopted the club system got up their clubs. The Charleston colony in Atlanta need not be told that anybody can take out a paper in Charleston and get any number of signatures to it. Consequently the ballot reformers announced with a flourish through The Daily Jewsharp that they had secured a big majority of the democratic voters of the city. The regulars charge that the reform club rolls were made up of bogus names and that there were hundreds of names on the rolls of voters who were misled into signing them by the large number of canvassing agents employed by the reformers. (By the way, a singular feature of the campaign thus far is the fact that it's the reformers who appear to have the long purse and not the regulars, as is usually the case, and rumor is rife that one of Charleston's millionaires is up putting the dross for the purpose. It is even said that he has offered to ante up $50,000 to secure the election of his candidate for the mayoralty).

The same charges are made as to bogus names on the club rolls of the regulars. It is an undoubted fact that these charges are to a certain extent true. Nobody denies that. If the representation of a political club is to be based, as the reformers claim, solely upon the number of names on its club rolls as certified by the officials of that club, there's going to be bogus names on those club rolls as long as politics is politics. Anybody with an atom of political sense in his corporal body can see that.

This, then, was the position that confronted the democratic executive committee. Here were the club rolls before them on which to apportion a representation in the convention. There were admitted to be hundreds of spurious names on those rolls. On the reform rolls were the names of hundreds of voters, which had been placed there under a misapprehension, and whose resignations were placed in the hands of the executive committee. The committee decided to do the only thing any sensible men could do—to purify the rolls. Both sides consented to this. The rolls were revised, and the apportionment made under this revision. This gave the regulars ninety-nine and the reformers eighty-nine delegates. This, however, was not what was desired by the new lights. They accordingly ignored the orders of the executive committee, and got up a list of about one hundred and fifteen delegates, and sent them on to capture the democratic convention. The result has been already announced to the readers of THE CONSTITUTION—a dual convention, a breach in the party, which, according to the present outlook, nothing can heal.

One of the beauties of the club system is this: Nobody knows how many voters participated in the "election" of the delegates to the convention.

The 188 delegates ordered to be elected by the democratic executive committee are supposed to represent in round numb[illegible] 4,700 constituents. The 115 delegates "[illegible]d" by the reformers are supposed to re[illegible]t 2,875 constituents. In one of the banner reform wards the numbers which "elected" eight delegates consisted of five voters including the president of the club. I've no doubt that the same thing is true of many other meetings, both reform and regulars. If the truth was known I expect that it would be found that the late dual convention actually represented less than three hundred democratic voters—that is, if the votes they received only were counted.

You see how the club system works in this grand old city.

THE SONGS OF THE ALLIANCE.

In every era of popular animation the spirit of the times is reflected in song. In war and in peace, in times of distress and times of rejoicing, the sentiment of the people is set to music. The alliance song books are the crystallization of the spirit of discontent which is abroad in the land, and on this account they are an interesting sign of the times. The New York Times selects these sample verses from the Kansas Alliance song book, which is likely to be generally used in the campaign of this fall:

AIR—*Star-Spangled Banner.*

Oh, say, do you see by the daylight's broad glare,
That blot that arises to tarnish our glory?
'Tis the blot of oppression to all kinds of toil—
The greed of the Shylock; the same, same old story;
'Rouse ye people to-day; do not longer delay;
Too long now we have loitered, make haste now, we pray,
Or the Star-Spangled Banner no longer will wave
O'er the land of the free, but the home of the slave.

AIR—*My Country, 'Tis of Thee.*

My country, 'tis of thee,
Once land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.
Land of the millionaire,
Farmers with pockets bare,
Caused by the cursed snare—
The money king.

Land once of noble braves,
But now of wretched slaves,
Alas! too late!
We saw sweet freedom die
From letting bribers high
Our unpriced suffrage buy,
And mourn thy fate.

AIR—*Yankee Doodle.*

Oh, here we are, as thus you see,
Each one a farmer's daughter,
We knew just when to legislate
And when we hadn't oughter.

CHORUS.

So we won't have any of your bankers' sons
To kneel to us and bow, sir,
For we can do without a man
If he can't follow the plow, sir.

So we won't have any like George R. Peck,
At Washington to loiter;
His schemes to work the farmer hard
And swindle the farmer's daughter.

AIR—*Marching Through Georgia.*

The election now is over, boys, we'll have a four year's rest;
The promises that were given us we happily will test;
And if they are fulfilled boys, the party we will bless,
While we are marching through Kansas.

If I was a republican I wouldn't try to kill
The blessings that are contained in a free-coinage bill;
And the bankers up in Wall street had better now keep still,
While we are marching through Kansas.

CHORUS.

Come, boys, come! let's down monopoly;
Come, boys, come! from bankers set us free,
And vote no more for lawyers, but farmers they must be,
While we are marching through Kansas.

AIR—*Almost Persuaded.*

Almost persuaded facts to believe,
Almost persuaded truth to receive;
Starve us a little more, masters, we thee implore,
Closer the lines we draw, sooner we'll see.

AIR—*Beulah Land.*

We have the land to raise the wheat,
And everything that's good to eat:
And when we had no bonds or debt,
We were a jolly, happy set.

The bankers followed us out west,
And did in mortgages invest:
They looked ahead and shrewdly planned,
And soon they'll have our Kansas land.

CHORUS:

Oh, Kansas fool! poor Kansas fool!
The banker makes of you a tool;
I look across the fertile plain,
Big crops—made so by gentle rain;
But twelve-cent corn gives me alarm
And makes me want to sell my farm.

AIR—*Hold the Fort.*

Oh, my brother, see the children
Crying in the street,
Hunger's ravages revealing
Weary, half-clad feet.

Storm the fort at the election,
Hear the leader cry.
Send the laboring men to Congress.
With our votes we'll try.

AIR—*The Old Republican Party.*

Old, venerable, and time-tried party,
Thou hast served us faithful and long;
But the maladies you have been raising
For the people are getting too strong.

We could once recommend you with pleasure,
And point to your record with pride;
But monopoly handles your rudder—
All good things within you have died.

Colonel Long at Henrietta, N. C.

W. E. Abernethy in Progressive Farmer.

MR. EDITOR—While I have for years been a reader of The Progressive Farmer, I have rarely written for its columns. I would not do so now but for the fact that not enough has been said about the work of our state lecturer, Colonel Long. A few days ago I had the honor of addressing an immense body of people at Henrietta, in Rutherford county. Mr. Justice, of the Rutherfordton bar, also spoke. Colonel Long followed with an alliance address. It was July 4th. I can't report the speech. Its effect was educational, but I chiefly remember its thrill-inspiring force among the thousands who heard it. It was fair. There was no republicanism, no third partyism. It was an economic discussion, so plain that everybody comprehended and withal so eloquent and telling that not an enemy of the order would have averred his relation to it. I have heard the alliance leaders of the union and the orators of our country, but I give it as my conviction that for its capturing eulogy, biting sarcasm and moving pathos in his descriptions of the destitution of labor, I have not heard that speech excelled in long years. Politically, the colonel and myself are crosswise, and it costs me some effort to say what I have; but it is the truth. Especially in handling the constitutional lawyer (?) was he withering, and in the manly defense of Colonel Polk. The men who are attacking Polk's motives, he said, are not worthy to buckle his shoe latches. It was a great speech, and its effects will last.

Madison's Markets.

MADISON, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—Madison has as good markets as any city in the south. Not a day passes but that such delicacies as soft shell turtles, fresh fish, caught in the streams in this county, are offered for sale at the markets here. Spring lambs, as fine as are to be found in the state, are sold here. And every delicacy that could be desired is to be had in Madison.

"I would like to proclaim the value of Hood's Sarsaparilla from the tops of the highest peaks with a voice strong enough for the whole earth to hear it." J. B. Hornbeck, Hapersville, N. Y.

Lung Troubles, Rheumatism, Etc.

Frequently a person is supposed to have consumption when it is some other disease altogether that is reducing his flesh and making him look pale and thin.

J. W. Yates, Tullahoma, Tenn., writes: "It doe me good to praise Botanic Blood Balm. It cured me of an abscess on the lungs and asthma that troubled me two years and that other remedies failed to benefit."

So you see it is sometimes well to try constitutional treatment. No remedy is so good as B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) for rebuilding wasted tissue, and giving health to every portion of the system reached by that great circulating stream of life, the human blood. Again, it is often supposed that colds and exposure are the only causes of sciatica, rheumatism, etc. Such is not always the case. It is frequently caused by impurities in the blood.

Wm. Price, Luttsville, Mo., writes: "I was afflicted with sciatica and had lost the use of one arm and one leg for nine years. I went to Hot Springs and also tried different doctors, but found no cure until I tried Botanic Blood Balm. It made me sound and well. I am well known in this vicinity."

Observe, even when the renowned Hot Springs failed, B. B. B. brought relief. Remember, no matter what blood remedy you have tried or intend to try, B. B. B. is the only one that will give you complete satisfaction. wed-fri-sun

Biliousness, dizziness, nausea, headache, are relieved by small doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE STATE ENCAMPMENT A GREAT SUCCESS.

North Carolina's Location on the World's Fair Grounds—The Baptist University. Political Matters.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1.—[Special.]—One of the most important events in the state, during the week, has been the encampment, which ended last Friday, and now the grounds are taken possession of by the old veterans, who went into camp yesterday. There are a large number of them from all parts of North Carolina, including the inmates of the soldiers' home, in this city, who went down to Wrightsville, under escort of Sergeant N. S. Richardson, of the Fifty-second North Carolina regiment. It will compose a grand era in the lives of the old soldiers, and many a tale of "the times that tried men's souls" will be told. Owing to the press of business in the executive office, Governor Holt will not be present. The reunion will last until August 3d.

A SAD DISAPPOINTMENT.

Colonel Thomas B. Keogh, one of the commissioners appointed by the late Governor Fowle to take charge of the affairs of the state pertaining to the world's fair at Chicago, has been in the city for the past day or so, having recently been in the Lake City looking after the site allotted to this state. He says the location secured for North Carolina is alike most beautiful and convenient. He is quite disheartened, however, over the prospect of securing a sufficient sum to erect such a house as will be a credit to our people. This arises, as heretofore stated, from the recent decision of Governor Holt not to devote any portion of the direct tax fund to the payment of the $25,000 voted by the last legislature to the fair. Such being the case, there will be no available money, except such as may be raised by the several counties, and, judging from the present outlook, this indeed will be a "beggarly sum." It is an unfortunate state of affairs, but there are few, if any, of our people who do not consider that the governor, under the circumstances, has acted in strict accordance with prudence. The only way out of the dilemma would be for the counties to increase their appropriations and forward such specimens of their deposits, curiosities, etc., as can be conveniently collected with the funds at command.

THE BAPTIST UNIVERSITY.

Nearly eighteen months since, the Baptist denomination of North Carolina determined upon the erection in some portion of the state best suited in the matter of surroundings and access, a female university. It was decided that the institution should be put up, as it were, to bidders, the place offering the highest pecuniary consideration, all things else being equal, to secure the prize. The people of Raleigh held a meeting and made such subscriptions as caused the trustees to select this city. They purchased, on reasonable terms, both as to time and money, a most beautiful site in the northeastern part of the town, and made other arrangements looking to an early erection of suitable buildings. At a meeting of the trustees, however, held a few days ago, a most unfavorable report was made, by which it is shown that the sum of $12,000 of the amount solicited is uncollectable, notwithstanding the most earnest efforts have been made. An earnest appeal is being made to the Baptist denomination especially, and to the citizens of Raleigh generally, to come to the rescue, and, unless it is done in a reasonable time, the institution may be located elsewhere.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

During the week Hon. John Nichols, former member of congress from this district, and at present an officeholder at Washington, has been in the city. He came just in the "nick of time" to aid and abet in the organization of the different protective tariff leagues now formed, or in the course of formation, in different sections of the state. It is understood that he brought with him from headquarters plans and specifications for the next campaign in North Carolina, which has been under consideration among the office-holding element here. Nichols is a good organizer and a shrewd politician, as is evidenced from the fact that he run into congress on the back of the now somewhat defunct Knights of Labor in this state. His course is keenly watched here, and it is not thought that his schemes for mischief will escape unchecked.

OYSTER INTERESTS.

The late Governor Fowle, in order to protect the interests of North Carolina as much as possible, so far as the oyster plants are concerned, just after the adjournment of the legislature last March, appointed State Senator Lucas as fish and oyster commissioner, with power to reclaim certain oyster lands which had been unlawfully seized by persons from Virginia and Maryland. The commissioner has been in the city for several days in consultation with the attorney general, the result being the institution of a suit which will undoubtedly result in gaining for the state large interests illegally taken possession of in our eastern waters.

CURRENT ITEMS.

The projectors of the musical festival to take place in this city in October next, have determined to erect a temporary auditorium for the purpose, there being no hall in the city suitable for such a large crowd as is anticipated.

It has now been determined that the new Farmers' and Commercial bank here will commence business about the middle of August. Ex-Mayor Thompson, the vice president, who has been in Europe during the past month, is now on his way home, and immediately on his arrival the work of preparation for the opening will commence.

The chief of police is receiving favorable responses from the different cities and towns, relative to the proposition to detail men for detective duty here during the exposition. The board of aldermen will meet in a few days to discuss the matter.

The secretary of state is now busily engaged in sending out the laws of 1891 to the justices of the peace of the different counties. It is the largest volume of laws ever issued in the state.

Mr. Will Wynne, known here as the champion bicyclist of the state, will leave next Monday on a trip with his "wheel" to New York. He expects to follow the dirt road, going through Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, etc. He says he can make the trip in six days.

The proof sheets for the July crop report of the state agricultural department are now in the hands of the commissioners. Relative to cotton, it is stated that the average condition of the crop in North Carolina is 54½. Last year this time, it was 102; the most sanguine estimate is about 50 per cent of last year's crop, this being the lowest average for years.

AN EXPERT MINER

Who Is Doing Good Work in the Iron Belt of Lumpkin County.

BALL GROUND, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—Messrs. Gould and Granger returned to this place after an absence of about ten days. They were accompanied by a mineralogist who is an expert iron miner. This gentleman was sent here by one of the largest iron companies in this section of the south, for the purpose of making thorough and exhaustive tests of Gould and Granger's iron properties which are located adjacent to this place. Openings have been made at a number of places on each one of the different properties, in the best manner, which will greatly facilitate the work of the gentleman sent here to examine it.

To Coal Consumers.

The impression prevails, to some extent, that only one or two firms handle and sell the Alabama coals at $4 per ton. This is a great mistake, we have the finest lump coal in this market for the price $4. It is well screened at mine and handled with forks on arrival, and we assert that no such coal is furnished in Atlanta for the price. Try us, and be convinced. We will sell you Montevallo coal at $5.50 per ton; Wooldridge Jellico, $4.50 per ton; Lehigh, $4 per ton, and No. 1 clean nut at $3.50 per ton, all for August delivery. Call, examine our coal, and we know we can sell you. John T. Stocks, manager Stocks Coal Co.
fri sun

DISPATCHES THAT WERE URGENT.

An Operator Tells of Two Telegraphic Messages That Meant Life or Death.

From The New York Tribune.

Telegraph operators who have sent dispatches of all kinds for years might be excused if they were to show no suprise at any message that could be sent. It is only natural that there should be a dreary routine in the work which banishes all degree of excitement in anything. The writer once met a telegraph superintendent who had handled an electric key in all parts of this country. He he had stored in his mind a fund of reminiscences, and as the time dragged heavily he rattled off story after story.

"It was a good many years ago," he said, "when I was not so old as I am now, and perhaps more sentimental, that I won a husband for a girl. I was an operator then in a town out in Ohio. I hadn't much to do, and I used to sit in a window a good deal to watch the people on the station platform of the railroad. One day I caught sight of a young man and young woman who were in earnest conversation. He was dressed for traveling and was evidently waiting for the next train. As the time for the arrival of the train drew near the young man seemed to become desperate, for he paced up and down the platform nervously, talking very rapidly.

"Then the train came gliding in. I saw the girl shake her head and he said something which made her turn pale. The train had again started and he climbed up the car steps without turning to look back. She gave a little cry, but he did not hear it; his train was gone.

"It was two days after this that the young woman came into the telegraph office, with a white face and red-tinged eyelids. She came up to me and spoke rapidly in a frightened whisper.

"'I want you to send a telegram,' she said. 'You must send it right away. It's to New York and it must be delivered before 4 o'clock this afternoon.'

"She was trying to write, but her fingers trembled so that she could not guide the pencil.

"'Let me write it,' I said.

"'Oh, thank you,' she answered, and then she gave me the address. There were just two words in the message: 'Come back.'

"'Can't you get it there before 4 o'clock?' she asked breathlessly. 'You must. He will leave his hotel then to catch a steamer.' Her voice faltered here.

"'I'm afraid not,' I said. 'The difference in time, you know, makes it hard work to do that.'

"'Oh,' she cried. 'I forgot about the difference in time. What shall I do?'

"'Send two,' I said, all the while working on my key to get my wire. Send one to the hotel and one to the steamer.'

"She was crying now so that I could not hear her answer, but I knew what she wanted. I never worked so hard before or since to get messages through. And all the while that poor girl watched my fingers with a look in her eyes that made me swear I'd get them through if quick work could do it.

"When I turned round finally she drew a long breath.

"'Well,' I said, 'they are gone,' and I looked at the clock. This made her shiver.

"She would not leave the office, and as the minutes slipped away I began to feel the dread that was reflected in her eyes. I knew that the steamer must have started now. I felt as if I had committed murder, but she was silent and pale. Only her look was reproachful as if I had failed her.

"Finally it came. There was a click and a flash of color was in her cheek.

"'What is it?' she said. 'Quick! What is it?'

"'It's for you!' I shouted like the boy, that I was; 'hurrah! he's coming,' for I was so excited that I forgot to give her the message.

"Then I wrote it out for her: 'I'm coming, God bless you. I was on the steamer.' She cried over that bit of yellow paper, and I think that the hulking country boy who gave it to her had a choking in the throat, too.

"Well, there was a wedding a short while after that. The only one I knew in the party was the bride. You know how I met her. But the country operator was at that wedding, and when the bridegroom grasped my hand he shook it in a way that hurt. He sent me a letter from the east afterward asking me to come on to go into a big telegraph office where he had secured a place for me.

"I had another experience in 'sending' in my younger days in which I got greatly interested. It was after I went east. I partly broke down and got transferred for one summer to a watering place.

"One day a dignified, well-dressed man of middle age came hurriedly into the office.

"'Send this at once,' he said in a strained tone.

"I reached for my key, and as I clicked away to get New York I watched him. His teeth were ground together, and his fingers clenched the rail so fiercely that they were absolutely bloodless.

"'Get it,' he said between his teeth. 'Get it there or I am ruined.'

"Then I saw that his dispatch was in cipher, and I remembered that that morning I had received one in cipher.

"When I had sent the last word, he became deathly white and leaned against the wall faintly, fanning himself with his hat. I have never seen such an intense look of agony on a man's face as was on his. He seemed to have strength enough only to look at his watch every minute or two.

"His answer came back in cipher. He braced himself before reading it.

"'Thank God!' he said in a low voice, and the next thing I knew I felt a bill in my hand. Before I could cry out to him that I would not take his money, he was gone.

"I afterward learned that he was also an operator—one of the heaviest operators in Wall street. I often think about my having saved a millionaire from ruin."

Short breath, palpitation, pain in chest, weak or faint spells, smothering, cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. Sold at druggists Free treatise by mail. Miles Med Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Look on the bill boards for advertisements of the World's Bouquet Cigars. Sold at 5 cents each. sun-wed

What to Eat and Where to Get It.

No breakfast is complete without a cup of oun famous Rijamo coffee. The Rijamo is growing i popularity every day. It is a combination coffee, so blended as to give the best results, both in strength and flavor. Why use poor coffee, weak coffee, mixed coffee, when you can always get our Ryamo? For four years it has possessed the same high quality, rich color and fine flavor that still characterizes it. We keep it only in the bean, fresh parched, but grind it, when desired. Now, a word as to bread. Our Regal patent flour always gives the most perfect results, whether used in pastry, bread or rolls. Do you want rolls pure, light and as white as snow? You can always have them by using our Regal patent flour. The Regal possesses all the nutritious qualities of the wheat, yet is as white as snow, and is ground so perfectly that it never fails to rise. We always buy it direct from the same mill, and it never varies. Don't be misled and let them tell you that such and such flour is as good as the Regal. Get the best at once, and the problem of good bread will be solved.

Another necessity in a good breakfast is good butter. Now, we believe that it is known by every one that they can always get good butter at our store. Not only good butter, but the best pure genuine Jersey. Our butter, too, is kept scrupulously clean and nice. It is put up in one-poun packages, wrapped in linen paper and kept in a refrigerator. It is not delivered at your house soft and mushy, with brown paper sticking to it, but each one of our drivers has an ice chest, and the butter is delivered firm and clean. As to meats, for breakfast you can take your choice of spring chickens, of which we always keep a good stock, or of fine English breakfast bacon, or of the Ferris or Gold Bond hams, or our dried beef, broiled, makes a nice, wholesome dish. For dinner, our head rice is always good. Our Saratoga chips are fresh and crisp. Our deviled crabs, with the shells, makes an appetizing dish. In relishes, we have everything you can wish, such as L. and P. sauce, tomato catsup, Young's Hotspur relish, pepper sauce, mushroom and walnut catsup, etc.

A large, luscious, red-meat watermelon, such as you can always get from us, will nicely end a good dinner, with the exception of a glass of iced Talo tea. However, our Talo tea is good for breakfast, dinner and supper. It is delicate in flavor, pleasing the most fastidious, being of the highest grade and quality. It is fit for a queen In conclusion, come and try us. You will always get the freshest, finest and very best quality of everything. Besides, we have everything you want. W. R. HOYT,
july 12—7 or 5 p nrm. 90 Whitehall street.

The judge accepted the plea of a juror for being too late when he stated that he had to finish his World's Bouquet Cigar, it being too valuable to throw away. Sold by all dealers at 5 cents each.
sun-wed

SENT FREE Samples Wall Paper, with prices and book on how to apply it. M. M MAUCK, Atlanta, Ga.

Oft in the stilly night,
When Cholera Morbus found me,
"Pain Killer" fixed me right,
Nor wakened those around me.

Most OLD PEOPLE are friends of
Perry Davis'
PAIN KILLER
and often its very best friends, because for many years they have found it a friend in need. Accidents generally occur in the daytime, while Cholera Morbus and such troubles usually culminate at night. To get rid of any such pain before it becomes an ache, use PAIN KILLER.
Buy it right now. Keep it near you.
Use it promptly.
For sale everywhere. IT KILLS PAIN.

Parties wishing to buy the stock of the Manchester Investment Company or to get information on the subject, will please call on or write to J. A. Scott, No. 28, formerly 20, Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. july30-d1w

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES—Office A. C. S., Fort McPherson, Ga., July 27, 1891.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, August 27, 1891, and then opened in the presence of bidders for furnishing and delivering the fresh vegetables required, viz: potatoes, onions and cabbage, by the subsistance department U. S. Army at this post, for issue to troops thereat for the period commencing September 1, 1891, and ending June 30, 1892. Proposals must be enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for fresh vegetables" and addressed to the undersigned. The government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Full information may be obtained by application to this office. C. P. TOWNSLEY, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. 4th Artillery, A. C. S.
aug2 7 12 17 22 25

Dissolution--New Firm.

THE FIRM OF MICKELBERRY & M'CLENDON having been dissolved by the death of W. H. C. Mickelberry, the affairs of the old firm will be wound up by the survivors, who will carry on a similar business at the old stand, No. 15 South Broad street, where they will be glad to serve their old customers and many new ones under the firm name of J. J. & J. T. McClendon.
This July 1, 1891. july 5, d1m

WE ARE OVERSTOCKED
We Need Money.
Will Sell at Great Sacrifice
TRUNKS, VALISES, HANDBAGS
SAMPLE CASES;
Leather and Plush Novelties.
Atlanta Trunk Factory, 92 and 94 Whitehall.
LIEBERMAN & KAUFMAN.

ALASKA Refrigerators!

The hot season is here and you want a first-class Refrigerator for your pantry. There is no Refrigerator made equal to the Alaska.

The people of Atlanta have tried it and said: "It is the best."

The people of Georgia have tried it and said: "It is the best."

It is the most economical, using the smallest quantity of ice.

All points being considered, it has no equal. Those who have tried them, know it's so.

We have Ice Cream Freezers, Revolving Fly Fans, and in fact anything you want in this line.

DOBBS, WEY & CO.,
45 PEACHTREE ST.
june21d1y

BALLARD HOUSE.

A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street.

One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard house. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience. The choicest fare. jan23-d1y

CHARTER OAK STOVES

The sages call economy
The surest road to wealth.
With Wire Gauze Doors economy
Seems too the path of health
For as with them the juices
Remain within the meat.
More food and much the better
Is left for us to eat.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST,
Buy the CHARTER OAK,
WITH THE
WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOORS.
Made only by Excelsior Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by
HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH, Agents, - - Atlanta, Ga.

CHAS. A. CONKLIN MANUFACTURING CO.
IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE

CHAS. A. CONKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Having removed their wholesale and manufacturing business to their new building.
220, 222 AND 224 MARIETTA STREET,
are prepared, in addition to manufacturing tinware, to execute promptly all orders for the manufacture of special articles from sheet metals, either tin, copper or sheet iron, as heavy as No. 16 gauge, and solicit correspondence from those desiring such work, and will be pleased to furnish estimates upon application. New and special machinery for such work.
Goods at their retail store, 69 Whitehall street, are being sold at cost to close business.

SECRETARY BLAINE.

A FRUITFUL SOURCE OF DOG-DAY GOSSIP.

IS HE SICK OR WELL THE QUESTION?

His Friends Cry Out "Conspiracy" Against Those Who Are Spreading Reports of His Sickness.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—[Special.]—The most fruitful theme of dogday gossip in Washington is Secretary Blaine's health and the attendant speculation as to its influence upon the presidential nomination next year. The opposition to Harrison swarms about the man from Maine, and if for any reason he should be declared out of the race that opposition would flop around like a chicken with its head off, and probably go to pieces before the convention met. It is for this reason that the opposition to Harrison seeks in every way to discredit the sensational reports from Bar Harbor concerning Mr. Blaine's collapse. In fact, there has been a general disposition to charge these stories up to a conspiracy among Harrison's friends, with the object of scaring away the plumed knight's support in the country, and defeating his nomination in 1892. It would be a reversion to the tactics used by Blaine's enemies in 1876, when his nomination was prevented by the exaggerated reports of a slight sunstroke sustained by him a few days before the convention met.

The unanimity with which Mr. Blaine's friends have raised the cry of "conspiracy" has created the suspicion that there is an "anti-conspiracy" to conceal his true condition. The loudest-mouthed hound in the anti-conspiracy pack is The New York Recorder, a pronounced Blaine organ, which is daily denouncing the "brutal conspiracy." The New York Sun followed in the wake of The Recorder, with a double-leaded editorial on Blaine's peculiar sensitiveness to criticism of his physical condition, and insisting that the public had no right to pry into the secrets of Mr. Blaine's sickroom. To a certain extent, of course, this is true, but surely the health of Mr. Blaine, the foremost man in the republican party, is a legitimate subject of discussion. The public has a right to know whether he is sick or well. For Mr. Blaine's friends to plead exemption on the ground of sensitiveness, and at the same time claim that he is sound physically and mentally is ridiculous. Their own presentation of his case is not reassuring. For them to assert that the man charged with the solution of the Behring sea controversy, the prosecution of reciprocity treaties, and the adjustment of other great international questions, wilts like a rag when any one looks him in the eye and says he is sick is equivalent to saying that he has reached the stage of mental imbecility. Notwithstanding the ravings of the anti-conspirators, and the conflicting reports from Bar Harbor, the best information is that Blaine is a very sick man. He has his periods of depression and improvement.

For the past three weeks he has been on the improve. But he may reach the divide at any time, and it is impossible to predict when his retrograde movement will stop. A prominent republican who is close to the inside said last night, speaking of Blaine's condition: "The newspapers that haven't got Blaine's obituary on the 'galley' may wake up some morning to find that they have been scooped."

A few days ago Hon. Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, one of the prominent candidates for speaker of the next house, sat at the "round table" of the Press Club, discussing the political gossip of the day, when the conversation was turned to ex-Speaker Reed, by a reference to the announcement of his return to the United States.

McMillin was one of the democratic members of the famous or infamous committee on rules dominated by the triumvirate, Reed, Cannon and McKinley, which brought in the "special orders" and practically dictated the legislation of the last congress. When the excitement of the last congress was at its height, and special orders to gag the democrats were being brought in day after day, and the democratic press, from Maine to Texas, was denouncing Reed as a tyrant and czar, and comparing the committee on rules to the despotic "council of ten," Blount, of Georgia, the fifth member of the committee, became so incensed that he refused to attend the meetings of the committee held just previous to the assembling of the house, for the purpose of formally ratifying the rules cooked up by the republican members the night before. McMillin, however, always made it a point to attend the meetings, and enter a formal protest.

One morning he entered the committee a little late. The republicans had arranged to unseat another democrat that day. McKinley, as usual, was unctuous and apologetic, Joe Cannon wanted to explain that the action was for the good of the country, when Tom Reed, who at least bold as as well as bad, and who always appreciated the humor of a situation, stopped them with a wave of his hand. He held the special order decided on between his fingers, and with the inimitable down-east twang in his voice, he turned to McMillin and drawled out:

"B-e-n-ton, you were a little late in arriving, this morning, and we have completed our business. We have decided to perpetrate the following outrage:"

He then read the order and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. McMillin said that after the November elections last year had rolled up a democratic majority of 150, and only a handful of republicans had escaped the cyclone, he returned to Washington with the anticipation of having a good deal of sport at the expense of the republicans. Especially did he look forward with pleasure to his meeting with Reed, who had been so confident that the people would endorse the action of his congress in as emphatic a manner as his constituents had done in October. McMillin ran across Reed in one of the corridors of the capitol. As they shook hands, Reed said:

"W-e-ll, I suppose you're satisfied?"

"Yes," replied McMillin, laughing.

"If you're not," continued the speaker with a tinge of disgust in his voice, "you're d—d hard to please."

"Mr. Speaker," said Mr. McMillin, "I think it was fortunate for you that the election in your district was held in October. If you had been caught out in the November storm I doubt whether you would have been able to get to cover."

"Yes," drawled Reed, "I took the early train. I understand that a good many of our fellows who came on the second section of the congressional limited lost their baggage."

Apropos of the silver plank in the democratic platform of Ohio, Sixth Auditor Coulter tells a good story of the days of 1875, when Old Rise Up Bill Allen ran against Hayes for governor on a greenback platform. The greenback craze was known as the Allen county movement and also as the "new departure." Everybody at the democratic convention, which was held at Columbus, was talking about the "new departure." After the ticket had been made, and the convention had adjourned, a group of old mossback democrats repaired to the Neil house barroom to wash the dust out of their throats and drink to the "new departure" and the democratic nominee. Colonel McClarney, of Steubenville, was among them. One after another the members of the party nominated as his poison, appolinaris, lemonade, vichey, and other "soft drinks," until it came Colonel McClarney's turn.

"Barkeep," said he, "give me some whisky and water; a great deal of whisky and mighty little water. I want you to understand, gentlemen," said he, turning to his companions, "that I am departing d—d slowly."

One of the most interesting reports in its bearing on existing social conditions, recently made to the postoffice department, is a comparison of the work done by the mail carriers of Philadelphia with that of those of other cities of the same class. The report shows that there are 235,000 houses in Philadelphia against 128,000, an approximate estimate for Chicago; 119,328 for New York, and 52,599 for Boston. These figures are startling, as they indicate an excess of 115,672 houses for Philadelphia over New York, 107,000 over Chicago, and 182,000 over Boston. The large number of individual residences in Philadelphia is accounted for by the system of ground rents in existence there, and the fact that the city has no large body of water to hem it in and prevent its growth, except in one direction. It is a boast of the Philadelphians that there is not a tenement house in their city. Much of the land is entailed and the heirs can give only an indefinite lease. The city has spread over ninety-one square miles against sixty for Chicago, twenty-five for Boston and thirty-one for New York. In Philadelphia the houses average one for every four and a half inhabitants, in Chicago one for nine, in New York one for fifteen, and in Boston one for eight and a half.

It is claimed by some persons here that the decision of Commissioner of Immigration Owens, permitting the importation of tinplate workers, on the ground that it is a new industry, will, unless reversed, practically invalidate the contract labor law. If their reasoning is correct, it will open the floodgates of immigration and thousands upon tens of thousands of Japanese, Chinese, Hungarians, Italians and Bohemians will be brought here under contract as "tinplate" workers.

It would require an enormous staff of officers to follow up the immigrants and keep surveillance over them to see whether they were tinplate workers. They could effectually avoid the law also by engaging in the industry for a few days. After that it would be impossible to force their return. Moreover, it is not probable that the next democratic congress will be complacent encugh to create a small army of republican officials for the express purpose of watching the antics of the tinplate barons. Nor is it likely that the labor organizations of this country will acquiesce in a decision which throws down the bars of immigration and abrogates the alien contract labor law.

MY ENEMY.

Elizabeth S. Bates, in Short Stories.

I was dying. A great awe stilled all emotions, save jealousy. At the side of the bed knelt my wife, and at the foot stood the man I hated. I fixed my eyes upon him as if I would read his very soul. He would marry my wife. How I hated him. As a physician had he given me the utmost benefit of his skill? I grew weaker. I was conscious that my enemy placed his hand over my heart and I tried to gather strength to throw him off—then came a blank.

When I awoke I was in a gray world. A low sky of gray clouds, a land of huge gray stones, and at my feet a sullen gray sea. At first I thought I must be dreaming and would awake to the familiar bedroom, with its dim night-lamp and the odor of drugs. Then I remembered. I had died. This dreary place must be some new world. Was it inhabited? I arose to my feet. What I had taken for huge masses of gray rock I perceived to be numbers of strange beings with curious apelike faces and their beady eyes filled me with terror.

"The name of this place?" I asked of the nearest creature.

The question caused a strange pantomime among them. The regard of their fishy eyes became more than I could bear. I fled in terror. Over the rocky ground I stumbled, till I saw a human being standing before me—it was my enemy.

"You dead too?" I gasped.

"I left soon after we closed your eyes," he answered.

"Where are we?" I asked.

"This star is one of the constellation, Berenice's Hair," he replied. "I met the spirit of a man who has passed a century here and he told me. He left because I came. Only two are ever placed here at a time with these creatures. You died hating me, and I hated you in return. We are here to live a century together, to learn the lesson of brotherly love."

Again we gazed silently in each other's eyes.

* * * * *

"Back from the jaws of death!" my wife exclaimed.

"Back from the jaws of evil passions," I tearfully replied, as I looked into her true and loving eyes.

My enemy had been accidentally killed, they told me, just two hours after they thought Death touched me.

The Widow.

Burdette.

No, son, don't marry a widow. She is too calculating, and loving by arithmetic is not romantic. Real love should not have any more sense than a bottle of soda water suddenly tapped. It should sizz and fuss just like there wasn't anything else on earth. Ah! the electric spark from the heart that has not been tampered with!

The widow is all right, and she is pretty—but don't marry her. The idea of a second-hand heart appears flat and insipid—no foam. No, son, don't make a pawnbroker shop out of your trusting heart. If you do marry, teach your wife that you, who gained her heart under the pale glitter of the milky way, where the restless young meteor chases its love across the heavens—I say, convince her that you were at the barber shop until 1 o'clock a. m. There is no memory so pleasing as the knowledge that your wife knows you would not lie!

But the widow is too fly. She will kiss her second edition at 7:45 o'clock p. m. It will be a duty kiss, not like the gush of the geysers of the Rockies, but tired and lethargic. She will not coil about you like the helpless and enticing ivy, while her golden tresses wander over your E. & W. collar. She will kiss you by geometrical measurement, and say at parting:

"George, dear, it is just 7:45 o'clock. It will take you just five minutes to get a drink, twenty minutes to get shaved, and five minutes for a shine. Here is a dollar, dear. Bring back 65 cents and return at 8:15 o'clock please, as we will have bridal calls tonight."

No, boy, don't marry a commercial college. Get hold of a girl who thinks what you say is true, and it will take her fifteen years to find out what a mistake she has made.

The Next Speaker.

From The Boston Herald.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, is the gentleman whom we have looked upon from the first occasion when the subject was discussed as likely to be the next speaker of the house. We have felt that he should have this position, not particularly on account of his views on the tariff or the currency. We have no doubt that he is with his party on the first of these questions, and that he recognizes that his party, and, indeed, the other party also, are divided on the other. It seems to us that he should be speaker because he is the best qualified man for the office. Among his qualifications is a general courtesy of bearing and disposition of fairness toward his opponents. In this he will prove a fitting successor to Mr. Carlisle, the latest democratic speaker before him, and an impressive contrast to the offensive and overbearing partisanship of Mr. Thomas B. Reed, his immediate republican predecessor.

Women from their sedentary habits, are often subject to headache and constipation. These are quickly removed by Carter's Little Liver Pills.

AGNES SCOTT INSTITUTE.

Home School for Young Ladies, Decatur, Ga

Fall Session Begins September 3, 1891.

MISS NANNETTE HOPKINS, PRINCIPAL.

Faculty composed of twelve accomplished, experienced teachers.

School of music, Mr. Gustav Meyer (Leipsic), director; school of art, Mr. William Lycett, director.

The main building, one of the most completely appointed and comfortably furnished college buildings in the south, with ample accommodations for over 100 boarders, and recitation rooms and halls for over 200 pupils, will be occupied on the first day of the session.

Heating, ventilation and light by the most approved modetn methods.

Unexcelled for beauty and healthfulness of location. Board and tuition in literary department $200 per annum. Music and art fees very reasonable. For catalogues, etc., addres H. J. Williams, secretary and treasurer, Decatur, Ga.

june 24,1m,wed,sun

"Hearts bow down with grief and woe," but 'tis otherwise when smoking the World's Bouquet Cigar, which is guaranteed clear Havana filled at 5 cents, to be had from all dealers. sun-wed

THE LOUISIANA FIGHT.

THE ANTI-LOTTERY PEOPLE DISTURBED OVER DEVELOPMENTS.

The Farmers' Alliance Would Like to Put Their President in the Race for the Governorship.

NEW ORLEANS, La., August 1.—[Special.]—The anti-lottery party is very much disturbed over the candidacy of T. S. Adams, president of the Farmers' Alliance, for governor. As it is thought that it will make the movement against the lottery a farmers' or third party one, many efforts have been made to get Adams to retire from the field. In this, however, the politicians have been completely unsuccessful. Another effort will be made by them next week, when the Farmers' Alliance holds its annual state meeting at LaFayette. It is understood that a number of the leaders in the anti-lottery party will be present to urge upon the alliance not to put up Adams for governor, but it is highly improbable that these appeals will have any effect, and it is generally thought that the meeting will formally nominate Adams and seek to secure for him a nomination from the democratic state convention. The farmers declare that, while they are in favor of crushing the lottery, and will vote that way, they want to help themselves also. In the meanwhile, a fierce war rages between Adams, who represents the farmers' side of the anti-lottery movement, and Colonel J. H. Stone, who represents the political element in that party. This difference has somewhat checked the campaign until it can be satisfactorily arranged.

The anti-lottery people announce that they intend to enter the municipal campaign in New Orleans this fall, and will have a full ticket in the field in each ward, at the democratic primaries. The general sentiment, however, is that the pros or supporters of the lottery amendment will carry all but one of the seventeen wards of the city.

The new city party inaugurated early this month by Mr. W. S. Parkerson, "the municipal reform associatiation," has apparently made no headway, and held no meetings.

Mr. Armand Hawkins, the antiquary and book dealer, has for nearly thirty-five years, been buying old pictures in New Orleans, waiting sometimes for years to get one he wanted. There is supposed to be a large number of valuable old paintings here, particularly among the creoles, as thousands of wealthy French refugees came to the colony during the time of the French revolution, bringing their household goods with them. The owners of these paintings always show an unwillingness to sell, but by waiting for an auction or a death and division of the estate Mr. Hawkins has been able to make a really remarkable collection. This week he came into possession of a Caracci on which he has had his eyes for years. In the last thirty-five years he has managed to make a collection of 186 valuable paintings by some of the oldest and most famous European painters. He will take this collection north in a few days, exhibiting in New York, Boston, Chicago, and other northern cities.

Sunday, "Liberia day," the anniversary of the declaration of independence of the African republic, was celebrated with great enthusiasm by the negroes of the city. Special service were held in the leading negro Baptist church of the city, and the declaration of independence of Liberia was read in the same way as on the American July 4th meetings. Thomas Jefferson's great work is read. Liberia day also saw the organization of a very strong popular movement among the negroes to fight the separate car law passed at the last session of the legislature. The law has given great offense to the negroes; above all to the better class of them, the old free colored people, who were allowed free special privileges even before the war. It has been so distasteful that it has materially affected the business of the railroads, which has in consequence fallen off. This is particularly the case with the excursion business. Nearly all the roads centering here give Sunday excursions, which have been largely patronized by the negroes, as many as one-fourth or one-third of the excursionists being of that race. Since they have been compelled to travel on "the jim-crow car," they have given up going on excursions and now only travel on the railroads when it is absolutely necessary to do so. It is proposed to make a united fight against the law. To that end an Equal Rights Association has been organized. On Sunday due notice of the organization was given in the colored churches of the city and the negroes were advised to give the movement all the support in their power. The colored benevolent, charitable and even industrial orgaizations have promised their assistance, and a dime fund has been started to which each negro is expected to contribute a dime to fight the jim-crow car in the courts and out of it. Special efforts have been made to interest the colored women and the leaders in this movement think that they have secured such a united action of their race as to assure the repeal of the law. They count on the fact that in the present fight between the two factions of the white democracy over the lottery issue they hold the balance of power in the state and their vote is greatly desired, and they expect to use this as a lever to bring about the repeal of the obnoxious jim-crow car law.

A very unpromising wrangle has begun between the city—or rather the mayor—the wharf lessees and the Means levee board, which may have the effect of preventing the city from securing that repair and improvement in the wharves that was expected. The wharves were leased by contracts a few weeks ago, the lessees, in return for the wharf dues, offering to spend $465,000 during the next two years in improving and extending the wharves under the direction of the council. Last week the council ordered the lessees to begin the work by raising all the wharves in the business section some two feet or more, so as to conform with the new levee being built by the Means levee board, the grade of which has been raised, it having recently been shown that the old levee was not high enough, and the city was consequently in danger of overflow. Acting under the orders of the council, the lessees set to work and had stripped and dismantled a number of wharves, including that of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, when the acting mayor vetoed the ordinance on Tuesday night. This produced an unfortunate condition of affairs, for the wharves were all torn up, and the lessee did not wish to put them back in their former condition until the legal questions involved could be settled. The merchants, shippers and others are naturally disturbed for the quays are dismantled and unable to be used, and they are afraid that they will remain so for some time, and the busy season when they are needed will soon be here. The Louisville and Nashville will probably restore the wharf in front of its depot to use, and trust to being repaid for it hereafter.

The Means levee board in building its new levee around the city has left a number of houses outside the line, on the ground that a levee nearer the bank would be in danger of caving into the river. The property holders thus sacrificed object to it seriously, especially as they have paid the levee tax, which they think should have assured them protection against overflow, and they threaten to sue the board for leaving them outside the line and at the mercy of the river, for the full amount of the property that will be thus lost.

The rice dealers of this city were much surprised, the other day, to learn that the New Orleans Brewing Association was advertising abroad for 10,000 barrels of a certain quality of Rangoon rice, offering to give 2.36 cents a pound for it, whereas rice of the same grade was selling in the New Orleans market for 2.25 cents. It seemed so strange that the breweries should go elsewhere for rice when they could get it here cheaper. An inquiry disclosed the fact, however, that there is not anywhere near that much rice of a low grade in New Orleans, and that if the offer was placed here the price would rise immediately to 3 cents.

The quarrel between St. Louis and New Orleans over the rates to Arkansas points has been arranged. The new tariff is highly favorable to this city, which will get a larger percentage of Arkansas business than formerly.

The city council has finally presented a report on the slaughter house cause, and the supposed dishonest connection of a number of councilmen with the passage of the ordinance. The report declares that the committee could find nothing but rumors, and very little in them, and thoroughly exculpates all the councilmen, at the same time hitting the press some severe blows for giving publicity to the stories of bribery.

The company which is to erect the new winter hotel, the Tchontchouma, has asked and obtained from the council the right to lay a sewer pipe from St. Charles street to the river. There seems to be a disposition to adopt the sewerage system for all large and public buildings, and a number have been introduced during the last few years.

The Continental Guards will leave in a few days for Detroit and Canada.

Among the prominent deaths last week was that of T. B. E. Wiltz, assistant recorder. Mr. Wiltz was of an old creole family, and uncle of the late Governor Wiltz. He had held various offices before the war, such as member of the legislature, recorder of mortgages, and was assistant recorder at the time of his death, although eighty years of age and in feeble health.

PLUNKETT'S OBSERVATIONS.

I stick pins as I pass along through life, and it helps me to observe the changes in men and methods.

A few years ago there was a great cry about the oppression of the poor debtor. Everybody was in for laws that would exempt the poor man's accumulations from levies and his wages from garnishment.

I have sounded the feeling upon this question recently, not the feeling of the rich but of the poor, and it is mighty different from what it uster be.

The feeling is now against any law that makes collecting hard. These protective laws kills the poor man's credit, and nearly every poor man I have talked to would be glad if the present legislature would repeal all exemption laws.

A garnishment law that would give no chance to evade would create a spirit of economy among families and a feeling of security among creditors. A poor man in distress could get credit minus the per centage put on to cover losses—cash prices would reign and better conditions everywhere.

⁂

I paid a vist to the chautauqua at Lythia springs this week.

Things there showed the changes that have come into the world. Many has been the times that I have camped at the old campgrounds and seed souls made happy under influences there.

The old preachers who propounded the scriptures at old-time campmeetings were nothing to what they have at chautauqua. It was "professor this," "Hon. that," a few "reverents," and the "governor"—think of a "governor" at an old-time campground; couldn't he have raised thunder?

Pretty cottages with magnificent furnishings takes the place of pole huts with wheat straw for flooring. A great hotel looms up at the station and giddy fashion shows its colors as varied as butterflies as it poses on setties or struts through the lawn and building as vain as peacocks. How different from the campground of ante-bellum days.

From the sleeping departments of that grand hotel the leisurely dressed men and women file through the passage ways, loiter in the lawn, spend an hour sipping a cup of coffee, then methodically march to the place of worship to listen to the well arranged programe of the morning.

Think of the mornings at the old campmeetings?

As the first streaks of day would light up the east, the sound of a great bugle's notes rang out over woods and fields from the pulpit under the arbor. Then there was scrambling in the "tents." Another bugle sound would come forth directly and all were expected to be at the arbor for morning prayers.

There was no time there for the girls to stand before the looking glass in a finely furnished room to primp and powder. Every fellow lit up offen his bed of wheat straw and jumped into his boots, there was no time for cuffs and cravats, every shirt had its own collar, so flinging his coat over his shoulder he made for the spring branch to wash his face. The girls in couples "poured" water one for the other, soon tucked their hair in a little knot and, as the "second horn" sounded from the arbor there was a grand rush to see who should be the first in their seats—the quickest girl would make the smartest wife.

As the sound of "Old ship of Zion, hallalu, hallalu," swelled upon the breeze, all settled in their seats ready to kneel and listen to prayers from the lips of men who never knew the difference betwixt a "D. D." and an "M. D.," but in their simple way served God and propounded the scriptures in a way that all could understand.

A great "outpouring of the spirit" might delay breakfast, but it would come after a while, and without price or formality the great crowd would gather at the improvised tables and eat with a relish never known by high-priced hotel inmates.

The day passed with preaching, prayers and songs. Now and then a recess give the youngsters a chance to stroll and court, drink "simmon beer" and feast on the merriment of happy hearts. Free from vanity and without guile, the world has never seen a better people and will never see such times again.

I like chautauquas, but I am noting the changes.

⁂

I knew a wicked old man who lived near Stone mountain, he may live at the same place yet, but he is not wicked now.

He was careless, very careless, about religious matters, never went to church, never read the Bible and a thought never entered his mind of praying, and yet today I believe him the most sincere Christian of my acquaintance and the greatest believer in prayer—he's a real crank.

Long before the war a rich fellow built a tower on the very top of Stone mountain, a fine hotel, also, and it got to be a great resort for fashionable people. All the glitter of the dance hall and the foibles of wealth could be seen here, together with the reckless disregard of spending money peculiar to the class who are able to spend their time at such resorts.

This wicked man saw the effect it was having upon his children, though it never went beyond the thought that it would make them crave finery and a desire to do as these fashionable people were doing. He grew moody over it, and the more he thought upon it the louder and stronger he cursed. He got so it seemed his greatest delight to stroll around in the neighborhood just to vent his splen upon the mountain and its occupants.

One Sunday morning while on one of his usual wanderings he chanced to pass nearer the settlement church than he had been for years, and as he passed he heard the old preacher scream out:

"Yes! God can move the mountains!!"

The wicked man stopped. This utterance of the preacher touched a tender cord, and for the first time in many a year he turned his face toward the church with kindly feeling.

"Yes!" howled the preacher, "by faith and by prayer we could move yonder mountain," as he pointed to the great rock that towered a mile skyward.

The wicked man walked boldly into the church and stood in the aisle gazing upon the preacher. Everybody seemed thunderstruck. There was a scene and services were suspended.

His poor old wife, she was there, she was always there, and carried the children. She was the first to rush toward him. She threw her arms around his neck and fell upon his bosom. His children rushed up and joined with the mother in weeping and clinging to the father. The whole house got in an uproar, some shouting, some singing and some praying. Till late in the night the meeting went on and there grew from it the greatest revival ever known in DeKalb county.

The very next day it was rumored that the builder of the tower had failed, that his venture had broke him. Whether that be true I cannot say, but I do know that the enterprise was closed up and the tower has disappeared.

That has been near on to forty years ago, and from that day to this that wicked old man has been a praying man. He prays nights and mornings; he prays while working, while walking, while sitting; he has never since missed a church service, and has grown to be familiarly known as "Praying Jimmie."

The thought of paving streets and building great structures with Stone mountain granite away at great distances was not thought of thirty years ago. But so it is, a thousand men are at work upon this mountain, with drills and dynamite tearing it down. Great trains loaded with this stone can be seen on the railroads leading out of Atlanta. The streets of Atlanta and other southern cities are covered with it, and even as far as Chicago they are demanding it.

"Praying Jimmie," as we now call him, is still alive and still praying and is happy in the thought that his prayers are removing the mountain, and is blest in the knowledge of being a devoted Christian.

They call him a "crank" and say his prayers had nothing to do with it, but who can tell?

SARGE PLUNKETT.

THOUGHT IT WAS A BEE TREE.

How Mr. Smith Got His Work Done and Made the Boys Mad.

ROCHELLE, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—There is a man in Pitts who has found out how to get trees down without doing the work himself or hiring any one else to do it.

Last week he had an extra large pine that he wanted down to make boards of. He didn't want to cut it himself, and he could not hire it done, so he went to one of his friends, Smith, and asked him how the tree could be cut.

Mr. Smith said it would be easy enough. "Just call it a bee tree and invite some of the boys out to help cut it." The suggestion was acted on at once, and at night there were a lot of the young men of Pitts invited out to eat honey.

The tree was a large one, being fully three freet in diameter, but the boys were eager to have it down and worked so faithfully that it was soon cut.

The boys, of course, expected to see the bees begin to swarm when the tree fell, but as they did not do so they concluded that the tree had fallen with the hole to the ground and the bees could not get out. So the log was cut again and turned over, and as no signs of honey could be found the boys concluded that they would go home. Then Mr. Smith told them how they had been "sold." It is said that they were the maddest boys ever seen in Pitts and will fight anything that mentions bee trees.

A Rainbow at Night.

WOODBURY, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—A beautiful rainbow was seen here last Friday night after the moon rose during a slight shower. The negro night watchman saw it and thought the end of the world was coming and went around waking up people to see it. It is the first one we have ever seen at night.

THEY WILL DO IT.

A Fine Suit of Clothes to Be Given Away. You Can Get It.

On August 15th we will give away a $50 suit of clothes.

And you can get it by registering your name at our establishment for it, and guessing the nearest to the number of gentlemen who will do the same before the above date, which will be the day that we will turn the register over to a committee of three, who will ascertain who is the winner. Every gentleman is invited to take part in the contest. Those living out of the city may send their name and guesses for us to register for them.

J. H. LANGFORD & Co.,
Merchant Tailors, 2 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
june 19-1t 8t sun

BOKER'S BITTERS, renowned since 1828. Fines to the palate, best for the stomach. Pure or mixed Never be without it. L. Funke, Jr., Sole M. and Prop., New York. 9 28 ly sun

LEMON ELIXIR.

Pleasant, Elegant, Reliable.

For biliousness and constipation, take Lemon Elixir.

For fevers, chills and malaria, take Lemon Elixir.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and palpitation of the heart, take Lemon Elixir.

For indigestion and foul stomach, take Lemon Elixir.

For sick and nervous headaches, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach, kidneys or bowels.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

50 cents and $1.00 per bottle at druggists.

LEMON HOT DROPS

Cure all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable.

25 cents at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga. sun—thur

Ask for the World's Bouquet Cigar for 5 cents straight at all first-class dealers. Guaranteed at Havana filler. july 2-8-sun-wed

They Must Have Homes.

With the limited number of vacant houses on our list, we are unable to give satisfactory responses to the inquiries for homes we are having from the officials and employes of the Terminal company.

As stated in a previous card, Mr. Welch, of this firm, was for a number of years associated in railroad service with many of those who will come to Atlanta, and they are almost all his personal friends upon that fraternal relation which is the outgrowth of years of similar occupation. Hence they naturally apply to us to secure for them homes. Our latest letter, just received from one of the officials, urges us to make every effort to be prepared to accommodate "the boys."

There will be quite a number who will want the most commodious, many wanting medium and some wanting cheaper homes.

All persons having property to rent or sell will do well to list the same with us promptly.

WELCH & TURMAN,
No. 2 Kimball House, Wall street.
wed fri sun

Coal! Coal! Coal! Wholesale.

Dealers and manufacturers are herein notified that we can sell them Domestic Lump Coal, as well as all grades steam, as low as any firm south of the Ohio river. A trial will show which way the wind blows. Stocks Coal Co. fri sun

A Word to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Do you believe this? Or are you so wise you can't learn anything more? Now, you may be able to teach me many things. I can tell you something you may not know. If such is the case, heed what I say and be wise.

There is no question about it. Your health is more important than money, social position or anything else you may ardently wish for, for without health you cannot enjoy any of the pleasures you may pursue or possess.

If you have piles, fistula or any other disease of the rectum, you cannot enjoy this greatest blessing.

Have you any of these troubles, and do you want to be cured? I am a specialist, and give my entire time to these diseases, and by long study and large practical experience, I can offer you a cure in the shortest time and with no pain. My cures are permanent, and not for a day. I am no experiment, but a long residence here is proof that I am a success My patients are willing to tell you what I have done for them, and I can furnish you their names if you wish me. Ladies suffering from any of these troubles may consult me with freedom, and to those who wish information I will give the names of ladies that I have treated here and elsewhere that have kindly agreed to allow me this privilege. On my reputation I am willing to stand or fall. I offer you the benefit of my skill, acquired by long practice. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Respectfully, DR. JACKSON,
Atlanta, Ga. Hirsch Building.
june 21—sun wed fri.

IF YOU NEED

A pair of Pants, we still have a good line. The prices are "way off."

Puff Bosom Shirts, Neglige Shirts, etc., to close out at prices that will prove interesting to the buyer.

Prices reduced on all spring goods.

Geo. Muse & Co.

Clothiers and Furnishers,
38 Whitehall Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Southern Sanitarium

"WATER CURE."

THE MOST THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED AND oldest scientifically conducted institution of its kind south. During its 10 years of continuous operation, nearly 4,000 invalids have been restored to health.

Location—One of the highest and most beautiful in the city.

Accommodations—Home-like and elegant.

Dietary—Abundant, hygienic, well prepared and adapted to suit individual diseased conditions.

In conjunction with usual approved remedial agents are employed the celebrated

Moliere Thermo-Electric Bath,

improved Turkish, Russian, Roman, electric-vapor, chemical baths and all hydropathic or "Water Cure" processes of scientific repute and known value, together with Sweedish movements by steam propelled machinery and by trained manipulators. Massage, pneumatic and vacuum treatment, etc., etc.

Physicians sending cases here, either for hydrotheraputic management or surgical operations, may rest assured of their receiving conscientious treatment and cure. Remedial facilities an especial boon for invalid ladies. For pamphlet, references, etc., address

U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
134 Capitol Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
june28—d3m top sum res

Grand View Hotel,

TALLULAH FALLS, GA

Altitude 2,400 feet; finest mineral water in the state; the only hotel situated in its own lovely park; fine orchestra, tenpin alley, and magnificent swimming pool. There is no place that an invalid or pleasure seeker will find more pleasant than Tallulah. Under new management. For rates, special terms to families and commercial men, address MRS. LUKE & BRO.
july 26—d1m

Oakland Heights Sanatorium!

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The Most Complete Health Resort in the South.

OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.

THIS HOUSE IS THE MOST DESIRABLE IN the south for persons who need rest and medical attention. No hotel in Asheville has as well furnished rooms and its cuisine is unequaled. Only in the case of patients is the diet regulated. The table is an important feature of the sanatorium. Elevators, open fire place, electric lights and bells, music hall, billiard parlor, tennis court, etc.

The water is pure and plentiful, coming from a large, limpid spring near by. The sanitary arrangements are as perfect as care and money can make them. Persons suffering with throat and lung troubles are greatly benefited by a stay at this place. The medical management is under the direction of Dr. P. W. Neefus, recently of the Jackson sanitorium, at Dansville, N. Y.

The sanatorium is thoroughly equipped with modern appliances for the scientific relief and cure of all nervous and chronic diseases. The bath departments are new throughout and are under the supervision of competent and skilled attendants. The methods of treatment include all forms of baths, the medicated vapors, Turkish, electric, Russian, Roman moliere, thermo-electric, electro-chemical, massage, electricity in all its forms, also Swedish movements. Medical attendance and every form of treatment included in price of room. Beautiful drives, fine livery, magnificent mountain scenery.

Although the comfort and welfare of the sick are the first considerations, every opportunity is given to those who desire to spend a pleasant and profitable season here. Address for further particulars

MISS EMILIE VAUGHN,
june11—d2m ASHEVILLE, N. C.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

Ocean View, Va., open from June 1 to September 1. Rates: $2.50 per day, $14 and $16 per week, $45 and $55 per month. For further particulars, apply to W. W. PRICE, Manager Ocean View.
june13-d2m

Battery Park Hotel

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

Open throughout the year. Elevation 2,600 feet; average Summer temperature, 74 degrees; magnificent mountain scenery. Hydraulic elevator; electric lights and bells; music hall, tennis court ladies' billiard parlor and bowling alley. Beautiful drives and first-class livery. No mosquitoes. For descriptive printed matter, apply to
june11-2m J. B. STEELE, Manager.

$500 REWARD.

POINT HOTEL,

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN,

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR ANY place to be found on the American continent to surpass "Lookout Point," as regards location, beauty of surroundings and grandeur of natural scenery. Reference, E. A. Hemphill, of The Constitution.

Rates reduced to $10 per week; $37.50 per month for August, September and October. Address

FRANK A. HERVEY.
Proprietor Point Hotel, Lookout Mt., Tenn.
july26—d1m

WHERE THE SNOWBIRDS NEST

THE ESEEOLA INN,

At Linnville,

In the mountains of North Carolina, is opened for the season. Address
JAMES T. SKILES, Manager.

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Pants, we
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HOTEL,
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UEER DISAPPEARANCE OF SOME MONEY.

Finds Himself in Trouble—Two Men Death Sentence Seeking Safety. The Monthly Crop Report.

LLE, Tenn., August 1.—[Special.]— Wednesday evening, the bookkeeper for Black & Co., hardware dealers, placed the firm's safe.

next morning there was only $65 in the The clerks in the store were all and questioned, but knew nothing of ey. One of them said, however, that ing might be learned if Shelton's livery was visited. A member of the firm upon the suggestion, and was surprised several hundred dollars' worth of the goods stored in the stable. About the e made the discovery, George P. Tullos, f his clerks, walked in. Seeing that he aught, he offered to pay for the goods, h he confessed he had sent there. He owned up to having taken missing money from the safe. goods were hauled back to the store and money returned by Tullos. His room was searched and another valuable lot of s recovered. The firm decided not to pros e, and Tullos left the city last night. He excellent family, having come here from mson county.

THE TARVERS IN DANGER.

nited States Circuit Judges Howell E. son and E. S. Hammond, sitting together ay, denied a writ of habeas corpus in the s of Nathan and Woodville Tarver, who under a sentence of death by hanging at burg August 7th.

The Tarvers were convicted of murder in first degree, having killed Charles Goodale Lake county, Tennessee, during May, 1890. Tarvers, who are brothers, lived near ckman, Ky., and had followed Goodale into ke county, with a warrant for his arrest on charge of stealing a skiff from them. They overtook him, and, upon demand, he threw wn as he was carrying on his oulder. The Tarvers were on horse k, and one of them dismounted search Goodale, while the other covered with a shotgun. It is claimed that ough the restiveness of the horse the gun discharged and Goodale killed. The thers were convicted of murder in the first ree, and their sentence was affirmed by the reme court, the date of the execution being for August 7th. The attorneys for the vers made application for a writ of habeas pus. This was denied today by Judges son and Hammond, on the ground that were no federal questions involved. It s held that, even if the Tarvers had been zen of Tennessee, they could not have ceeded as they had done as citizens of tucky—that is, arrest a fugitive without a rant. Citizens of neither state could arrest an in Tennessee charged with a crime in ntucky without the proper warrant.

Governor Buchanan this afternoon respited two men until Friday, October 9th. There a possibility of an appeal to the United supreme court. The governor had re ed a letter from Nathan Tarver asking a pite on the ground that he was not fit to He wanted time to prepare himself, and ides desired to see what becomes of his wife, o is very ill.

THE MONTHLY CROP REPORT.

The monthly crop report was issued by Com issioner of Agriculture Godwin today, and ws a satisfactory condition of affairs except o cotton. The wheat yield was very large, d is garnered in good condition. From rly every county corn is reported as show fine growth, and with excellent promise of ge yield. In Sumner and Rutherford nties corn has been damaged by drought. condition is 89. Early corn is almost The cotton crop is late and small, but ing nicely and fruiting well. An average will be largely contingent upon a late Tobacco is late, but growing ly, with fair prospects. Contradictory rts are received as to peanuts, some esti s of a half crop being received. The age is decreased, the land bad and the late. The hay crop is shortened by the ght. Stock is in good condition, but cat re dying of murrain in several counties. cholera is raging in a number of counties, in some instances whole herds have been pt away. Apples and peaches are falling re they are matured.

PARAGRAPHIC PENCILINGS.

Speaking of William H. Crawford, I am re nded of his singular adventure in connec n with Randolph of Roanoke. Mr. Ran ph near the close of a congressional ses n had very earnestly requested Mr. Craw to spend a few days with him on his way m Washington to his home at Lexington, Mr. Crawford consented to do so and in time called at the residence of the great irginian. He was received with princely spitality. Of course there was much talk men and measures, Mr. Clay and Quincy dams coming in for a full share of Randolph's tic criticism. Very early, however, the morning of the second day of his visit Randolph informed Crawford that he must company him to a dinner at the house of a ecial friend who very much desired the or of his acquaintance. Mr. Crawford replied at he was in the hands of his host. After early breakfast they set forth. When y reached the big gateway that opened on e lawn Crawford found to his great sur ise that three splendid horses, evidently of yal lineage, groomed by three negro men, re in waiting for the excursionists. Both atesmen mounted without mishap, but rawford, not a thorough horseman, with a it of nervousness. He would have osen, as he afterwards said, a different thod of transit, but was too considerate of e proprieties of the occasion to demur to the rangement.

Randolph and Crawford in the saddle, the ird horse was mounted by a stalwart body rvant, who drew out a hunting horn and w a blast which would have provoked the vy of Roderick Dhu. There was no upris g of blue bonnets, and no shimmer of glit ing spears, but in response there was the ll of a whole kennel of fox hounds, who ashed out with a chorus that sounded like a ime of 'minster bells. And now for a regular ohn Gilpin ride.

Away galloped the spirited horses—the body rvant in the lead, Mr. Randolph a good sec d, and Mr. Crawford bringing up the rear. After two solid hours of hard riding they e upon a formidable looking stream. ely, thought Crawford, we shall now come a halt, but he reckoned without his host. ithout pausing for an instant the negro and steed plunged into this Rubicon, fol ed by his master and Mr. Crawford. The eam passed, which was not deep enough to them—the horses, who seemed gather fresh inspiration from their s, quickened their pace and swept to their destination, yet ten miles ad. But all things have an end, and so this mad-cap equestrianism. Very soon er the sun crossed the noon mark, they w up at the old-style Virginia mansion, ere they dismounted and met a hearty wel Mr. Crawford, after a little conversa , confessed that he was wearied, and was wn a pleasant room where he rested until dinner hour, and felt greatly refreshed. the table there was a delightful inter nge of pithy sayings and humor stories, Mr. Crawford contributing full share to the feast of reason and the w of soul. As Mr. Crawford was nearly rty miles on his way homeward, and more gued than he was ready to admit, he asked be excused from returning with Mr. Ran ph. With this arrangement all were satisfied. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Randolph, who, like all Virginia country gentlemen of that date, was a regular Centaur, was again in the saddle and on his return trip. The next morning, by the early dawn, Mr. Crawford's baggage was sent forward, and the day after he resumed his journey southward in the typical mail coach of that remote era. It was probably his last stay in the Old Dominion, which had been his birthplace and the home of his ancestors until their removal to Georgia, in the closing years of the last century.

We must not be held responsible for the literal truth of this narrative. We tell the tale as it was told to us by a gentleman who is the soul of honor and scrupulously careful of his utterances.

The paragraph is on top in newspaper literature. The old-fashioned leader stretching through a column of solid nonpareil is as dead as the Pharaohs. Philosophy and politics must be boiled down and put in a small compass. Big books must give place to pamphlets. We are not living in antedeluvian times when men started out to marry at seventy-five and girls put on long dresses at sixty years.

So in the church the sermon must be shortened or the pulpit will be shelved.

A congregation sweltering under a July or August sun in a crowded auditorium while the pastor bombards them with platitudes will kick, and most likely the pastor will be the kickee.

The time is no more when people will wait on drawlers whether in the pulpit or on the platform.

We know professional orators likewise who must talk up or their longwindedness will be their downfall.

George Canning, the English statesman, rather solid than showy, was wont to say that he disliked nothing in a debate so much as facts and figures. The world is flooded with false facts not less than false theories, and as to figures, they may be doctored to any imaginable extent, as shown in the work of the census bureau and the sleight-of-hand achievements of the returning boards. The balance sheets of delinquent bookkeepers and of defaulting state treasurers completely upset the old aphorism "that figures don't lie."

I heard a sufferer say once, "I wish I could sleep soundly for three solid weeks." It was possibly in a like mood that Sancho Panza was disposed to bless "the man who invented sleep."

How affecting the old picture, even if but a coarse wood cut, of a tired child fast asleep on the nursery floor surrounded by its dilapidated and scattered playthings.

Some men sleep without an effort. John Wesley could drop to sleep at 9 o'clock and wake at 5 o'clock with the punctuality of a clock. But the great majority of men are less happily gifted—hence the craving for hypnotics, which give present relief, but after all leave a sting behind.

Dr. Hammond, the specialist, has written much on these lines that deserves to be studied.

When troubled with insomnia I have usually found the multiplication table and the English alphabet quite helpful—better I think than walking the floor with unslippered feet like a midnight ghost, or even counting a flock of sheep as they pass into the sheepfold. A fair amount of natural sleep is one secret of longevity, and fortunate is the man who, like the great Webster, "has a talent for it."

W. J. S.

WANTED IT POSTPONED.

From The Arkansaw Traveler.

A judge in one of the southern states called on the governor. "Your excellency," said the visitor, "I have called on you for the purpose of exciting your executive sympathy."

"Well," the governor answered.

"You remember," said the judge, "that one Homie I. Buck, who was sentenced by me, is to be hanged tomorrow."

"Yes."

"Well, I have come to ask for a respite of a few days."

"Have you discovered new evidence bearing on his case?" the governor asked.

"No, your excellency."

"Does the man say that he has not had sufficient preparation?"

"Oh, no."

"Then why should the respite be granted?"

"Well, it is just this: He was all right and was perfectly willing to die until day before yesterday, when an extremely painful boil arose—I think that is about the proper way to express it—arose on the back of his neck. It is so painful and so sensitive to touch that he cannot stand the pressure of the rope. He fears that the agony would make him sick. He regrets it very much, and requests me to have the execution postponed until he is better able to stand it."

"But," said the governor, "in the sight of the law the presence of a boil on the neck is not sufficient cause for postponement. Have you looked the matter up?"

"Yes, your excellency, but can find no precedent. However, this should make no difference in a day of surprising innovation."

"But, my dear judge, the law does not recognize surprising innovation. Law must be of smooth and equable temper, and not given to fits and starts."

"Ah, your excellency, but it is not the province of law to inflict pain, and I don't know of anything more painful than an irritated boil. To tell you the truth, I don't believe the fellow can stand it."

"I reckon he'll have to," the governor replied.

"But he simply cannot. I tell you, sir, that it will endanger his life—or I mean that he can't endure it."

"That may be, but I think that it would be advisable for him to try."

The judge went to the jail. The prisoner came to the bars, and anxiously asked for the governor's decision.

"He has decided against you," said the jugde.

"Did you tell him how painful this thing is?"

"Yes, I explained, but it didn't make any difference."

"He is what I call a hard-hearted man," said the prisoner, "and if I had my way I wouldn't be hanged at all. Whew, this thing is nearly killing me, and I just know I can't stand that rope."

He did stand it, though, and when the trap fell he uttered no exclamation of pain and murmured no complaint.

Not an Agricultural Editor.

From Harper's Bazar.

"Do you go in for scientific farming?"

"No," returned the farmer. "I can't afford to pay $7 a pod for peas, and $3 apiece for potatoes. farm by the natural method and come out ahead."

DR. PRICE'S
DELICIOUS
Flavoring
Extracts
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.
Vanilla } Of perfect purity.
Lemon } Of great strength.
Orange } Economy in their use
Almond } Flavor as delicately
Rose etc.; } and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

KANSAS IS ALIVE

WITH THE POLITICAL DELIVERANCES OF LEADERS.

The Different Parties Keep Up the Racket in Recess in Order that They May Be in Trim When the Time Comes.

TOPEKA, Kan., August 1.—[Special.]—In other states of the union when a political campaign closes the people for a time forget the issues which have divided them and caused neighbor to array himself against neighbor. This was formerly the case in Kansas, but since the day that the first suballiance was formed in Kansas the political pot has been boiling. Elections settle nothing. This new element in Kansas politics seems to thrive on defeat as well as victory. One year ago the new people's party commenced business in Kansas, and it can be found at the old stand 365 days in the year.

Before this new reform movement started the people of Kansas didn't take much interest in politics. Once in two years a state election was held, but a republican victory was assured, and, aside from a short sparring match of thirty or forty days between the two old parties, there wasn't much in a political way to interest the people.

All this is changed; and now it seems queer that, in the state which gave Harrison and Morton 82,000 majority, it should become necessary for the republicans to organize on the Indiana plan and muster every voter in the various school districts of the state.

The Farmers' Alliance movement grew up, as it were, in a day. The social features of the order caught the young men and women. The gallant young Kansan would accompany his best girl to the suballiance meeting or to the alliance picnic, and, no matter how strong his republican or democratic proclivities were, she would capture him for the people's ticket, if her father and the influences around her were in that direction. Thousands of young men who cast their first vote last year were influenced in that way. Mrs. Lease, as she went about over the state making speeches, advised the girls to cut loose from their solid fellows if they did not vote with the alliance forces. Woman's influence in last year's election was a winning card, and the ladies worked it for all it was worth.

Like all new movements, however, the alliance is now having a hard time of it to keep together. There are several things which are weakening it. With a half dozen different levers all being worked at the same time, it is no wonder the cause is growing weaker and many of its followers returning to the old parties.

The action of the Kansas democratic editors in declaring against further fusion with the people's party is a strong card against the movement. All of the fifty editors who met in Topeka a few days ago have returned home and are now whooping it up for the old party and fighting any and every proposition looking toward a combination of these forces. They say without hesitation that if the same policy is pursued as was followed last year in Kansas, there would not be any democratic party in this state two years hence. They realize that to maintain any standing with national democracy they must get back on safe democratic grounds and renounce the subtreasury scheme and the government control of railroads plan which seem to be the corner stone of the alliance party in Kansas.

It is generally understood that the recent meeting of prominent democrats held in Topeka was called at the suggestion and direction of the national committee. The inroads which the alliance movement threatens to make in several southern states, thereby imperiling democratic success in 1892, calls for earnest and active work on the part of the democratic party. It is believed that it is the intention to make a square fight against it in Kansas, and throttle it in its stronghold. That seems to be the aim of both old parties.

On the 26th of August the republican state league convention will be held here, and J. S. Clarkson, General Hawley, of Connecticut, and John M. Thurston are advertised as speakers. League clubs are to be formed in every township in the state, and no expense or work will be spared to revive republican enthusiasm. Coupled with this may be mentioned the Knights of Reciprocity and the Knights and Ladies of America, two republican secret orders which have captured thousands of members within the past two months. These orders seem to be the taking thing for the young men and women, and since the alliance has become an old thing, these new orders have special attractions and thousands are joining.

Democratic clubs are to be organized also. Both old parties are working the club business thoroughly, and it is not difficult to foreshadow the result next year if this plan is carried out until the election.

I had a talk with Frank McGrath, president of the State Farmers' Alliance, recently. He is not enthusiastic over the prospects. He recognizes the fact that if there is not a general breaking up of the old parties in the south for the new people's movement there is little hope of holding ex-republicans and ex-democrats to a third party movement in Kansas. He said he was honestly and earnestly engaged in trying to build up the alliance movement, but that he was through if it was converted into a democratic machine. "As long as the south plays fair," he said, "and is willing to give up the old democratic party, as we have given up the republican party in Kansas, we will meet them half way, but when southerners throw the third party movement overboard down there, and remain in the democratic party, and at the same time expect and urge third party tickets in Kansas, Nebraska and other western states, then there are a number of us who will kick, and we will kick hard. The southern alliance fellows have been telling us that the third party movement was a good thing in Kansas. We think it is also, but we think it would be a good thing in Georgia, Alabama, the Carolinas, and other southern states. If it is a good thing for Kansas republicans to renounce their old party, obliterate sectional prejudice and join in a movement for the whole people, why wouldn't it be a good thing for the democrats of the south? They may fool some of our people, but there are several they cannot deceive, and they must play fair or you will hear something drop in Kansas." President McGrath talked without reserve. He has always contended that if a third party is a good thing for Kansas it is a good thing for the south, and if the alliancemen down there cling to the democratic party, as he believes they will, the third party strength will dwindle down to a fine point in Kansas. Especially is this true if the democrats of this state carry out their programme and win back 75 per cent of their voters who went into the people's movement last year.

Reports from all sections of the state show that the alliance is growing weaker every day. In Rice county alone there are 200 voters who will return to the old parties at the next election. Democrats are leaving the alliance in greater numbers than the republicans. Altogether the prospect is not very encouraging for the leaders of the people's party.

PUBLIC ROAD BUILDING.

How Good Highways May Be Made Very Cheaply.

Gath in The Enquirer.

Talking to Mr. William Hufter, of Maryland, who has been building roads between Baltimore and the upper Potomac, he gave me the following information: "The latest thing is a road grader drawn by six horses, which excavates, fills holes and makes in general the grade conformation of your road; it does the work of about forty men, and men who work on roads require some competition of this kind, especially when the politicians control the roads. The best machine of this kind is made at an obscure town in Pennsylvania and costs two to three hundred dollars. Counties are procuring the machines which are especially effective for regrading old roads and opening new roads. Of course they will not pull out stumps nor go through solid rock, but you can dispense with many a cart and horse and wheelbarrow with such a machine. I have recently been making a turnpike about six miles long from a little village called Downsville to Hagerstown; the usual discouragements of men of public spirit came from men of that surly, gossiping class of neighbors who would rather smile at your failure than see you help the community. Sometimes we could not get enough persons to undertake to do anything; we had too many directors—twelve—and, therefore required to have seven for a quorum; seven directors are plenty, and you can often get four men together when it would be impossible to get seven. The want of public spirit is painfully visible in old states like ours, especially in the old German parts, where money and greed are the animating principles. Still, by perseverance, we got our road through, and so will those who work much and wait a very little. In our part of the country we have limestone, but have to send it half a mile to a mile, and sometimes longer than that, from the quarry; limestone makes a road which quickly crushes, but has to be replenished more often than harder stone roads. The common mountain sandstone, or even flint, will make a good road in time, and it will wear long.

"To make a cheap road I prescribe as follows: Raise the middle of the road six inches above the grade level; make your roadbed sixteen feet wide, so that heavy teams can get past; break your stone so that it will pass through a two-and-a-half inch ring; put six inches above the line in the middle and sixteen inches below the horizontal line, and thus the average of your broken stone will be about ten and a half inches; this will spread three feet on either side by travel, making your road finally twenty-two feet wide. Stone ought to be broken and computed by the perch or rod, namely a pile 16½ feet long 1 foot high and 1½ feet wide; in our example it has cost 30 cents to quarry this stone, 15 cents to haul and 25 cents to break it per perch, or 70 cents per perch.

"In a rock country it ought not to cost more than 25 to 30 cents to get the stone on the road; eighty-two and one-half perches of stone will make 100 feet of road, fifteen feet wide and ten and a half inches thick. It will take, therefore, about two thousand eight hundred perches to the mile, and suppose you get much of this at 30 cents to deliver the stone and 25 cents to break it, or 55 cents for a road favorably situated toward stone. With 2,800 perches to the mile, 55 cents, the cost will be but $540 to the mile. You must add to this about one hundred dollars to grade the mile. This includes taking the rocks out of the road, which are afterward used and broken upon it. It pays to use these stones in every case that I have found. You must grade them six inches high at the center, and then you begin the stone. By passing the rake over the top you can grade the ground well enough, generally speaking.

"As to breaks in the road which are used in this part of the country to run the water off without underneath drains, it is still the cheapest to pass the water across the road top, and I suggest that you make these breaks about fifteen to eighteen feet long, so that your wagon need not be thrown violently against the opposite bank. In some cases it is best to pass the water under the road, and the cheapest way to do this is by boards; suppose you have your gutter twenty-two feet wide, made of two-inch planks at 2½ cents a foot, it will cost you perhaps five dollars apiece for each of these gutters. They can be made, however, out of the rough stone at a little more expense. The trouble about underneath gutters is that they fill up, unless you make them wide enough for somebody to go in and clean them out.

"Persons who build roads ought not to pay more than twenty-five cents per perch to break stone; one man with a ring hammer, finding his own hammer, which costs him seventy-five cents perhaps, can break from four to six perches a day, and thus make his dollar or more, according to his industry. They ought to break the stone sitting down; they can do it much faster in that way than by standing up over it. To break rock on the road into large stones a ten-pound sledge is big enough."

A Discourse.

By Rev. Flintlock Buncombe.

De modern maxim is dis—be shore ye git ahead an' den you're right.

De way ob de transgressor ain't half ser hard as dat ob de povertry-stricken good man.

It's all very well ter keep up appearances, but ye want ter git down ter a solid foundation when de plate am circulatin'

I seriously objects ter going a fishion on de Sabbaf day—'specially if it am too cold an' windy fer der fish to bite.

I've never knowed er woman yit ter worry as much erbout her soul as she does erbout de cut ob her dress.

No woman wuz ebber too good fer de man she married if she knowed him beforehand.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE DEATH OF A REMARKABLE MAN IN COLUMBIA.

The War Between the Colleges—Columbia's New Waterworks—The Subtreasury Debate—Criticising Butler.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 1.—[Special.]—Sunday afternoon, July 26th, there died in this city, Mr. O. Z. Bates, a man remarkable for his courage and integrity, and from the fact that he as an alderman of Columbia in February, 1865, surrendered the city to General Stone, of General Sherman's army. Mr. Bates was the oldest merchant in Columbia at the time of his death.

Governor Tillman has written a letter to the secretary of war, which will bear fruit later, and will probably cause much antagonism between the adherents of Clemson college and the South Carolina Military academy. It was in reply to a letter from the United States war department, making inquiries as to the status of Clemson college, and as to whether it should have preference over the South Carolina Military academy for the detail of an army officer as an instructor. Heretofore an army officer has been detailed to the military academy, but the letter from the war department stated there was an application on file from Clemson college for the detail of such an officer, and the matter was referred to the governor for decision.

Governor Tillman wrote, giving the status of Clemson college, and saying that he hoped an officer would be detailed to each institution, but if only one could be detailed that one must go to Clemson.

The matter is exciting much interest in a quiet way, and the decision of the secretary of war is awaited with interest.

The contract for building the stone foundations for the new waterworks has been awarded to R. L. Coleman, his being the lowest bid—$22,800. Columbia is determined to have clear water and plenty of it by next summer. Seventy-five thousand dollars is to be devoted.

Ex-State Lecturer Tolbert of the alliance, who is considered one of the strongest men politically in the alliance in this state, said in an interview this evening, in reference to Senator Butler's speech at Prosperity on the 29th, that Senator Butler, after being in congress twelve years, could not answer a simple question of finance, and that as to Senator Butler's remark in his speech that when the subtreasury bill was under consideration in congress, not one of his constituents sent him a suggestion concerning it, that the people did not want an automaton sit up in the senate and wait for them to make suggestions to it.

Mr. Tolbert said that in his speech he asked the people why they applauded Senator Butler, and they could not tell him. "Why," said he, "he insulted you. He as much as called you rascals when he said that people who wanted to borrow money at 2 per cent were those who did not pay their debts."

Mr. Tolbert says he does not favor a third party, and that it will be time enough to think of a third party when the democratic party fails to be the people's party.

A scheme is being advocated among the alliancemen to let the growing crop of cotton last for two years; to sell one-half of the crop next fall, save the other half for the following year, not to plant any that year, and go to raising pork and grain.

WEAVING SONG.

[Translated for The Springfield Republican.]

Run, shuttle, run!
The war has claimed my son;
My daughter's love has wrecked her life;
The palsy smitten my good wife;
Run, shuttle, run!

Fly, shuttle, fly!
Nor bread nor gold have I;
My daughter's babe will hungry be;
A coffin black will compass me;
Fly, shuttle, fly!

Stay, shuttle, stay!
My breast aches so today;
The wind is cold; frost hides the pains;
No ember burns; the darkness gains;
Stay, shuttle, stay!

—Carmen Sylva, in Chicago Tribune.

The Old Homestead.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science art, music, the home and farm; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or $1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

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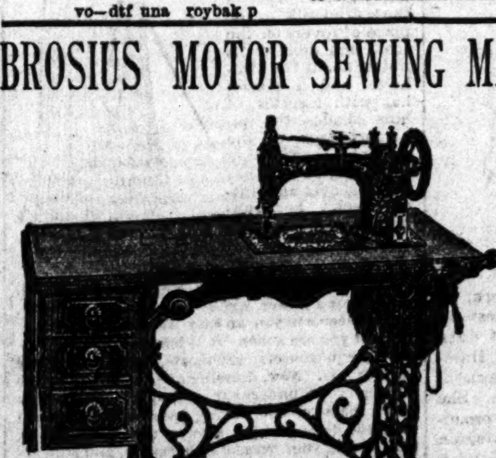

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Orders may be left there or sent direct to comp'ny.

Brosius Motor Sewing Machine Co., Wells St., and E. T., V. and G. R. R., Atlanta, Ga.
june26—d3 m5th page

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Only at 12 Marietta Street.
PURE RYE-TEA [Purity]
for medicinal use is unequaled in this or any other market, for price, $1 per bottle. Fine Wines and Brandies of best imported brands, at reasonable prices. We are sole agents for Hommel's Native Champagne, half price of the imported, and equally as pure.
THE R. M. ROSE COMPANY,
12 Marietta Street. Atlanta, Ga.

Facts That Cannot be Gainsaid,

Dr. W. J. Tucker cured Mrs. H. P. Stevens, of Waycross, Ga., five years ago, when the best doctors of south Georgia said she would die. She is well today. Write and ask her about it. Dr. Tucker cured Colonel John R. Harris, of Columbus, Miss., sound and well of a disease from which he had been afflicted for many years. He will tell you so. Dr. Tucker cured Mrs. M. E. Borders, of Choccolocco, Ala., after all others had failed; ask about it. Dr. Tucker cured Hon E. E. Foy, of Egypt, Ga., of a disease of twenty years standing; write and ask him.

Dr. Tucker successfully treated Mrs. Susan Hamaker, of John's, Ala., after all other means failed. She will tell you so.

Dr. Tucker cured W. H. Phillips, of Simsboro, La., of a disease of many years standing; he will tell you so.

Dr. Tucker has cured thousands where others have failed. He will cure you if your case is curable and you will give him a chance. Pamphlet and question list free to all. Address

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We have received a full line of sizes of our $1.50 per box Black Hose. They are guaranteed to be absolutely fast-black. Don't stain the feet nor change color in washing. You'll find them excellent value.

Then the White Lawn Bows we are showing! Every conceivable shape and design is there, and they are the tartest of the tart.

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MIDY

DISSOLUTION.

OFFICE OF G. T. DODD & SONS, WHOLEsale Grocers, 32 and 33 Alabama street.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 1, 1891.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of P. & G. T. Dodd & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

P. & G. T. DODD & CO.

NEW FIRM.

G. T. Dood & Sons, successors to P. & G. T Dodd & Co., will continue the wholesale grocery business at their old stand, and are authorized to collect all outstanding accounts, notes, etc., of the old firm of P. & G. T. Dodd & Co. Any one having any claims of any kind against the old firm of P. & G. T. Dodd & Co. will be paid at the office of G. T. Dodd & Sons.

G. T. DODD.
THOS. C. DODD,
CHAS. W. DODD.

The following well-known business men of the house will continue in the services of the new firm: J. M. Skinner, A. J. Chapman, J. G. Rogers, H. N. Merck, W. C. Thompson, Captain H. E. Stockton, L. B. Morgan, Robert J. Thomas, John Lewis, Lem. B. Jackson.

A CARD.

In withdrawing from the firm of P. & G. T. Dodd & Co., I desire to return my sincere thanks to our many friends and customers, some of whom have been patronizing us for over thirty-five years. And I ask for the new firm, my brother G. T. Dodd, who has been business manager of the old firm, a continuance of the patronage so long bestowed on the old firm. With the assurance that our friends and customers will receive the same fair treatment from the new firm as they did from the old. I now again return my thanks to my many friends and brother merchants, and retire to the evening shades of private life.

aug1-d3t Respectfully, P. DODD.

SOME WOMEN AND THEN SOME OTHERS.

FACES OF BRILLIANCE AND BEAUTY.

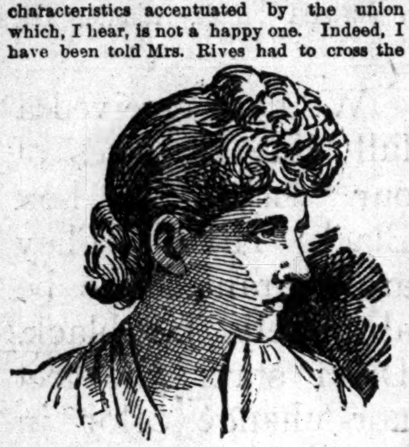
Amelie Rives from Her Latest Photograph.

WOMEN WHO HAVE WON FAME.

Something of Interest About Them---Gossip of Fashion.

The Cosmopolitan for August contained for me two particularly interesting things—Amelie Rives's last story, and an illustrated article about the Woman's Press Club of New York.

The young Virginia genius's publishers seem to delight in doing her honor, and also in giving pleasure to the public by publishing on all occasions pictures of this nineteenth century goddess. The one which makes the frontispiece to The Cosmopolitan is, in some respects, even lovelier than that which was seen in the "Quick or the Dead" issue of Lippincott's. It gives a little more of the face, whose lines show more distinctly the suggestions of that strangely deep, inexplicable melancholy which lay in the countenances of Dante and George Eliot. This picture, taken after her marriage, may have had these characteristics accentuated by the union which, I hear, is not a happy one. Indeed, I have been told Mrs. Rives had to cross the waters this summer on a mission of peace, and "had," as it was put, "brought her daughter to reason."



AMELIE RIVES-CHANLER.
[From her latest photograph.]

Just how long she will continue in this state I know not, but I have the firm conviction that she will some day do something unusual and startling in regard to this domestic relation.

I believe clergymen and physicians will tell you that women are all made to be wives and mothers, but I contend that there are exceptions to this rule and this woman seems to be one of them. In speaking of marriage to a friend in her girlhood when she had suitors galore she said, meditatively.

"Yes, I've sometimes thought it would be very nice to be married for a week or so, say, but when I think of sharing my life, myself, my environments, with any one, I have the most stifling and rebellious sensation. Just to think of giving a man the right to come in one's boudoir, put on his dressing gown and slippers and ensconce himself quietly with cigar and paper by one's fireside for the whole evening—why, it's perfectly exasperating! As the evenings lengthened into weeks I'd grow wilder and wilder, and when they began to settle themselves into the monotony of years I'd run away from them into the darkness of some stormy night."

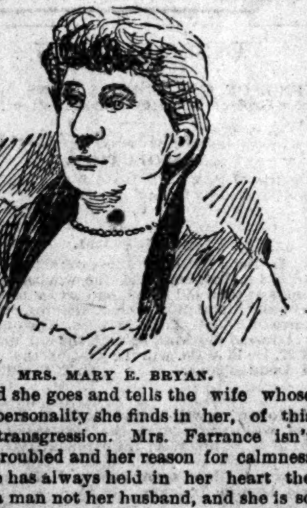
Of course both men and women who make the happiest marriages say this sort of thing before they know what it is to love, but I feel someway that this particular woman would grow to feel this way no matter how much she cared for the man she married. Some natures feel hampered instead of inspired by sharing themselves with others and her nature is that sort. I know such a temperament is entirely unconventional and sufficient of itself to shock the good old ladies as much as do the looks that result from it, but this woman and her genius are entirely to themselves and not to be judged as measured by others in any way whatever. For my part I love them both, and thus far I have found pure gold in everything she has written.

Her new story, "According to St. John," is concluded in the October Cosmopolitan and therefore I cannot judge it as a whole. It leaves one in rather a doubtful and odd state of feeling in this first part. The scene is laid in Paris at the mansion Roget, where all sorts and conditions of people were gathered together, among them the heroine, a young Virginia girl who has installed herself here with her negro mammy to study the violin. Jean is a little woman—the first little woman whom Amelie has ever selected for the honors of being surrounded by a number of people before whom to exhibit her many phases of intense ambition. In all of these stories one woman—her pains, her passions, her joys—is the great all-absorbing interest, and this Jean will be like the others, since she is imbued "with a slightness full of strength and elasticity."

Jean's best friends are a young actor—painter and his wife and baby—the wife a fair, frail consumptive creature, adored by her divinely dark and silent husband, the baby silent and sloe-eyed like the husband.

Jean happens in one day and witnesses some loving amenities on the part of the married pair, which fills her bosom with passionate hatred towards the man. She discovers to her horror and amazement in the course of a day or so that this hatred is love.

She is penitent, stricken with remorse and shame and she goes and tells the wife whose shadowy personality she finds in her, of this dreadful transgression. Mrs. Farrance isn't the least troubled and her reason for calmness is that she has always held in her heart the image of a man not her husband, and she is so glad that Farrance will have some one to love him as he really deserves after she is dead and gone.



MRS. MARY E. BRYAN.

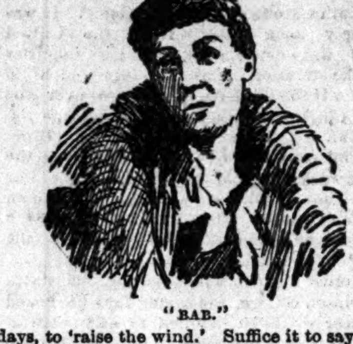
This is about where the story leaves you in this number, but the quotation from John xv, 13, at the beginning is, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man may lay down his life for his friends." That something tragical will result from this quotation it is reasonable to suppose.

The story throughout is, of couse, brilliantly written, everything described with that discernment, point and wonderful imaginativeness which characterizes the work of this woman genius of the century.

A review of the Woman's Press Club of New York gives an interesting sketch and attractive picture of the several women foremost in the work of that interesting body.

Mrs. Mary E. Bryan is given a foremost place in this mention and it is an excellent picture of the brilliant, diamond-eyed little southern woman which appears with the sketch.

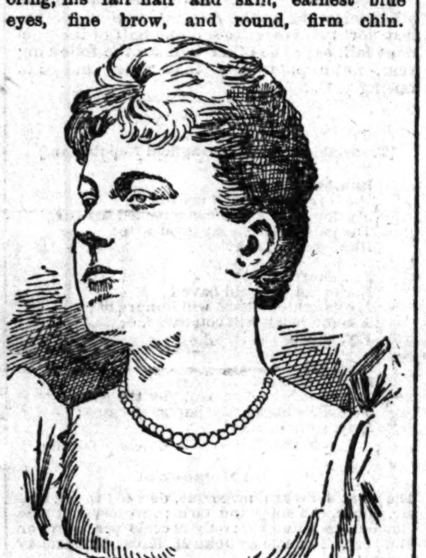
The personality of "Bab," about which people heretofore have heard very little, is made known by a charming picture. "Bab," who is Mrs. Isabel Mallon, is chairman of the entertainment committee. "Her first journalistic effort," says the writer, "was made with an article on fans, written, she says, in evil days, to 'raise the wind.' Suffice it to say that the flutter and breeze caused by those special fans have never subsided, and the hand that waved them finds the steadiest employment in conducting four different departments for a monthly magazine, regular syndicate articles and much miscellaneous work. Mrs. Mallon is a Baltimorean by birth and was early married to an Englishman."



"BAB."

Another picture in my gallery today will interest everybody. It is the first good picture of Lady Gordon Cumming that I have found, and it comes, with a short sketch, in The Illustrated American. "In Louisiana," the sketch begins, "Miss Marcelite Thorn is still remembered as a wealthy and beautiful girl whose connections were of the most aristocratic, and who, long years ago, was a belle on two continents. Miss Thorn's union with Mr. W. T. Garner, of New York, severed every connection with her old home, but since the recent interest centering about a famous scandal and marriage in London, many old southern aristocrats have recalled the courage and ambition that characterized the late Mrs. William T. Garner, mother of the present Lady Gordon Cumming.

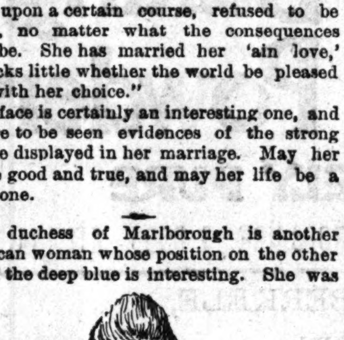
"It is said that the fair American who roused such a storm of adverse criticism and enthusiastic praise by her fidelity to the baccarat culprit has inherited certain qualities from both parents. She has her father's coloring, his fair hair and skin, earnest blue eyes, fine brow, and round, firm chin. Of medium height, with an erect, rather proud carriage, and look of radiant health, the handsome American has been vastly admired, and has not lacked for opportunities to exchange her beauty and wealth for a titled name. But from her mother her ladyship received an intensity of nature that, once resolved upon a certain course, refused to be moved, no matter what the consequences might be. She has married her 'ain love,' and recks little whether the world be pleased or no with her choice."



LADY GORDON CUMMING.

The face is certainly an interesting one, and in it are to be seen evidences of the strong will she displayed in her marriage. May her love be good and true, and may her life be a happy one.

The duchess of Marlborough is another American woman whose position on the other side of the deep blue is interesting. She was Mrs. Louis Hammersley, of New York, as everyone will remember, and her chiefest attraction to the turf-loving spendthrift duke was a certain something known as the Hammersley millions. The duchess was born at Troy, N. Y., and was Miss Lilian Price. She was a handsome woman always, and a prominent figure in New York and Washington social circles. As a "her grace," a London society paper says: "She is amusing and brilliant, an accomplished linguist and an appreciative, if somewhat desultory, reader. Her views on all social topics are well thought out and well expressed, and her digest and exposition of the peculiarities and differences existing between the national characteristics of Englishmen and Americans is at once witty, shrewd and original. She is also an enthusiastic lover of art and a connoisseur and critic of more than ordinary ability and acumen."



THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

Here is a pretty story in which an unmarried southern girl figured. I give it as I found it in a recent newspaper, for I think it worth reproducing:

There is a certain young southern woman, well known in New York society, who, without superlative beauty or wealth, certainly possesses the power of inspiring most gallant love in the hearts of her suiters. She invariably attracts men of brains and position, who never spare themselves in honoring her by extravagantly distinguished attentions.

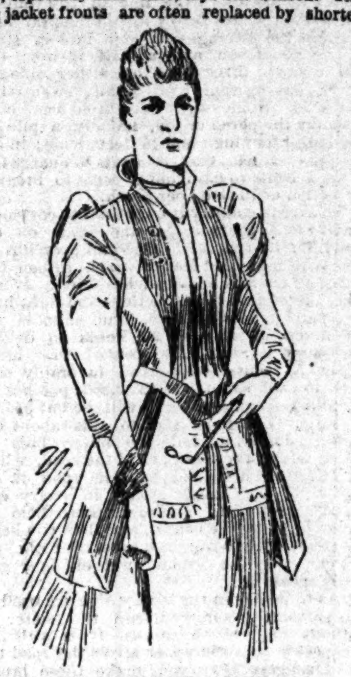
One famous statesman, it will be remembered, never permitted the post to carry his expressions of regard, but invariably sent a special courier to bear his messages, with strict injunctions to deliver them into no hands but hers. It is now years that this knightly and ceremonious courtesy is a distinct phase of the sentiment the southerner referred to has power to inspire, and her compliments from men all more or less partake of an old-time picturesqueness of devotion. For example, this spring, when azaleas were blooming in Boston conservatories, an admirer conceived the idea of adorning the lady's semi-tropical home with two big plants, each one a huge bouquet of the fragile blossoms.

A serious undertaking ordinarily, obstacles were overcome by having the flowery pink-and-white pyramids set in enormous open hampers. Steadiness was insured by a system of straps, and the gentleman's own valet was sent traveling south in the baggage car to watch and care for the hothouse beauties. Arriving at his destination, the special messenger transferred the azaleas to big gold basket stands brought for the purpose, and so admirably timed was the whole thing that a telegraph boy had no sooner delivered the donor's compliments to mademoiselle than the costly floral offerings were set at her feet.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

SOME BITS OF FASHION.

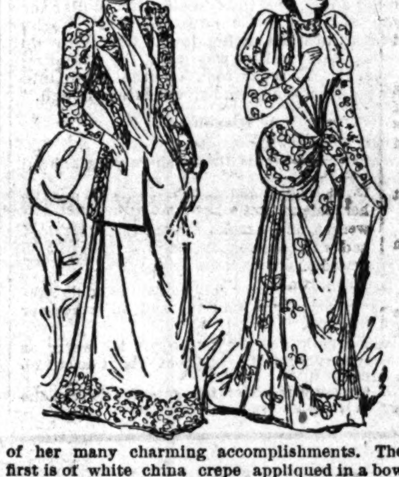
Jacket bodices with long waistcoats are made in various styles, all equally becoming to most figures, especially slim ones, says The Season. The long jacket fronts are often replaced by shorter Spanish-shaped pieces, with a pleated basque; when turned back they allow the handsome waistcoats to be seen to the greatest advantage. The latter is mostly made of very rich material, trimmed with every conceivable treasure in the way of gold, gems, embroidery, etcetera. Beautifully wrought buttons are displayed on the revers.



THE PREVAILING JACKET.

Two Summer Gowns.

There are two summer gowns that I saw in a dressmaker's establishment the other day, just before they were sent off to grace the wardrobe of an Atlanta belle, whose perfect dressing is one of her many charming accomplishments. The first is of white china crepe appliqued in a bow knot design in narrow black velvet ribbon, this finishing the bottom and side bodies of the long coat and forming the sleeves and pointed collar.

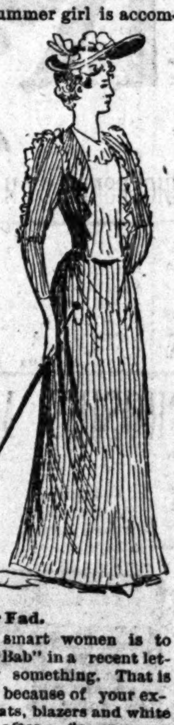


The second is of palest pink chiffon, embroidered in gray-green love knots.

The broad-brimmed hat is green lace straw, finished about the edge with black lace and trimmed with jaunty clusters of pink thistles.

The Apotheosis of the Summer Gown.

The apotheosis of the summer girl is accomplished. Through the various stages of her evolution from a flannelly, frowsy romp, looking like an awning in a corset and girdle, we have arrived at this. It is flannel, too, but in dull, soft blue, striped with a fine gleaming line of scarlet silk, worn with a snug little coat of darker blue without the stripe, lined with scarlet and opening over a scarlet blouse. There are finely plaited frills of the scarlet silk in the place of revers on the coat, and more frills flutter about the armholes, and a scarlet hat with rosettes of blue shades the piquant face of the merry, bewitching summer girl, with her glorious eyes and tinted cheeks, her sunburned nose and crimson, smiling lips.



The Flower Fad.

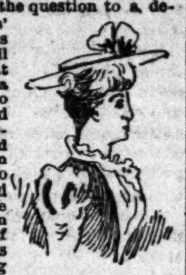
The latest fad among the smart women is to dress after a flower, writes "Bab" in a recent letter. It seems to you an easy something. That is because you are a man—it is because of your experience in trousers, waistcoats, blazers and white shirt fronts. Now, dressing after a flower means having your underwear match it, having your gown the same hue, having your bonnet trimmed with the flowers, using always the same flower, and having your parasol in harmony, and slippers that are at least near, if they are not the exact color. I know two women who have gone in for it. One has made up her mind that she will dress always as a violet, "always" meaning for the summer time, and the other as a forget-me-not. They are intimate friends and live together, and the pale blue and the pale mauve make the latest French contrast. The violet young woman has chiffon China silk, or crape gowns of pale violet, trimmed with white or black lace, as she may fancy, a little coronet bonnet made of violets, with a star just in front that is of jet, that sparkles almost like black diamonds. Her parasol is pale violet silk, with white point lace butterflies on it. Her gloves are violet undressed kid, and her shoes are of violet undressed kid, and she wears pale violet silk stockings. For underwear she has violet silk vests, violet brocade corsets, and a petticoat of white linen lawn, tied with violet ribbons. The perfume she uses is that wondrous one which smells like real violets, not hot-house violets, but those that have come from the woods and filled the air with an odor that is as blissful as it is indescribable.

The Pythias to this Damon is gowned always in pale blue. She wears gray silk stockings, gray undressed kid slippers, white lawn petticoat tied back with blue ribbons, blue silk vest and blue brocade stays. Her bonnet is as demure as only a forget-me-not can be. It is a little close-fitting one of chip, like that favored by the princess of Wales, and has forget-me-nots just in front, while the gloves are of white undressed kid and the parasol of white crepe. None of their adorers send them anything but forget-me-nots or violets. Orchids are cast aside in disdain, roses are nowhere, and each woman feels that unless she can live in harmony with her flower life, is absolutely not worth the trouble. To my way of thinking, the young woman who selects a rose as her typical flower will have a much easier time of it, because roses bloom all the year round, violets have a short season, and forget-me-nots only last a month or two.

THE NEW PANCAKE HAT.

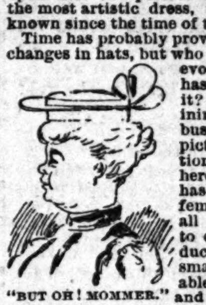
Women's Latest Atrocity in the Way of Headwear.

For years the stiff-brimmed sailor hat has been a favorite feminine head-gear among all classes of society. Very little has been done toward changing its general shape until this season. The sailor hat has been to our wives and daughters what the derby is to us of the male sex. It is a standard of standards. Such changes as have been made in the male standard hat have been so slight that to fully determine their extent it is almost necessary to submit the question to a debating society. The ladies' standard summer hat has now been changed at one fell swoop to a structure that may best be described as a pancake. It would not be so bad if the fashion arbiter had reached this result by imperceptible degrees, and changed it as the derby has been changed, so gradually as to have its latest form accepted as an improvement on the one before it. But when some arrogant creator of styles takes an ax and cuts almost the entire roofing from woman's prettiest summer hat it is time for earnest expostulation. The girls have accepted this peculiar innovation, but but it is an open secret that they have done so under protest. Many changes, sometimes called reforms, in female attire have at first been frowned upon. When the barrel-like hoop skirt was abolished and a more clinging dress followed, there were murmurs among the women. They had forgotten that their ancestress, Martha Washington, and the ladies of her time had got along very nicely without a hoop. Time has shown the wisdom of this change, and the gown of woman has developed into the perfect fiting, tailor-made robe, the most artistic dress, perhaps, that has been known since the time of the directory.



IT SEEMS TO SUIT DAUGHTER.

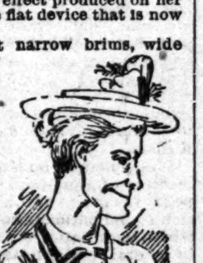
Time has probably proved the wisdom of some changes in hats, but who shall say that the latest evolution of the sailor hat has anything to recommend it? A close observer of feminine attire has made it his business to pick out a few pictorial hints in this direction, and they are presented here. As this flattened freak has made its bow to the female public, and they have all adopted it, we will try to describe the effect produced on its wearers. The small school girl seems to be able to carry it gracefully, and when it is embellished with a lace covering and a little trimming in front it goes very well. "Daughter" who has grown to be a very pretty young lady of nineteen, tries a severely plain pancake with a knot of ribbons at the front. She is one of the rare girls who, after all, looks well in almost any style of hat, so in her case the test is hardly a fair one. Some other daughter of nineteen will err in the direction of unbecoming tirmming, and she will be lost.



"BUT OH! MOMMER."

Then there is the dear girl of the "mother-never-can-realize-that-we-are-no-longer-children" variety. She gets a pancake because her pretty neighbor wears one. This one is all white and bride-like, excepting the undersurface of the brim, which is a dead black. This young lady will never realize the exact effect produced on her style of countenance by the flat device that is now so universally worn.

There are perfectly flat narrow brims, wide brims of the same degree of flatness, "turn up" at the back, brims which have an upper deckhouse only, and others which have an under deckhouse that gives the brim an appearance of being pushed out of position. The latter style appears among our pictures as a frame for a face of the pudgy sort. A pudgy-faced girl may have many good traits, and under certain conditions may be attractive and even pretty. Not, however, when she wears a pancake hat. This little joker is fatal toher facia attractiveness.



MOMMER FORGETS THAT I AM NO LONGER A CHILD.

These are only a few of the types which might be shown if space permitted, but they are numerous enough to show our girls what a fatal mistake the pancake hat may prove to be.

A Woman's Notes in Nicaragua.

Correspondence of The New York Times.

The children amused and enchanted me as, a dozen at a time they appeared suddenly, as if fresh from the Garden of Eden, so perfectly nude were they. They stood before my door like little statues in open-mouthed wonder, and then trooped off with delightful dignity and self-possession. Then I longed to be an artist able to transfer to canvas those little visitors, so sleek, so exquisitely-rounded, and with such tiny and delicately shaped hands and feet. Their heads, covered with the thickest and glossiest of black hair, have a superb poise, doubtless gained by the weight they carry on them. That spinal muscle must be developed to its utmost, especially in the serving women. Very often I saw a woman with a cantaro (jar) holding six gallons of water on her head, a child straddled on one hip, and another cantaro on the other hip. This poise of the head is so unusual and healthful that I took to the custom and carried or balanced weights on my head every day, and suggest it as a species of physical culture not to be despised nor overlooked. The serving women in Leon wear a loose camisa low in the neck, without sleeves, and much trimmed with flounces and lace. When in the street the raboya (a long scarf) is thrown gracefully about the shoulders. The feet are bare, except on Sundays, and are well arched, but the toes are separated like the pickets of a fence. A mixture of Indian and Spanish, they are more interesting and infinitely more beautiful than the "ladies of high degree," who are serious and utterly incapable of seeing a joke. While the men are exceptionally well educated and traveled, the women have few privileges, and are content to swing in the hammock, pay formal visits, and run the sewing machine.

The railroad, a quite recent innovation, is still a matter of superstitious surprise to the ignorant natives, and it is very laughable to see them scamper when the train comes in. It seems to suggest his Satanic majesty and all his imps, for, with unconscious adaptation of the popular song at home, "They're After Me," they fly like wild colts in a field the moment the whistle is heard.

In that land of tropical abundance—so rich in all that makes wealth, and so neglected, so ancient and interesting in all that travelers delight in, and so unvisited, when the climate way up here in the mountains is so salubrious and health-giving—we were welcomed with exceeding courtesy, and found the people of Nicaragua most tender, gentle and kind. Near by lived some dear old senoritas who, sympathetically realizing that I was a "stranger in a strange land," showed me every attention, and constantly sent me flowers and fruit. When we met they patted my back and said: "Adios, Senorita Linda!" "God be with you, beautiful young lady." The women never kiss each other, but always exchange "pats," and one falls into their gentle custums of living very readily.

HIS LARIAT SAVED HER.

A Pleasing Tale of a Cowboy's Prowess and Presence of Mind.

Among the tales of the round-up of cattle west of the Missouri river that have drifted in to the border towns is one with a flavor of romance.

When the cattle men had cleaned up the reservation and closed the Cheyenne, the camp was visited one evening by a party from a neighboring ranch, one of whom was a charming young girl from the east, Miss Lettie Barton. She was delighted at the novelty of the scenes at camp, and readily accepted an invitation from Alexander Kenyon, one of the outfit, to take a canter over the bluffs to the river.

They were nearing the bluffs when suddenly a black steer rushed out from a clump of bushes. The horse which the young lady rode took fright, became unmanageable, and bounded away toward the river. Kenyon tried in vain to overtake her and grasp the rein of her horse. His horse's best efforts could not bring him near enough to accomplish this feat. As the two horses rushed up the bluff a sheer precipice fringed with treetops appeared a few rods ahead. It looked as if horse and rider were doomed, but Kenyon, who had anticipated the danger, suddenly reined in his horse and swung his rope lariat about his head and sent it coiling in the air.

The loop fell about the shoulders of the frightened girl. The cowboy's horse reared back, the rope tightened and the girl was lifted from the saddle and drawn to the heavily tufted prairie sod. The girl, half unconscious, was borne back to camp by her cavalier, who was prouder of his exploit than the cowboy who beat the steer-roping record last year. The riderless horse plunged over the precipice and was killed.

A WOMAN FARMER

WHO SETS AN EXAMPLE FOR THE MALE SEX.

A Story of Female Pluck and Heroism. Wealth Extracted from the Soil Without Complaint of Providence.

MONTICELLO, Ark., August 1.—[Special.]—Since coming here on a visit to relatives, I have seen many wonderful things, but the most interesting to me was the woman farmer.

"Who is the good-looking young woman riding that splendid gray?" I asked last week. "She has passed several times since I came."

"That is Laura Mullins," my aunt replied. "She owns a fine farm five miles from town, and raises excellent crops. She started very poor, but has succeeded wonderfully. It is all due to her industry and perseverance. There is not one man in every hundred that does as well as Laura."

After several other inquiries on my part, the answers to which stimulated my interest, I asked if they thought she would object to being interviewed.

"Not if it is for THE CONSTITUTION," my uncle laughingly responded. "I will take you out there tomorrow."

Tomorrow found us bowling along over a wide, white road leading between deep, shadowy woods and bounteously clad fields. Soon we stopped in front of a neat little farmhouse on the shaded veranda of which sat an elderly lady and her daughter. As we went up the long walk from the gate to the dwelling, I noticed the pink "touch-me-nots" in the yard giving forth their balsamic fragrance and the scarlet geraniums flaunting their dauntless color to sunshine and breezes.

And then, a comely young lady with black hair and Irish-blue eyes, straight, rather delicate nose and white teeth, had come forward and was being presented to me as Miss Laura Lee Mullins. She was tidily dressed in print, the housewife's true attire. I observed also that her frame is built more for sturdy strength than fragile grace, although her hands and feet are not large.

After an introduction to her mother, I asked Miss Laura if she had ever been written up. She had not. Did she have any well-defined objections to it? None whatever. She was perfectly willing for all the world to know what a hard struggle she had had, and the good luck that had followed it.

She told me in terse, homely, picturesque phraseology the story of the eight years since '83, when her mother separated from the second husband who had treated her and Laura so cruelly.

He left the two little step-sisters to be brought up and educated by this brave girl. He also contrived to leave his wife's small farm of one hundred and sixty acres—only fifteen of which were in cultivation—in debt to the amount of $550—its full value at that time. A log cabin was their home, one horse, mortgaged for its entire worth, and two cows and calves, burdened in like manner, their sole stock.

The mother was in poor health, of a self-distrustful, dependent nature, and utterly devoid of business ability. She despaired. The girl stepped to the front at once, and truly she has made a valiant fight and won a worthy battle.

She went directly to Charles L. McCain (then of this place, now of St. Louis), and frankly asked him to give them a chance to live. As frankly and fairly he responded that he would. He not only extended the time on the debts, but furnished her with supplies until she had made and gathered her first harvests. Almost all of the work that year was done by herself and the little sisters, and the crops were good. Another and yet another year like this followed. The sunshine and the rains were merciful unto her, and gradually the mortgage was growing slimmer and the cultivated land broader. Today she owns 300 acres of the best land in this country of good land, with 200 of it in cultivation; she runs six plows; has her buggy and saddle horses, and more than thirty head of cattle, with hogs, chickens, geese, and turkeys in lavish abundance! Not one dollar of debt to throw its grim shadow across her morning or evening path. Last year she made thirty-three bales of cotton from sixty acres. This year she has 145 acres in cotton, and the most moderate crop will give her eighty bales, while she will gather at the lowest estimate 1,000 bushels of corn.

Her entire plantation is in the best of repair. She wired in 100 acres last year, doing it herself with the assistance of her step-sisters, Lou and Nellie.

She uses her own shrewd judgment in all matters, both great and small—from setting the ploughs for her "hands," to doing her own marketing and selling her cotton. Sunrise always finds her in the fields during the working season, frequently of late time on horseback and with a pistol in her belt—for she rides like a Centaur and shoots like a cowboy.

But she has never had trouble with her laborers. She is regarded as unusually fortunate in this respect. Unprincipled men have often endeavored to entice her hands away, ridiculing the possibility of a woman's succeeding at farming, and by offering higher wages. But so clever is her management of labor that they never leave her.

When I somewhat hesitatingly inquired if she was opposed to matrimony for general or especial reasons—for I had heard that she had dismissed various suitors—she laughed girlishly: "O, not for either one! I might marry sometime. But," she went on, "if I can't better myself, I don't care to be worsted. No man at all beats a sorry one all to pieces; a good one is good enough."

Expressing a hope that some one of the bachelor farmers back in Georgia might capture such a prize and bring her to our clime, I bade her goodbye.

Prosaic does all this sound?

And hard and practical?

But there is in it a noble lesson of faithfulness and courage and energy, all crowned with the glitter of fair success.

LEONORA BECK.

GEORGIA BELLES AT BATTERY PARK.

Fashionable Intelligence from Southern Spas.

In a letter to an Atlanta friend a Georgia belle writes thus charmingly of Asheville and its environments:

Its delightful climate, as well as the beauty of the surrounding scenery, has brought Asheville to the very front as a watering place. There are, perhaps, fifty delightful families who have made this their permanent home within the last four years. Most of them are people of wealth and refinement, and they come from all sections of the union. It is mostly the new citizens who form the society of Asheville and it nearly has a society of its own. Among the most pleasant of these families are the Pearsons, whose beatiful home is "Richmond Hill;" the Connellys, "Fernihurst;" the Hazzards, "Beaumont;" the Fenners, the two Lymans, the Pennymans, Pecks, Woolseys, Battles, and many others too numerous to mention.

The summer entertainments have already begun. Dinners, teas, suppers, germans, kettledrums, archery contests, fetes champetre are of daily occurrence. This is a little world of itself. I never imagined there was such a place, so near to our Georgia home. You can readily see that I am charmed with it. The views are grand and beautiful, and the landscape is ever varying according to the changing clouds, and the shadows they cast upon the lofty mountains. Mount Pisgah is the highest peak in sight, rising directly in front of Battery Park. The drives and horseback rides in the country are most attractive. You can have all varieties of landscape. You can climb the lofty mountains, or wind peacefully through the valleys, along the banks of rippling streams, margined with rhododendron, honeysuckle and azaleas, In some "deep vale," two
find just such a home as that which
fancy pictures for Pauline.

The coming Vanderbilt mansion is the
the town, and if report be true, it will be
splendid private dwelling on this contin
will cost, perhaps, four million dollars wh
pleted, and it will probably be five years
is finished. The foundation, up to the
is to cost $400,000. The contract has
let, and the work begun a year ago. The
gating gardens on this estate are very ex
and most interesting. I am told that every
of tree that can be found in Americ
placed in these grounds.

There will be twenty miles of beautiful
amized roads. The property embraces abo
thousand acres, and extends along the F
Broad river five or six miles, and the S
about five miles.

Mr. Vanderbilt is often here superintend
directing the beginning of the work, wh
hardly begun, although it has been in
tion for more than a year.

The most beautiful views are seen fro
mont, the Connellys and Richmond Hi
were delightfully entertained last week b
Pearsons (Richmond Hill), at afternoon te

Miss Grant, Miss Inman, and Mr. John
were entertained at dinner by Miss
Besides these, there were present
Mrs. Hazzard, Mr. and Miss Ford, and
of Morristown, N. J.; Mr. Waddell, of A
and Miss Hazzard.

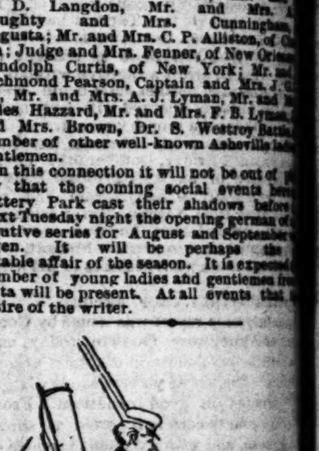
Miss Frances Harwood will soon visit Miss
zard at Beaumont. We hope that this ch
young woman will some time come to Atl
is a very attractive and handsome
and the only child of wealthy and elegant
Carolinians.

Among the most distinguished people
hotel are Senator Butler's family, of South
olina, and with the Misses Butler is Miss
of New York. Georgia also has a lovely rep
tative in Miss Gardner, of Augusta. L
has sent two beautiful brunettes, the
Goodlow, the sparkle of whose eyes is not
by the magnificent jewels which they wear.
Drane and Miss Campbell are much
The latter is of the famous house of Argyle.
leading beau of the place is our distingu
Georgian, General P. M. B. Young.

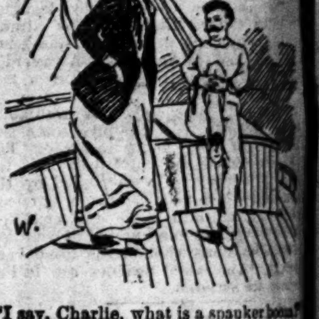
Captain Berrisford Webb, of the
army, and Mr. Prescott, of London, are two
most distinguished looking men I have
a handsome blonde and the other his di
posite, both over six feet. Also Mr. Ste
gentleman of fine presence, whose father is
interested in the sanitarium at this place
Waddell, whose intelligence and pleasing
I should imagine would make a social
any place, Mr. Fenner, son
prominent Judge Fenner, of New Orlea
Messrs. Butler, nephews of Senator Butl
Taylor, of Columbia; Mr. McBee, Mr. Mu
Mr. Merrill, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Price Gil
Georgia; Mr. Child, etc., etc. Mrs Cunni
of Augusta, daughter of the late Thomas
of Richmond, has added greatly to the pl
the guests, and is a woman of rare intellig

The second of the series of four very
balls given under the patronage of a
prominent society leaders, was held on Th
night in the handsome ballroom of the B
Park hotel. It was naturally the piece de
ance of the social features of the week
it was attended by a comfortable aggr
of the select society people of Asheville,
large number of the residents of the
Park. By 10 o'clock the ballroom was alive
people, among whom were some prominent
gians, viz: Captain W. D. Grant and Mrs.
General P. M. B. Young and Misses Gra
Inman, all of Atlanta; Mr. and
S. D. Langdon, Mr. and Mrs. A
Doughty and Mrs. Cunningham,
Augusta; Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Alliston, of C
ton; Judge and Mrs. Fenner, of New Orlea
Randolph Curtis, of New York; Mr. and
Richmond Pearson, Captain and Mrs. J. G
tin, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lyman, Mr. and
Miles Hazzard, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Lyman,
and Mrs. Brown, Dr. S. Westroy Battle
number of other well-known Asheville ladie
gentlemen.

In this connection it will not be out of
say that the coming social events here
Battery Park cast their shadows before
Next Tuesday night the opening german of
secutive series for August and September
given. It will be perhaps the
notable affair of the season. It is expected
number of young ladies and gentlemen from
lanta will be present. At all events that
desire of the writer.



"I say, Charlie, what is a spanker boom?"



Just then the yacht's course was cha
and no answer was necessary.—New
Herald.

Ram's Hornets.

Millionaires have no friends.

A dog without teeth very often does the
barking.

Temperance is a bride who always make
husband rich.

As soon as a man quits work the devil begi
talk with him.

Apples always look nice in the orchard that
a high fence around it.

There is nothing of which man is so much
as he is of the truth.

No one ever did a great thing for God wh
not begin by doing little ones.

The hand that gives pleasure to a child
something that is noticed in heaven.

The man who is unfaithful with one
wouldn't do any better with 10,000.

If you profess to be a Christian, be one all
Don't be a stool pigeon for the devil.

Every man on earth who is not on his wa
heaven is leading somebody else toward the d
pit.

The devil doesn't know what to do w
man who will behave himself when he
watched.

The man who goes around comparing him
other people, to their disadvantage, is in
business.

There would be more rivals in the church if
devil never got a chance to go into the pulpit
the preacher.

Odd Facts in Short Metre.

The forest area of the United States is estim
at 481,764,508 acres

The women of Italy who work olive oil
get 20 cents a day.

The diamond cutters of New York earn an a
age salary of $60 a week.

Of the 14,500,000 cotton spindles in the U
States, Massachusetts has 4,500,000.

The United States has 637,000,000 gold coin
only 411,000,000 of these are in circulation.

The coast line of Alaska exceeds in length
3,020 miles that of all the rest of the U
States.

The number of changes which can be
upon a chime of bells is wonderful. Twelve
will allow no less than 479,001,600 changes.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of
selects its leanest members for officers. N
man of them has a waist more than forty-six
ches about.

The discovery of the territory of Virginia
tending Raleigh's expedition was declared
Queen Elizabeth to be the most glorious event
her reign. As a memorial of her unmarried
(in 1584) she named the country Virginia.

He Would Take It.

From Truth

"My daughter says you kissed her," roared
Harkins.

"I took a kiss, yes, sir," said Chappie,
the young lady desires, I shall return it."

"She does so desire, sir," cried Harkins,
swing his

OCIETY HOME
AND A

GOSSIP ABOUT PEOPLE Y

me Who Are Here a
Who Are Not.

RRIAGES AND OTHER

n Which Atlantians
terested.

Perhaps the gayest place on ear
few weeks, has been John Bull's
England's royal voluptuary has b
honors to his imperial nephew of P
ing the uniform several times a d
dazzle the warlike young Hohenzo
military versatility, and show him
Edward VII and defender of the fa
kind of a soldier as he is a sport.

Next comes New London, that pr
on the Thames, and the scene of s
fought inter-collegiate battles. B
is not fresh young undergradua
marines with snow-white suits and
who come to capture this fair ci
squadron has chosen this placid s
the field for its summer maneu
needless to say the New London
cided to stay at home this summer
But unfortunately Atlanta has
visitors nor brass buttons to keep
at home, so, they are all gone a
perhaps, to find a husband amon
who constitute the beau monde
resorts.

Here is an ancient creole custo
county become a law with the nort
and has been incorporated in thei
The bride places on the third fin
band's left hand a massive gold
swears to wear continuously until
part. The object of this ring is n
It is severely plain, without seal
simply to proclaim him to the
dict.

There seems to be a diversity
the number and quality of the
Another girl writes that "the m
peculiarly blest in this respect th
from a number of clever men don
the weekly rendezvous for the n
Tennessee, Georgia and Alabam
Friday and stay till Monday."

Miss Effie Howell gave an infor
party Friday evening at her be
home. A merry party of young
on the lawn and enjoyed a feast
on earth. There were present,
Adair, Annie Raine, Dora Rain
and the Misses Howell; Messr
John Raine, Hiram Melone, W
Smith, Ed Peeples and Robert F

Mrs. William H. Smythe left
two months' outing on Block isl
of Massachusetts. She will be
September by her husband, Maj

Messrs. Clarence Knowles
Paine left Friday night for the
Mr. John W. Grant leaves today
and Mr. J. W. English, Jr., goe
cians are gathering at this gr
resorts, and the next two week
to unrestrained enjoyment.

Mr. John D. Perry will spe
Salt Springs, which he says wil
this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Boynto
the party of north-bound tou
the Kansas City next week.

A lively and interesting s
Asbury Park and it is told of a
my informant writes, is well
It is told anent the recent
regulation bathing suits, and h
told:

"She is one of the prettiest, m
born of the world's fair city ari
is a girl with a whole lot of gi
whole lot of beauty in her
with her mother, came to the P
day she was there she electrifie
ers of the beach by appearin
her maid wrapped in a long,
rangement which hid a bathing
bizarre construction and propo
people saw her in the long, wh
her suit wasn't built on Asbur
isn't necessary to wear anythin
dons one of those monstrositie

"Well, this young lady didn
anxious onlookers. She tossed
maid, and a gasp of surprise an
up from the assembled crow
young thing stood a moment, t
superb figure fully revealed, in
sey suit of brilliant hues, which
sioned remarks even at Narrag
the bathing costumes are decid
clean-cut lower limbs were inca
web, and the apology for a skirt
way to the knees. The bodice,
decollete, fitted, as our Hebriac
the paper on the wall,' and sh
prettiest thing old Asbury had
day. One moment she stood,
head-long into the surf.

"The whole population of th
noon was massed on a very sm
Everybody's eyes were on the
bizarre costume. Presently
officious police came along.
turning a somersault in their
ment. Then one of them adva
edge and yelled at the lady
cried, 'I want you.'

"'Then come and get me,'
ply, as she dived under an in
came up serenely on the other

"'You come here, in the
howled the officer again, and t
mercifully.

"'Why don't you go in after

"'What are you going to do

"'Get the cop a life-preserv

"'Push him in; he needs a b

"These and other remarks r
sides. Meantime the bather
life-line posts at the furthest
her pretty feet about defia
deemed waiting a good policy
selves in the sand while the c

"They waited possibly a qua
presently the girl, who had e
prepared, drew a wet hand
pocket and waved it in the
yacht lying a couple of hund
It belonged to a prominent N
Instantly a steam launch put
crowd howled. But it didn't a
ran to the little pier the hotel
aboard her maid with a big val
to the life-lines, and the pr
helped over the side. The la
away in the direction of the
cheered itself hoarse. The
boat and started for the yach
scarcely off shore the club p
was dipped in salute, her p
volve, and she was cutting
bound.

"I heard afterward the wh
arranged by a merry party,
residence at Sandwich, of w
is one, and that she, with a m
drew lots as to which shoul
of Asbury Park. She succe
yet the theme of the wild g
sively moral resort."

A Morehead City corr
several well-known Atlant
that popular resort. Amon
tree, Mrs. Howell Jackson a
erson and daughter, Mrs. V
Wyly, Jr., and her little
Willie Peck the writer s
"Miss Peck is petite, but a
and gentlemen of the Atlan
lated upon having her with
has silvery gray eyes, which

SOCIETY HOME AND ABROAD.

GOSSIP ABOUT PEOPLE YOU KNOW.

Some Who Are Here and Some Who Are Not.

MARRIAGES AND OTHER EVENTS

In Which Atlantians Are Interested.

Perhaps the gayest place on earth, for the last few weeks, has been John Bull's island. Here England's royal voluptuary has been doing the honors to his imperial nephew of Prussia, changing his uniform several times a day in order to dazzle the warlike young Hohenzollern with his military versatility, and show him that the future Edward VII and defender of the faith is as many kinds of a soldier as he is a sport.

Next comes New London, that pretty little city on the Thames, and the scene of so many hard-fought inter-collegiate battles. But this time it is not fresh young undergraduates, but gallant marines with snow-white suits and brass buttons, who come to capture this fair city. The white squadron has chosen this placid sheet of water as the field for its summer maneuvers, and it is needless to say the New London girls have decided to stay at home this summer.

But unfortunately Atlanta has neither royal visitors nor brass buttons to keep her daughters at home, so they are all gone a-maying—gone, perhaps, to find a husband among the dilettanti who constitute the beau monde at our summer resorts.

⁂

Here is an ancient creole custom which has recently become a law with the northern smart set, and has been incorporated in their marriage vows. The bride places on the third finger of her husband's left hand a massive gold band, which he swears to wear continuously until death do them part. The object of this ring is not ornament, as it is severely plain, without seal or setting, but simply to proclaim him to the world a benedict.

⁂

There seems to be a diversity of opinion as to the number and quality of the men at Lookout. Another girl writes that "the mountain has been peculiarly blest in this respect this season. Aside from a number of clever men domiciled here, it is the weekly rendezvous for the nicest fellows of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, who come up Friday and stay till Monday."

⁂

Miss Effie Howell gave an informal watermelon party Friday evening at her beautiful West End home. A merry party of young people gathered on the lawn and enjoyed a feast of the finest fruit on earth. There were present, Misses Adeline Adair, Annie Raine, Dora Raine, Maud Barker and the Misses Howell; Messrs. Hugh Adams, John Raine, Hiram Melone, Will Black, Victor Smith, Ed Peeples and Robert Foreman.

⁂

Mrs. William H. Smythe left last week for a two months' outing on Block island, off the coast of Massachusetts. She will be joined early in September by her husband, Major Smythe.

⁂

Messrs. Clarence Knowles and Thomas B. Paine left Friday night for the White Sulphur. Mr. John W. Grant leaves today on the vestibule, and Mr. J. W. English, Jr., goes next week. The clans are gathering at this greatest of southern resorts, and the next two weeks will be given over to unrestrained enjoyment.

⁂

Mr. John D. Perry will spend the summer at Salt Springs, which he says will be unusually gay this season.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Boynton will accompany the party of north-bound tourists that leave on the Kansas City next week.

⁂

A lively and interesting story comes from Asbury Park and it is told of a Chicago girl who, my informant writes, is well known in Atlanta It is told anent the recent absurd order about regulation bathing suits, and here is the way it is told:

"She is one of the prettiest, most chic, and best-born of the world's fair city aristocracy, and she is a girl with a whole lot of ginger as well as a whole lot of beauty in her composition. She, with her mother, came to the Park, and the second day she was there she electrified the other denizens of the beach by appearing on the sand with her maid wrapped in a long, white circular arrangement which hid a bathing suit of decidedly bizarre construction and proportions. As soon as people saw her in the long, white wrap they knew her suit wasn't built on Asbury Park lines, for it isn't necessary to wear anything else when one dons one of those monstrosities.

"Well, this young lady didn't disappoint the anxious onlookers. She tossed the wrap to the maid, and a gasp of surprise and admiration went up from the assembled crowd. For the sweet young thing stood a moment, the outlines of her superb figure fully revealed, in a close-fitting jersey suit of brilliant hues, which would have occassioned remarks even at Narragansett Pier, where the bathing costumes are decidely piquante. The clean-cut lower limbs were incased in black silk web, and the apology for a skirt reached about half way to the knees. The bodice, sleeveless and very decollete, fitted, as our Hebriac friends says, 'like the paper on the wall,' and she was withal the prettiest thing old Asbury had seen for many a day. One moment she stood, and then plunged head-long into the surf.

"The whole population of the beach that afternoon was massed on a very small area of sand. Everybody's eyes were on the pretty girl with the bizarre costume. Presently two of the ever-officious police came along. They came nearly turning a somersault in their horrified astonishment. Then one of them advanced to the water's edge and yelled at the lady. 'Come here,' he cried, 'I want you.'

"'Then come and get me,' came the saucy reply, as she dived under an incoming billow and came up serenely on the other side.

"'You come here, in the name of the law,' howled the officer again, and the crowd guyed him unmercifully.

"'Why don't you go in after her?'

"'What are you going to do with her?'

"'Get the cop a life-preserver!'

"'Push him in; he needs a bath!'

"These and other remarks resounded from all sides. Meantime the bather clung to one of the life-line posts at the furthest limit and splashed her pretty feet about defiantly. The officers deemed waiting a good policy and planted themselves in the sand while the crowd jeered them.

"They waited possibly a quarter of an hour, and presently the girl, who had evidently all things prepared, drew a wet handkerchief from her pocket and waved it in the direction of a big yacht lying a couple of hundred yards off shore. It belonged to a prominent New York millionaire. Instantly a steam launch put off for shore and the crowd howled. But it didn't approach the girl. It ran to the little pier the hotel owns and then took aboard her maid with a big valise. Then it ran round to the life-lines, and the pretty swimmer was helped over the side. The launch then steamed away in the direction of the yacht and the crowd cheered itself hoarse. The policemen ran for a boat and started for the yacht, but ere they were scarcely off shore the club pennant of that craft was dipped in salute, her propeller began to revolve, and she was cutting the water, New York bound.

"I heard afterward the whole scheme was prearranged by a merry party, who have a summer residence at Sandwich, of which the Chicago girl is one, and that she, with a number of other girls, drew lots as to which should astonish the cranks of Asbury Park. She succeeded, and her feat is yet the theme of the wild gossip of that oppressively moral resort."

⁂

A Morehead City correspondent mentions several well-known Atlanta people as being at that popular resort. Among them are Mrs. Renfroe, Mrs. Howell Jackson and family, Mrs. Robertson and daughter, Mrs. W. F. Peck, Mrs. B. F. Wyly, Jr., and her little daughter. Of Miss Willie Peck the writer says, enthusiastically: "Miss Peck is petite, but a gem, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Atlantic are to be congratulated upon having her with them this season. She has silvery gray eyes, which are curtained by long drooping lashes, and every feature goes to make a lovely woman."

Several Atlanta men are mentioned in the same article. It goes on to say: "Among the clever Atlanta boys are Messrs. Ely Hulsey and 'Jack' Sanders, who, in their song and dance acts, are only equaled on the stage, and afford great amusement to the moonlight sailing parties. Mr. Henry Inman, of Atlanta, is also one of the cleverest young men we have with us, and one of the most popular."

⁂

I was rather shocked to hear the horrified expressions of a certain most unshockable young man the other day concerning sea bathing in general, and that which he recently saw at Cumberland in particular.

"You know I'm no prude," he declared, "but really some of the sights and manners were really disgusting to anybody with the least delicacy of feeling. I'm not preaching against morals, you understand, but against manners. Some men take sea bathing as a wholesale squeezing frolic, and go in the water to squeeze the first woman they come to just as they'd go a-fishing. The man who would take advantage of a waltz to embrace a woman coarsely would be utterly ostracised in a ballroom, and yet nobody seems to think anything of being hugged in the water: for my part," he concluded, "I like some slight, show of modesty in such matters, and prefer to make my emotional demonstrations by moonlight on the beach where one can feel some sentiment and enjoy a little privacy."

⁂

Miss Grace Safford, daughter or Hon. A. A. Safford, of Demorest, Ga., and Miss Benella Davenport, of Cedartown, Ga., have been visiting at the residence of Captain P. N. Black for several days Miss Safford is a very beautiful and accomplished young lady and is extremely popular. Miss Davenport is a teacher in the Cedartown high school, and made many friends while in the city.

⁂

Monday evening, at the handsome home of Mr. O. Pappenheimer, on Washington street, the Home Circle Club again figured in a most delightful event—a social gathering—given complimentary to Miss Bertie Fletcheim, of Detroit, Mich., an accomplished and charming young lady, who has made many dear friends while on her short visit to Atlanta. During the course of the evening games were played, and the event was the most entertaining ever accorded to the club. Delicate refreshments were daintily served, and the club dispersed at a late hour. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. O. Pappenheimer, Miss Bertie Fletcheim, Miss Ella Menko, Miss Ottelie Bak, Miss Ida Spitz, Miss Gena Reddey, Miss Miriam Strauss, Miss Nellie Rosenfeld and Miss Edith Rosenbaum; Messrs, Edward Bak, Sol N. Clarke, Ansy Steinheimer, Albert Brady and Walter L. Fleishman.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Scott leave this afternoon for an extended tour of the northwest. Mr. Scott is a national delegate to the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, and after leaving the grand encampment at Detroit he and Mrs. Scott will visit Mackinaw island—Mr. Scott's birthplace—Chicago and Green Bay. At Green Bay Mr. Scott's father and mother are now living, and there they will remain some time.

⁂

The dearth of men has long been the bete noir of summer resorts, but it seems to be worse this season than ever before. The cry comes from mountain and beach, "Give us men." It doesn't seem to matter whether they are "high-minded men" or not, in fact, the dancing kind are preferred—anything whereon to found the romance which every girl must tell when she goes home.

⁂

The burglar who entered Dr. Elkin's house Wednesday night seems to have been partial to Mr. Alex Hull, who was spending the night with the doctor. Although there were several watches and considerable jewelry in the house, he confined himself to the wardrobe and ornaments of Mr. Hull, who, when he awoke Thursday morning, found nothing but a hat.

⁂

On August 19th, at Richmond, Va., a wedding of interest to many Atlantians and other Georgians, will occur, invitations announcing that fact having been received in the city yesterday. This is the marriage of Professor Fermor Barrett, of this city, and Miss Anne Lydia Blanton, of Richmond. The ceremony will occur at 9 o'clock on the morning of August 19th at the residence of the bride's parents, 311 East Gray street, Richmond. Among the Atlanta people who will leave here on the 16th to attend will be Miss Ella Belle Weems, who will be maid of honor; Mr. Ernest Barrett and Mr. John Barrett, brothers of the groom to be; Colonel J. G. Camp, Colonel R. J. Quinn, assistant state school commissioner, and Mr. A. M. Anderson.

Miss Blanton is one of the most highly cultivated and most popular young ladies of that city, famous for its beautiful and fascinating women. She is greatly admired by all who know her.

Professor Barrett is one of Georgia's best known young men—a man who has made a highly enviable reputation in his profession. He is a graduate of the University of Nashville, was assistant state school commissioner under Judge Hook, has been prominent as a teacher, and next year will hold the chair of natural sciences at the Millersburg, Ky., Female college. Professor Barrett is also well known in newspaper circles, being now one of the correspondents of The Savannah News and Macon Telegraph. His fellow workers and all who know him will join in hearty congratulations to him and the fair lady who is to be his wife.

⁂

Mr. John Morris, of Athens, is spending a few days in Atlanta.

⁂

The Misses Hillyer will spend a part of August at Tallulah.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Orme, who have been making a tour of the eastern watering places, will return Wednesday, and will be at home to their friends at No. 233 Peachtree.

⁂

Messrs. Charley Northen, Will Black and Robert Foreman went to Lookout mountain yesterday.

⁂

Mr. Hal Moore left town Friday for Lookout mountain.

⁂

Mr. Thomas C. Erwin and a party of Virginia friends will go north the latter part of August. They will spend several weeks on the St. Lawrence and the great lakes and make a tour of the Canadian cities.

⁂

Miss Addie Maude has returned from Lithia Springs.

⁂

Miss Jim Wylie is at home, after a pleasant visit to Miss Morton, of Athens.

⁂

Judge and Mrs. Newman, after a short stay at the White Sulphur, are visiting friends in Louisville, Ky.

⁂

The celebration of General Phil Cook's birthday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Peel, last Wednesday, was a happy occasion for the general, who was in excellent spirits, despite his recent misfortune.

⁂

Miss J. Edgar Hunnicutt will leave in a few days for Cottage Park, N. J. She will be accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Greenleaf, of New Orleans.

⁂

Miss Loula Porter, Atlanta's clever young actress, is the guest of her friends, the Misses McAfee, at their home on West Cain.

⁂

Miss Mary Ella Reed, who has been quite ill, is rapidly convalescing.

⁂

Miss Ethel Butt and Miss Florence Cottingham are spending a month at Tallulah.

⁂

Mrs. Walter Taylor is slowly improving, and hopes to leave for Europe some time in August.

⁂

Miss Rebie Vason, of Augusta, is at Lookout mountain.

⁂

Mr. Joseph Eddleman will be in Atlanta about the 1st of August.

⁂

Mrs. Dr. J. F. Alexander and children returned to the city last evening from White Path, where they have been for some days.

⁂

Miss Maggie Dean is spending some time with friends in Griffin.

⁂

E. J. Morris and W. R. Roberts left Friday for Asheville, N. C., where they will spend some weeks.

⁂

Mr. W. R. Roberts leaves this week for an extended trip to the summer resorts of the north.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gray and family and Mrs. Cora M. Gray and family have returned from a delightful visit to friends and relatives at Cartersville and Adairsville.

⁂

The many admirers and friends of Miss Estelle Dalbridge are more than happy to welcome her home again after an absence of a year spent at school in New York. Since the end of the scholastic year she has been the guest of friends in Syracuse and Rochester and on the St. Lawrence. She is one of the most beautiful of Atlanta's young ladies, and one of the most popular.

⁂

The Saratoga papers notice the arrival there of Judge John Erskine, of this city, who has been the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Willard Ward, at Narragansett Pier.

⁂

Miss Bulah Dawson, a beautiful young lady of Columbus, is visiting Misses Clara and Eloise Tolbert, 71 Luckie street.

⁂

Miss Ryals, of Savannah, daughter of Major Ryals, of the Chatham county delegation, has been for several days the guest of her father at the Kimball.

⁂

Mrs. Harry Hightower and her little daughters are among Atlanta's delegation at White Path.

⁂

On Thursday evening Miss Carrie Talley gave a delightful chocolatine at her home on South Pryor street.

⁂

Miss Nellie Hayden is with her mother and sister at White Path.

⁂

The announcement of the approaching marriage of Mr. Porter Woodson and Miss Wolford seems to have been premature, and hence did them quite an injustice.

⁂

Judge C. C. Kibbee, of Macon, and Mrs. Kibbee are in the city, en route to Lookout Mountain inn, Chattanooga, where they will spend some time. Judge Kibbee was for a term of years judge of the Oconee judicial circuit, when his administration of the law illustrated the able and just judge.

⁂

Mr. John J. Falvey left yesterday for Tybee, where he goes to join his family. In a few days Mr. Falvey will go for an extended tour of the west.

⁂

Miss Pauline Hermann and Miss Willie Park, two of Sandersville's beautiful and accomplished young ladies, are visiting Mrs. Judge J. K. Hines, No. 42 W. Pine street.

⁂

Little Miss Edna Parker, of Danville, Ind., is visiting Miss Lucy Hines, No. 42 W. Pine street.

⁂

Miss Anna Corry, of Crawfordville, an attractive young lady, is the guest of her uncle, Mr. Clarence Stephens, Courtland street.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cumbra, accompanied by their children, left last Wednesday for Birmingham, where in future they will reside to the regret of many friends here.

⁂

Mr. Fred Heilborn, after a most delightful visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenfeld, has returned to his home in Paducah, Ky. His many friends, old and new, hope to be favored with a repetition of this visit at an early date.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Boynton, with their neice, Miss Lula Singer, will leave tonight for New York, and extend their trip through the east, via Savannah steamer.

⁂

Mrs. James G. Bostwick, of South Kirkwood, accompanied by her sister, little Miss Kate Willmart Haygood, are visiting the family of Mr. Baker Hames, near Madison, Ga.

⁂

Misses Alice and Love Haygood have returned to their home, South Kirkwood, after a pleasant visit to friends and relatives at Conyers, Ga.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Sandford H. Cohen are making their Atlanta home at the Leyden house.

⁂

Mrs. W. B. Johnston, Jr., is summering in western North Carolina, and will spend the month of August at Murphy.

⁂

Miss Greenwald, of Gadsden, Ala., is visiting Miss Lena Hartman.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Shumaker will leave for Harrisonburg, Va., on next Tuesday, to visit friends and relatives, and some of the many watering places in the mountains of the Old Dominion.

⁂

Miss Annie Wells, of Chattanooga, and Miss Genie Speer, of Washington, are still guests of Miss Annie Speer, and their presence here has been the occasion for many pleasant drives and small entertainments.

⁂

Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Hobbs are back from a visit to northern resorts.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Beatie and their children are the guests of relatives in Newton county.

⁂

Mr. J. H. Mountain and wife, who have been spending several weeks visiting throughout the north and east, have returned to their home in Atlanta.

⁂

Cuyler Smith has returned from Lithia Springs.

Misses Georgia and Jessie, the accomplished daughters of Mr. L. C. Walker, and Mr. G. W. Dunbar have returned home after an extended trip to Fort Valley and Fort Worth, Tex.

⁂

Mrs. Saling Wolfe, of South Carolina, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. F. Brannon, at 15 Washington street.

⁂

Mr. Edgar Bridger left the city last night for a month's vacation.

⁂

Miss Ruth Hallman will leave the city in a few days to visit friends in Grantville.

⁂

Mrs. J. G. Oglesby and Mrs. J. T. Willingham returned from New York yesterday.

⁂

Misses Mamie Corrigan, Lillie Flynn and Katie McGuire have been making a pleasant stay in Marietta for a couple of weeks.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. George Brown are visiting Mr. Joseph Brown, at his home in Marietta.

⁂

Mrs. Cox and her daughter, Miss Katie, wil leave in a few days for Asheville, N. C., where they will spend the summer.

⁂

Mrs. J. W. Akin, of Cartersville, and Mrs. Bradley, of Charleston, have been the guests for some days of Mrs. Cora M. Gray.

⁂

Mr. J. J. Gonzales left yesterday for a pleasant trip to the summer resorts of northern Michigan and to Mackinac island. He will be gone several weeks.

⁂

Mrs. A. B. Carrier and Miss Gertrude Carrier are visiting in Grand Rapids, Mich.

⁂

CONYERS, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—Miss Emma Wallis, daughter of Rev. J. F. Wallis, and sister of Mr. Joe Wallis, of The Jonesboro News, and Mr. John Huff were married last Wednesday night, by Rev. Goss. Miss Emma is a nice, attractive young lady and deserves a good husband, which she has in the person of Mr. Huff.

⁂

LAGRANGE, Ga., July 31.—[Special.]—Rev. S. P. Callaway, editor and proprietor of The LaGrange Reporter, in company with his wife, are guests of the Wigwam at Indian Springs.

Miss Annie Mae Hall, of Atlanta, a most charming young lady, is visiting relatives in LaGrange.

Miss Julia Ridley has returned from an extended visit to Washington, Atlanta and other places.

Miss Veri McDonald, of Montgomery, Ala., is a guest at the Andrews hotel.

Rev. Dr. E. W. Warren, of Macon, is spending a week in LaGrange, the guest of Mr. Henry Banks, Jr. He is a distinguished divine, held in great reverence for his Christian life and useful labors.

Mrs. C. V. Truitt and little daughter are at the Wigwam at Indian Springs.

Miss Hassie Reddy, of LaGrange, and Mr. W. E. Speir, of Thompson, Ga., were married at the home of the bride last evening, at 7 o'clock, Rev. Tumlin performing the ceremony. After the ceremony the happy couple, in company with their guests, were invited to the home of Mr. Frank Pierce, where a handsome reception was tendered them.

⁂

DECATUR, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—Mrs. S. T. Pomeroy and her lovely and accomplished daughter, Miss Mae, left yesterday for Philadelphia, where they will probably make their future home. They have sold their residence in Decatur to Colonel George W. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris, of Columbus, Miss., are spending the summer with Misess Hillyer on Railroad avenue.

Miss Birdie and Hattie Ansley, of Birmingham, Ala., are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ansley, on Candler street.

Mr. E. M. Butt and wife, of Chattanooga, Tenn., are spending the summer with Mr. Ripley on Church street.

Miss Mary Howard, one of West End's most lovely young ladies, is enjoying a few days with the Misses Ansley on Candler street.

Rev. F. H. Gaines, pastor of the Presbyterian church, who has been enjoying a month's vacation at Chautauqua, N. Y., returned home Thursday.

Mr. Arthur H. Steward, of Forsyth, is in Decatur sick. He is at the residence of his sister, Mrs H. J. Williams, on Sycamore street, and is improving slowly.

The many friends of Miss Alice E. Shipman, who graduated in music at Agnes Scott institute in June last, will be rejoiced to hear that she will return to Decatur in September. She has been elected a teacher in the music department of Agnes Scott institute. She will board at the institute.

⁂

At Rockbridge Alum.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, Va., August 1. [Special.]—On the Chesapeake and Ohio road, at an elevation of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, is Rockbridge Alum Springs—that favorite resort—where, for eighty years, the invalid and pleasure seeker have thronged to enjoy the splendid offer of bracing climate and life-giving waters.

Protected on all sides by towering mountains and refreshed by waters, alum, chalybeate, sulphur, and freestone, the spot, it seems, was conceived by nature's own motherly heart.

Every state is here represented. From Atlanta are Misses Martin and Mrs. Dr. Kendrick, whose grace, beauty and rare talents add to make charming the social circle of Rockbridge. The many friends of Mrs. Kendrick are delighted at her fast improving health.

All is joy and gayety at the springs. Tableaux. riding parties, lawn tennis, croquet, tenpins, and quoits are among the many amusements to furnish pleasant passtime.

STAGE NOTES.

Colonel Jack Haverly is said to be on deck once more. He has secured an option on the Brunswick property in Chicago, west of the Chicago opera house, and promises to erect a sixteen-story house with a big theater inside.

* * *

And now it is said that Edwin Booth is smoking himself to death.

* * *

Opinions about McKee Rankin's "Abraham Lincoln" differ widely. Some say the play will be a great success, while others predict that people will not care to see the tragedy. The controversy sure to follow its production may, however, bring out many inaccuracies in history. W. J. Ferguson, for instance, who stood in the wing with Laura Keene opposite the box in which Lincoln was shot, protests that Booth did not say sic semper tyrannis, but in jumping, fell on his right knee, and then slowly walked off the stage.

* * *

J. K. Emmett will begin his season August 17th, in his late father's play, "Fritz in Ireland" Mr. Mason Mitchell will be the leading man, and the play will be thoroughly rehearsed by Max Freeman before going on the road. All the scenery is new. There will be a Mason and Hamlin organ used on the stage, a real Irish jaunting car, and among many other novelties are a perfectly trained church choir and a zither quartet. Mr. Emmet's tour promises to be very successful, and he goes out with the best wishes of the entire profession.

* * *

John Warren, Nat Goodwin's clever manager, has returned to New York from the Hampshire hills, where he was summering. He looks, and says he feels "like a new man." Goodwin will again do Leander Richardson's "The Nominee," and expects to clear $80,000 this season.

* * *

The Annandale & Hammilton Grand English Opera Company begin their tour at Richmond, Va., August 10th, under command of F. Rolleston —a newcomer to the profession—and M. W. Tobin, who knows the business backwards. Miss Lizzie Annandale and William H. Hamilton are all well-known favorites and ought to do well.

* * *

Joseph Haworth, who somebody called the "intense actor," because he appears to feel what he says on the stage, is summering at Put-in-Bay. In the morning he studies the part of St. Marc; in the afternoon he attacks Fra Diano, and at night, in the stilly recesses of a country house, he rehearses the thrilling scenes of "The Leavenworth Case," in which James Trueman Harwell, the conscience-stricken secretary, figures. Complete exhaustion is said to follow these nocturnal rehearsals.

* * *

Lillian Russell is getting fat and is taking violent exercise. Carmencita is also getting fat, but is resting to get rid of it. Marie Jansen bodices yawps for more room, and Pauline Hall's telltale double chin is beginning to show, while she looks waist heavy. Little, dumpy Adelaide Moore again begins to waddle, and from Paris comes the harrowing news that Fay Templeton looks "as fat as a lager beer saloon keeper." Fay lost all her talent while accumulating her excessive weight, and Amelia Summerville the little she had when she reduced herself on a diet of one pound of Epsom salts per week. Miss Summerville could not get an engagement for several seasons owing to her lack of fat, but now she weighs 300 pounds again, and is to appear in a small part in "Jane." Some need fat and others don't. Some are engaged because of it, others discharged. Rosa Cook is as big as a hogshead, but her talent weighs more, and she sticks without becoming a freak.

THE GATE CITY GUARD

Leaves for Tallulah Tomorrow Morning. A Week's Trip.

The Gate City Guard leaves for Tallulah tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, on the Richmond and Danville road.

Tomorrow morning at half-past 6 o'clock the members will meet at the armory in fatigue uniform and march to the depot. There, in company with quite a party, they take a special car for Tallulah, where they will spend a week.

It will be a delightful party, composed of members of the company and lady and gentlemen friends.

The party will stop at the Cliff house, and it is needless to say that the trip will be heartily enjoyed. A week will be spent, and the time will be taken up most pleasantly.

Drills will be had and the visitors of the popular resort will be shown something about military tactics that will please and bring forth hearty admiration for the Atlanta boys.

To the Bookkeeping Public.

It having come to my knowledge that a number of incompetent and unprincipled persons are attempting to introduce my "Advanced System for Locating Errors," either representing themselves as my authorized agents, or going so far as to claim having originated or improved the system, I take this means of informing the bookkeepers of Atlanta that Messrs. Collins & Friese, 55 Whitehall street, are my authorized local representatives, and that those not equipped with my letter of authority, bearing date of the current month, are frauds and imposters. Yours, for improvement and fair play, Henry Goldman, Accountant, Author and Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

It Pleases the People.

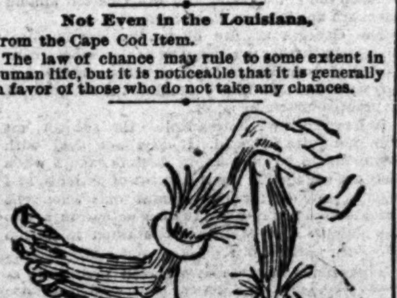
Rocksborough, located on the Richmond and Danville railroad, just eight miles out of the city, is coming to the front as a summer resort. Dr. T. S. Powell, who is always doing something good for the public, has built one of the most convenient hotels at that place to be found anywhere. It is now full of guests, and they are all delighted.

A gentleman yesterday in speaking of Rocksborough and the hotel accommodations there, said: "I don't think there is a nicer place for rest and quiet anywhere than Rocksborough, and the hotel accommodations are splendid. The fine mineral water is the very thing the people in the city want. The fare is as good as could be desired. I am sure their Sunday dinners cannot be excelled anywhere. A great many young people are there, and though it is gay, it is an ideal place for rest.

Not Even in the Louisiana.

From the Cape Cod Item.

The law of chance may rule to some extent in human life, but it is noticeable that it is generally in favor of those who do not take any chances.



Savages wear rings on their ankles, civilized people wear them on their fingers, and the demand for these jewels seems to be increasing every year. Recognizing the situation, Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Bro., the well-known jewelers, send a buyer to Europe every year, where they buy, from the cutters of Amsterdam, DIAMONDS and other precious stones. These stones are brought to Atlanta direct, evading altogether the New York importers' profit. Messrs. Stevens & Bro. mount these stones in their own factory in Atlanta, and offer them at prices far below what is demanded ordinarily for these goods. If you think of making a purchase of precious stones, consult Messrs. Stevens & Bro. before buying.

J. REGENSTEIN & CO.,

THE SURPRISE STORE.

A Rich Harvest!

We'll thunder forth tomorrow with a host of New Bargains of true worth and value. These embrace some of the largest and rarest Bargain Purchases we've ever made, and which will be offered here tomorrow at 7:45 sharp.

Trimmed Hats!

Your choice of any trimmed Hat in our Hats that were $7, $9 and $15, all to go at one price, $3.95 each.

We have about 200 trimmed Summer Hats, that have been selling at from $3 to $4 each, Monday choice 75c.

Belgrade Lace Straw Hats, every shape, tomorrow at 13c.

At 25c, all our Summer Milan Hats, with lace effects, were $1 and $1.50, tomorrow at 25c.

FLOWERS.—Your choice of any Flower in the house, all Flowers to go, at 48c.

Large Rosebud Sprays, with rubber stems, worth 75c, at 29c.

Morning Glory Wreaths in all colors, large, sold everywhere at 50c, now 19c.

Long Wreaths, both Poppy and Buttercup Wreaths, worth 40c, at 15c each.

Rose Sprays and other Sprays, worth 15c, at 3c each.

In Ribbons,

We will startle you at

4c PER YARD

and

8c PER YARD.

Come and see.

No. 12 Velvet Ribbon, in every color and black, at 10c per yard.

Gloria Silk Umbrellas, with fine oxydized handles, worth $1.50, at 95c each.

Fine Gloria Silk Umbrellas, 26-inch and 28-inch, in all the newest handles, one price for choice, $1.25.

Serge Umbrellas, with oxydized handles, 26-inch and 28-inch, worth $1, for 55c.

LACES FOR THE MILLION.

Torchon Laces, all widths, the like cannot be bought in Atlanta less than from 10 to 20c per yard, tomorrow 5c per yard.

Normandy Valenciene Laces, all new patterns, former price 25c to 35c per yard, now 8c per yard.

Valenciene Insertions, 1c per yard.

Embroideries.

Three great lines.

At 5c Per Yard.

Well, you saw them last week; you know what they are.

At 10c Per Yard.

Very fine Embroidery, the like of which was never seen before for less than 20c per yard.

At 15c Per Yard.

Some of the very finest of Embroideries, worth all the way up to 30c per yard.

We challenge all competitors to produce the equal of these lines of

Underwear.

GOWNS, SHIRTS, 25c GOWNS. SHIRTS.

Chemises, 35c Chemises.

Drawers, 45c Drawers.

Corset Covers, 65c Corset Covers.

Tourist Ruching, 6 yards to the box, at 9c per box.

Pure Milanese Silk Mitts tomorrow at 18c.

Wonderful sale of Ladies' Leather Belts, about 50 styles to select from, at 15c each.

1,000 Folding Japanese Parchment Fans at 3c.

THE SURPRISE STORE

40 Whitehall Street.

STOCK IN THE

Manchester Land and Improvement Co.

CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

J. A. SCOTT, 28 Peachtree Street,

RESPESS & CO., 5 North Broad Street.

BLALOCK & BERRY, 23½ Whitehall Street.

These parties will furnish any information relative to Manchester and its enterprise. aug2dlm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R.,

GEORGIA PACIFIC DIVISION.

NEW SCHEDULE BETWEEN

Atlanta and Lithia Springs,

During the Session of

THE PIEDMONT CHAUTAUQUA!

ON AND AFTER AUGUST 2d, 1891,

Ten Passenger Trains Every Day.

GOING.	No. 58.	No. 60.	No. 50.	No. 54.	No. 52.
Leave Atlanta, Georgia Pacific..	9:10 a. m.	2:30 p. m.	4:05 p. m.	6:00 p. m.	11:45 p. m.
Arrive Lithia Springs............	10:00 a. m.	3:25 p. m.	4:55 p. m.	6:57 p. m.	12:42 night.
RETURNING.	No. 53.	No. 55.	No. 51.	No. 59.	No. 61.
Leave Lithia Springs, Ga. Pacific	5:30 a. m.	7:42 a. m.	11:23 a. m.	4:20 p. m.	9:40 p. m.
Arrive Atlanta....................	6:30 a. m.	8:40 a. m.	12:15 noon.	5:20 p. m.	10:30 p. m.

All trains will let off and take on passengers at the Piedmont Chautauqua Station. The most attractive programme ever presented by the Piedmont Chautauqua will be this week. 75 cents will be the round trip rate from Atlanta, including admission to the Chautauqua.

SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager, Richmond, Va.

W. B. RYDER, Sup't, Birmingham, Ala.

S. H. HARDWICK, Gen. Pass. Agent, Birmingham, Ala.

TRUE FRIENDSHIP.

Hirsch Wanted His Friend Rather More Dead Than Alive.

From Texas Siftings.

Hirsch and Hertz, both Israelites, were partners in business. Both were rich; both bachelors without any relatives. They were moreover, the most devoted friends. So great was their friendship for each other that they had made their wills, each bequeathing to the survivor all his property.

One day Hirsch appeared at the police headquarters in a very much excited frame of mind. In a voice quivering with emotion he said that for three days he had not seen or heard anything of his dear friend Hertz; that he (Hirsch) had reason to fear that Hertz had met with foul play. The chief of police replied calmly:

"The proper way to do, Mr. Hirsch, is to offer a liberal reward to anybody who will bring back your friend."

"I will give five hundred tollars to anybody who will bring back my dear friend alive and well," sobbed Mr. Hirsch.

"You must try and brace up. You must accustom yourself to the idea that your friend is dead."

"Tead, tead!" shrieked Hirsch, seizing his hair with both hands.

"Yes, you should provide for that emergency by offering a reward for the return of his remains."

"Mr. Police," said Hirsch, smiling through his tears, "I dell you vat. Ven anybody brings me the corpse of my friend Hertz, I pays him one tousand tollars, five hundred tollars more den if he vas found alive. He has left me everydings in his will."

No Beaux.

From The New York Herald.

"Cupid doesn't pay much attention to this place this year, does he?" said the old gentleman at the hotel.

"Oh, yes," returned the girls. "He has given us plenty of his arrows, but not enough of his bows."

Pleased with Atlanta.

"The longer I stay in Atlanta," said Rev. Tullius C. Tupper, a few days ago in speaking of Atlanta and her wonderful growth, "the more I like Atlanta as a home. I have seen three families from the west, who have come here to live in the past three month, and they are pleased with Atlanta. I have nothing but words of praise for Atlanta and her people, and my experience is the experience of every newcomer to Atlanta."

Dr. Tupper is right. Atlanta has few equals as a place for a home or a place for investment.

The Optical House of Georgia.

Faulkner, Kellam & Moore grind all kinds of spectacles and eyeglasses and have the only complete optical factory in the state. Their facilities for fine optical work are unequaled in this vicinity. 58 Old Capitol, opposite postoffice.

THE GERRYMANDER.

SOMETHING OF THE HISTORY OF THAT UNIQUE CREATION.

How the Story Originated—Some Striking Instances of the Workings of the Systems—Ohio Examples and Others.

No student of American politics will have learned his lesson thoroughly until he comprehends to the fullest extent the resulting complications of that ingenious and universally adopted scheme known as the "gerrymander."

The credit for the invention belongs undoubtedly to the gentleman from whom it derives its name, Hon. Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, who died in Washington during the second year of Madison's second administration, of which he was the vice president. Mr. Gerry was a great democrat, one of the most distinguished in his native state from the time of Samuel Adams to the present day, which is about as much as can be said of any man's political fame. Unfortunately, Mr. Gerry, who was the leader of his party in his state, found the people slipping away and, a few years before his death, he discovered that democratic ascendency was gone unless he took very drastic measures at once. Being in possession of the legislature he hit upon the simple plan of arranging the towns in legislative districts, so that a minority of democrats in the state might reasonably expect to elect a majority of the legislature; and such a law was passed.

As the lines of the new districts were about as direct and symmetrical as the track of a Kansas cyclone, it was too much to expect that any man, however gifted, could remember the combination, so that Mr. Gerry, to keep the thing green in his memory, had a colored map of the districts in his own county of Essex hung up in his office.

"What sort of an animal is that?" asked his friend Gilbert Stuart, the painter, one day, calling attention to the shape of a district particularly hideous in conception.

"Is it a salamander?"

"No," answered Mr. Gerry, looking at his pet arrangement, "I should call it a 'gerrymander.'"

The Original Animal.

Thereupon the painter proceeded to attach head, feet and tail to the new freak of nature, converting in a few minutes a harmless democratic district into a most hideous monstrosity capable, apparently, of devouring the entire federal party of Massachusetts.

Certain envious persons, desirous of depriving Mr. Gerry of the credit of so marvelous an invention, spell the word with a "j," or, what is the same thing, pronounce the "g" soft; but, in spite of these malicious efforts, gerrymander and Gerry are going along in history together, and will continue to do so as long as we have as many as two political parties, which is likely to be for a decade or two, at least. It is well enough to say that shortly after this the Massachusetts democracy went down with a dull thud, and hasn't again taken possession of the citadel, though this may be due to a lack of votes, as well as the gerrymander per se.

The persistent efforts to retain or increase power have led to the creation of some celebrated congressional districts. One of the most famous was the "shoe-string" district of Mississippi. It was made by the democrats to throw together as many negro votes as possible, and it extended along the Mississippi river the whole distance from Tennessee to Louisiana, just one county wide except in two places, every county but two being on the river.

The republicans were allowed to enjoy it for about two terms, when General James R. Chalmers, then a democrat, was elected somehow. He got a certificate of election for the forty-seventh congress and was seated in the Keifer house, when the republicans turned him out, with much abuse of him personally. While the contest was going on a map of the state was hung at the clerk's desk, showing this district as a black streak along the river nearly two hundred and fifty miles in length and averaging less than twenty miles in width. Out Chalmers went amid a chorus of jeering republicans; but the democrats had their day in the last congress when Chalmers, now a republican, wanted the seat of Judge Morgan. The republicans would have given it gladly, but the democrats had a dray load of their speeches against Chalmers in the former contest and they feared to make the attempt. Nothing else stayed their hand.

A Pennsylvania Creation.

Another famous gerrymander was the "dumb-bell" district of Pennsylvania. Carbon, Monroe and Pike counties joined on the east and Columbia and Montour were together on the west, but the two sets of counties were apart. To comply with the law requiring districts to be composed of contiguous territory, the republican legislature ran a crooked line one township wide and about fifty miles long through Luzerne county and hitched, both ends of the district together. It was as if the Siamese twins had been connected by a ligature as long as the nine-mile circuit: but about ten thousand democratic majority was thrown into one district and that particular result was the object lesson of the whole business.

Another noted gerrymander is the black district of South Carolina, said to be the handwork of ex-Congressman Samuel Dibble. It begins at the extreme southern point of the state on the Savannah river and runs up to within one county of North Carolina and in another direction nearly to Columbia. It leaves out Charleston entirely, its two ends being connected by the "ocean coast line." The colored statesman, one Robert Smalls, thought it a little private pocket of his own and represented it for two terms, when Colonel William Elliott captured it and served one term and part of another, until turned out last year, and will the next term. His dismissal by the Reed house last fall was the most summary known in the history of such takings off. A quorum of republicans and one democrat (O'Ferrall, of Virginia,) were on the floor. Venable, of Virginia, had just been turned out, after a long and bitter contest, in which the republicans had to furnish the quorum, except Crisp and O'Ferrall. While on the eve of adjournment, one crazy republican, more like a wild beast than a man, yelled out: "Bring on another case!" The solitary cry became almost universal among the uncontrollable republicans, and Rowell, of Illinois, chairman of the elections committees (he got turned down himself last fall, by the way), nothing loath, called up the case of Miller vs. Elliott, and the South Carolinian was sent home in less than five minutes. It was done as quickly as Reed could put the vote, and Elliott didn't know his case was up until somebody told him he'd been turned out.

Up In Massachusetts.

Our Massachusetts brethren have not been backward in imitating the methods of their less enlightened neighbors. Ten years ago the republicans of that commonwealth put 10,000 democratic majority into one Boston district and divided the rest of the "hub" among three more in the expectation of giving the democrats one district out of twelve in the state. The Boston Globe, in a decided liberal spirit, explained that it was perfectly feasible to make all the twelve districts terminate on Boston common by whistling the ends down to a fine point, and illustrated it by a diagram, but the republicans were not to be laughed out of their purpose, and so they put the scheme through. At every election since then from two to four districts have gone democratic, and last fall seven fell in line.

The beneficiary of a remarkable gerrymander is that redoubtable republican, General David B. Henderson, of Iowa. Ten years ago there was no such indignant opponent of questionable political methods—gerrymanders and the like—as your Iowa republican. He had a right to be with 80,000 majority behind him. Thus fortified why shouldn't he be virtuous. But suddenly that majority began to tumble in from all directions. With the roof of his elaborate structure falling about his ears he ran for cover, and the first thing he did was to apply the gerrymander. He put 8,000 democratic majority in one district and made Mr. Henderson another district next thereto adjoining. As the gentleman lived in the strong democratic county of Dubuque, on the Mississippi river, and didn't want to move, the district was begun right there and run three-fifths across the state, only one county wide, except in two places. When the republican saint turned sinner he didn't propose to allow any kinsman of Beelzebub to get ahead of him, which was a very good thing for David as he only had last fall 200 votes to his credit in balancing a total of nearly forty thousand. There are cases of this kind all over the country, but these cited will illustrate as well as a hundred more.

The Dangers In It.

As the gerrymander consists in bunching your opponent's majorities in a few districts and spreading your own over many, you will find that you have cut your slices too thin if you fail to hold your vote. The republicans redistricted Michigan in 1881 to carry all the eleven districts, provided they held Detroit. At the very first election the democrats carried six, and as the districts cannot be changed only once in ten years, the republicans took it out in exchanging courtesies with their luck. In 1884 the democrats carried seven districts and last year eight, three of them by majorites of 76 and under. If anybody asks a Michigan republican which party is apt to get hurt by a gerrymander, his reply, if truthful, will be, "The distinguished fool who makes it."

The California democrats did themselves proud the same year by fixing things so as to carry five out of the six districts. They carried one at the next election, and have never carried more than two. They lost just enough votes to let the bottom out.

The Ohio republicans, in that spirit of eminent fairness for which they have always been celebrated, carved out fifteen sure republican districts out of twenty-one in 1882. They managed to count in eight, but the democratic house turned out two, so the delegation stood 15 to 6, just as the republicans said it would, except there were fifteen democrats instead of fifteen republicans. A curious happening was that James E. Campbell was one of the democrats seated, and William McKinley, Jr., one of the republicans ousted.

The Indiana democrats tinkered here and there in 1885 so as to make ten democratic and one doubtful districts out of thirteen. They carried six in 1886, but last year they got the machine in order and carried eleven. In the four years their opinion of the gerrymander has changed; perhaps it will change again in 1892.

In 1881, when one William T. Price was the republican boss of Wisconsin, he made a district for himself and built eight more around it, intending to keep five, give the democrats two and the Milwaukee district if they could get it. The very next year, six out of the nine districts went democratic. Price went to congress and died there, and, being a very strong temperance man, insisted before the happening that there should be no congressional funeral junket over his remains—and there wasn't. His political wisdom was, to some extent, vindicated last fall, when eight districts went democratic, the only one remaining republican being the one he had made for himself. So well had he builded that his successor had nearly two thousand, four hundred plurality.

Consolation Both Ways.

Gerrymanders, it is seen, work both ways, so that if one gets beaten at his own game he can console himself by reflecting that, as an upright and candid public man, he ought to have toted fair with his fellows, and if he wins, why, of course, it is all right. Doesn't everybody do it? As a fact, everybody, or most everybody does do it. Of the states having more than one member in congress less than a half dozen are not gerrymandered—Georgia being one. Perhaps we might think of such a thing if we should be treated to some of the bad luck of the Iowa republicans.

The only fair partisan gerrymander is that now in force in New York, made by the democrats in 1883. No one, of course, would presume to doubt the absolute impartiality of our New York brethren, but in this case they were perfectly square, since they couldn't help it there being no possible way to gerrymander the state to give democrats the advantage. This is due to the fact that the democratic majorities are all in New York city and vicinity, there being only one safely democratic county west of Albany. The vote for president in 1884 was practically a tie, and yet under the democratic apportionment the democrats got only one-half, and two years later, with a majority of nearly eight thousand for the state officer voted for, they only elected fifteen out of thirty-four members.

Legislative districts are gerrymandered for the same partisan purposes and the apportionments are often much more ingenious. The Indiana and Ohio methods are most to be commended. In the former state each county has so many representatives, and there are an additional number to be distributed by joining counties together at the discretion of the legislature. Suppose there be three counties adjoining—two democratic and one republican, the majority in the latter being larger than the opposition majority in either of the counties, but less than the combined majorities of the two. Each county starts with a representative and there are two more to be divided among the three counties. The democrat looks over the ground in a spirit of pure patriotism and discovers that for the good of the country one additional member shall be elected by the two democratic counties and the other by all three of the counties. Grand result—four democrats and one republican.

Patriots of Diverse Views.

As sometimes happens, the Indiana democrats get a backset, and the republican in a tour of investigation finds out that the democrat has made a mistake, though, of course, with the very best motives. With the same patriotic intent our republican friend unites the republican county with one of the democratic counties and makes one district, and then unites it to the other democratic county and makes another district. Grand result—three republicans and two democrats. In the one case the two floaters are democrats and in the other they are republicans. Under this sort of an arrangement now, the Indiana democrats claim that the republicans cannot carry the legislature by anything short of a political revolution, but so the republicans thought in 1873, and lost the legislature five years afterwards. Quien sabe!

But by far the most ingenious arrangement is the Ohio distribution. It is made every ten years by the governor, auditor and secretary of state. The present apportionment has just been made under republican auspices, Governor Campbell being the only democrat on the board. By the constitution the state is divided into thirty-three senatorial districts, but this does not mean that there shall be thirty-three senators, and if there should happen to be thirty-three senators this year it does not follow that the whole number will be thirty-three in two years from now. Under this system the dominant party does this: It gives one, two, or three senators to a district, presumably in accordance to the population, but actually with many variations; then put in as many as nine cases, two counties together to elect one senator, and they single out certain of these districts, so constituted, which shall elect an additional senator in one or more of the five legislatures governed by this apportionment. The same rule is applied to the house. According to last year's vote, as nearly as may be figured, the republicans would have about thirty majority in a legislature of 137.

Of course nothing like this would have happened had the democrats elected the secretary of state last fall, and so now had a majority of the board of apportionment. Governor Campbell is not only a patriot, but he is a democrat as well, and in dividing up the state with the help of a colleague he would have dispensed justice even if he had to dispense with a good deal of it.

It will not do to deride the gerrymander if you intend cultivating his acquaintance. He is a good friend, but liable at anytime to become a bitter enemy, and like the gyascutus in the show, the devil is to pay when he breaks loose. The best that can be said of him is that the more you use him and the greater advantage you take of his wonderful knowledge of addition, division and combination, the more likely is Mr. Gerry's celebrated creation to stay with you forever.

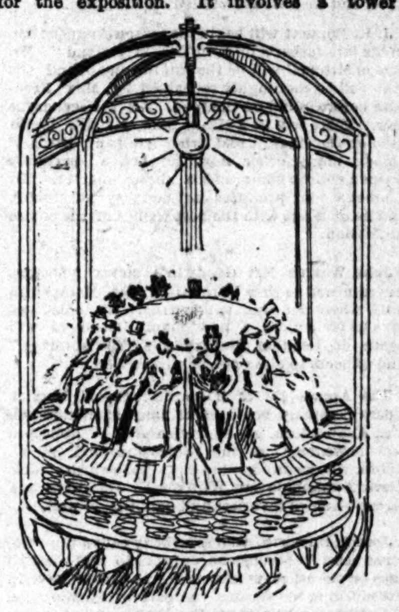
But perhaps the best plan is to let him alone entirely. Which party will begin it? There will doubtless be a very considerable pause for a reply.

HOW TO FALL ONE THOUSAND FEET.

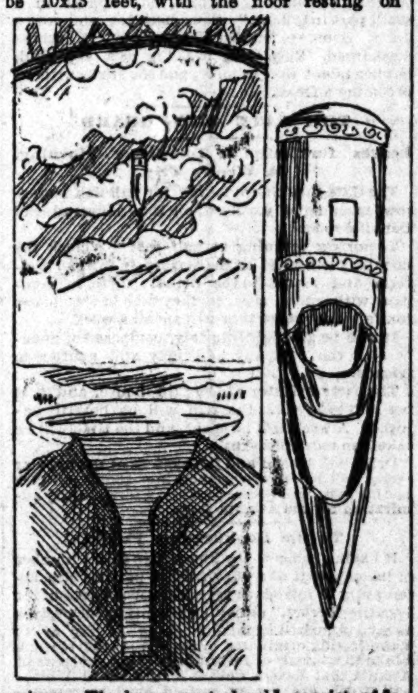
Strap Yourself in M. Berges' Curious Car and Down You Go.

From The Chicago Herald.

Aristide Berges, an eminent French engineer, has suggested a sensational attraction for the exposition. It involves a tower 1,000 feet high, a pointed projectile and a deep well. M. Berges proposes to get people up in the tower, seat them in the projectile and then let them fall to the bottom of the well. He has worked all the details out so nicely that none of the passengers would be injured. The idea is based on the emotions that accompany a fall from a great altitude. M. Berges thinks that a great many people would like to fall from tall towers if they would not get killed or injured. His suggestion is that a tower about one thousand feet high be built for the accommodation of the class of citizens that require these sensations. He figures that at the end of a drop of 1,000 feet the velocity obtained by the projectile would be more than double that of the fastest train. The main point, of course, is to receive the passengers safe and sound at the end of their fall. M. Berges would construct the projectile something in the shape of a cartridge. It would seat fifteen people. The interior dimensions should be 10x13 feet, with the floor resting on springs. The lower part should consist of a series of cones, in order to prevent the compression of air in the chamber when the projectile plunges into the water. Its total weight would be eleven tons, and when it struck the water it would displace thirty-one tons. For a drop of 1,000 feet the depth of the well should be 180 feet. In order to secure the safety of his passengers M. Berges would strap them to the seats. The Frenchman has not succeeded yet in getting any American capitalists interested in his scheme. Whether it is carried out or not, it furnishes a curious illustration of the interest taken in the World's Columbian exposition in other lands.



INTERIOR OF THE CAR.



Intoxicated Physicians.

From The New York Sun.

News comes from Georgia that the legislature of that state has just passed a stringent law to prevent drunkenness among physicians, not because they are more addicted to over indulgence in strong drink than other professional men, but because the consequences of intoxication among them are apt to be so much more serious.

The Georgia statute disqualifies any medical man from further practice who has once been convicted of drunkenness, and imposes a heavy penalty upon the man thus disqualified if he attempts to practice medicine again.

In New York we have a law on the subject, but it is not quite so broad. It does not deal with drunkenness on the part of doctors except when they are engaged in the treatment of patients, and then it provides for punishment only when the intoxication has resulted in some actual injury to the patient. Our statute is contained in section 357 of the penal code:

> A physician or surgeon, or person practicing as such, who, being in a state of intoxication, administers any poison, drug or medicine, or does any other act as a physician or surgeon to another person, by which the life of the latter is endangered, or his health seriously affected, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Another section of the same code declares that like acts committed by an intoxicated physician, causing the death of his patient, shall constitute manslaughter.

While we cannot condemn the new law of Georgia as too severe, temperance and sobriety have so generally been the rule among New York physicians that we have not felt the need here of any more stringent statutes than the above provisions of the penal code.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., March, 1881.

Dear Sir—Sanodine acts like a charm. It is the best remedy for scratches or mud poison I have ever used. Please send me another package at once. Respectfully,

M. B. BELL.

ABOUT STREET CARS.

THE ELECTRIC CARS OVERCOMING OBJECTIONS EVERYWHERE.

How They Are Run in Different Parts of the Country—The Short Electric Motor. The Big Roads.

Mr. Atchison, who represents the Short Electric Motor Company in the south, with headquarters at Atlanta, is the nephew of David R. Atchison, a senator from Missouri in the time of Thomas H. Benton, and subsequently the leader of the pro-slavery forces in Kansas.

From David R. Atchison the Kansas town took its name, and so one of the historic names of the country was perpetuated in the name of a great corporation, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company—which is to say that Mr. Atchison, of the Short Electric Motor Company, is the nephew de nomine of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad.

Mr. Atchison, in his line of business, has visited most of the great cities of the country and is able to tell some interesting things about their street car systems. When asked whether electric lines were permitted on the best boulevards he said:

"You may say that on Euclid avenue in Cleveland, for at least three and a half miles, no less than seven electric lines are now running cars on schedules by which a car leaves each station every two and a half minutes. There is a double track and all the lines use it. On nearly all the best streets in the principal cities, electric cars are in operation, or tracks are to be put down for them. They are now equipping lines in New York and in Baltimore. There has been some opposition in Baltimore, but it is about overcome. The situation is just this: Where a line hauls only a few hundred passengers the horse car is the most economical vehicle; where you have several thousand the electric car is better, but in a great city where tens of thousands want to ride, or if you have very heavy grades, you want a cable line."

"Why is not electricity used on the larger railways?"

"There is no reason why it should not be, and I think we will see it there within the next five years."

This remark called to mind a provision in the Georgia railroad charter which authorizes the company to let anybody run trains over its track provided the schedules are controlled by the company. In other words, the idea in those early days of railroading was that it might be practicable for Tom, Dick and Harry to run trains over the track just as they drive wagons, buggies or carriages over the turnpikes. It is said that this was General Toomb's idea of railroad competition, and even some railroad men thought the business might come to that. As a rule it has been considered absurd, but the idea of separate cars run by electricity puts a different phase on the matter

"One of the first things suggested to my mind," said Mr. Atchison when this idea was brought up, "is that shippers wish a responsible party between them and loss, and they want to ship goods on a through bill of lading. Besides this, the railroads have the depots and terminals and all other facilities for handling business.

"It does occur to me, however, that two parallel lines using electricity might economize by using a power plant between their respective lines."

This recalls the suggestion of Mr. Machen about the proposed Middle Georgia and Atlantic road from Atlanta to Savannah. He says the rivers along the route will furnish 60,000-horse power, which may readily be transformed into electrical power. The idea suggests itself that in hilly countries, where the cost of railway construction is larger than in the flat regions, compensation will be found in the fact that water power will partly or entirely take the place of steam, and those companies that have to dig their way through the hills will burn a great deal less coal, for a broken country always furnishes less water power.

The Short Electric Motor Company which Mr. Atchison represents has succeeded in doing away entirely with the gearing heretofore used. They accomplish this by arranging the armature so that it will make only the same number of revolutions as the wheels of the car. This not only saves a great deal of friction but prevents the burning out of armatures, which has heretofore been a very large item in the expense account of electric car lines.

One of the most ingenious features of the motor is the independent current generated in the armature, when by accident to the brakes, or from loss of current from the plant, the car runs down hill. As is well known, the passage of a current through the armature, under influence of the magnetic field, causes the armature to revolve. It was accidently discovered that, conversely, when there is a revolution of the armature within range of a magnetic field, an electric current is generated. This happens when connection with the plant is broken while the car is on a hillside, and begins to run backward. It cannot go far without generating a current, and this independent current, in the Short motor, is utilized to turn the car up hill again. Of course it cannot go far up hill, but there is power enough to prevent the catastrophe of a long dash down hill.

Mr. Atchison was talking about the car system in the larger cities, and the question was propounded, "How can you get passengers into the heart of a city quickly when there is six miles to run, as in Chicago?" If the car stops every square in that whole distance to take on or put off passengers, it will be impossible to make good time.

He said that the street railroad system in the greater cities would have to come to an arrangement analogous to the local accommodation trains and through express trains of the larger railroads. By that means a car full of people taken up on the outer edge of the city, running without a stop, could reach the center after a six-mile run of twenty minutes.

FARWELL IS FOR BLAINE.

He Says Harrison Is Too Contemptible to Get the Nomination.

Special to The New York World.

Ex-Senator Farwell has come out for Blaine. In answer to the question whether the democratic nominee will be elected, he said:

"He certainly will be elected if Harrison is renominated."

"And will not Harrison be renominated?" he was asked.

"Never! He is too small, narrow and contemptible to get the nomination."

"But will not the office-holders put him through the convention?"

"Not much. How many delegates to the convention do you think Collector Clarke could influence? Harrison has put people in office all over the country who are just as powerless as Clarke to affect the action of the convention."

"Who will be nominated by the republicans?"

"Well, the Illinois delegation will be for Cullom, though I am free to say that I do not think he will be nominated."

"Why support him then?"

"Oh! to show that we have a favorite son, and to hold him in reserve in case of a tieup. Harrison, you know, was about third on the list in the convention that ultimately nominated him. The man who will get the republican nomination is James G. Blaine."

"Is he a candidate?"

"Of course he is. There is one contingency in which he may not be nominated. If McKinley carries Ohio it will be very hard to keep him from getting the nomination."

Too Sensitive.

From The Epoch.

"Miss Hijee didn't sing today," remarked a friend to the leader of the choir of the Church of the Offertory.

"No, she's resigned."

"I thought she had a good place. What was the trouble?"

"She was offended about the selection of an anthem which she had to lead off last Sunday, and vowed she'd resign sooner than sing it, and she did."

"That's odd. What was the anthem?"

"It began, 'I have been young and now am old.'"

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THIS PAPER CONTAINS
22 Pages

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

SECOND PART.
Pages 9-16

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See our new Moquettes, Wilton's and Velvets. Can match Silk Draperies to the new shadings and furnish a most superbly magnificent Parlor Suite to go with the Carpets and Draperies.

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We have the goods, and it is a pleasure to show them.

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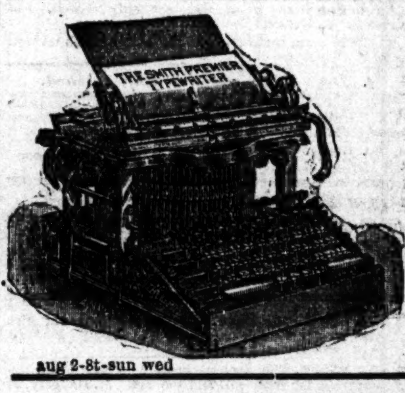

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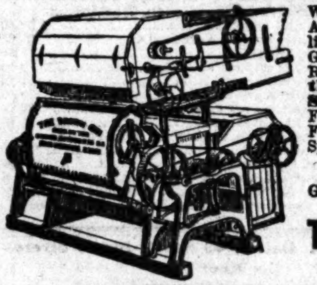

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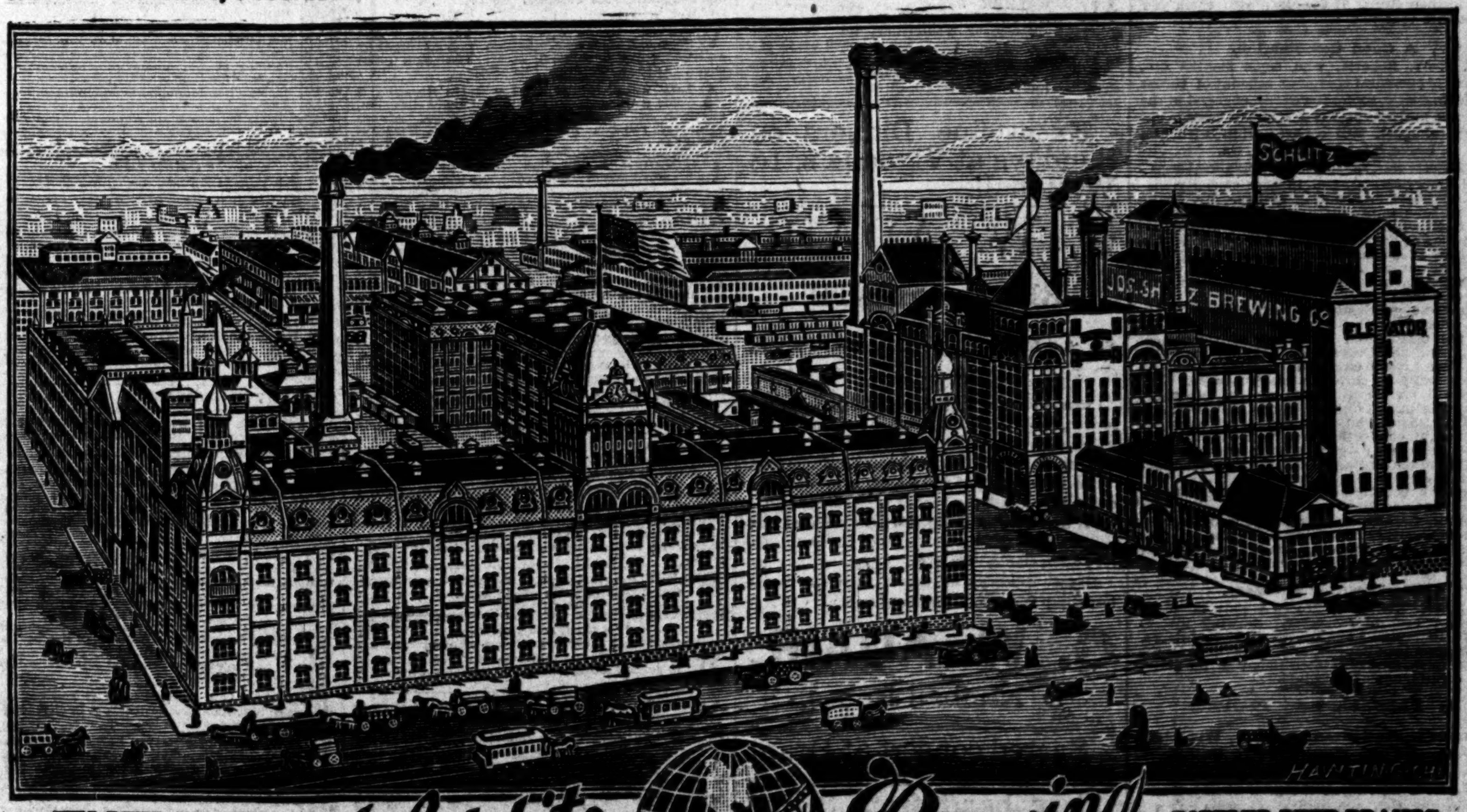

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THE BUSY HAMMER

DENOTES THE PROSPERITY OF DAWSON.

Mammoth Stores and Magnificent Residences Going Up—The New Waterworks—The State of Trade.

DAWSON, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—The mammoth three-story store of A. J. Baldwin & Co. is completed, and their immense stock of general merchandise has been moved into it. This is a magnificent building, of which even Atlanta would be proud. Messrs. Stewart & Durham are trying to eclipse it with a prettier one on the corner of the courthouse square just opposite. They are now at work on the second story and it will indeed be a beauty.

Mr. E. W. Riordan's four-thousand-dollar residence on Lee street is about finished, and he will move into it next week. It is the handsomest residence in the city. Mr. Riordan has just sold his residence on Vine street and his store on Main street to Captain John A. Fulton for $2,500.

The Slade Bros. have purchased Mrs. B. M. Wilson's lot on the corner of Main and Fulton streets and are erecting on it an elegant livery and sale stable. It will be sixty feet wide and 150 feet long, and it will require nearly one hundred thousand shingles to cover it.

Hon. W. B. Cheatham's handsome thirty-five-hundred-dollar residence on Vine street will be finished next week, and will be a beauty.

The new ten-thousand-dollar Baptist church is nearing completion, and the material for the new ten-thousand-dollar Methodist church is being placed upon the ground.

Notwithstanding the stringency of the money market, Dawson moves on in the even tenor of her way; real estate changes hands almost daily at better prices than ever before, and the building boom in the city and county is on the increase. Our three banks made and published their semi-annual statements on the 15th inst., showing great increase in their business, better securities, and everything connected with them in excellent shape. Their dividends have been very satisfactory and their surplus unusually large.

DAWSON'S WATERWORKS.

Our waterworks are about completed, and water was turned on yesterday to test the pipes, fire plugs, etc., and the engine and everything connected with the system worked like a charm, and gives entire satisfaction. It was not generally known that the test was going to be made, and our citizens were surprised and delighted to see two large streams of clear water flowing from all the plugs along the streets. The tower is completed and the tank is receiving the finishing touches, and will be filled next week.

The crops of all kinds throughout Terrell county are as fine as were ever known and have cost the farmers less than any crop raised since the war. We had a very dry May, which is said to indicate a good crop year, and since then the seasons have been very propitious—in fact, as good as could be desired.

The Farmers' Alliance is in a flourishing condition, and those who opposed it at first have at last "tumbled to their racket," and now the merchants, lawyers, doctors, politicians and everybody are friends to the Farmers' Alliance, and most of them contend that they were so all the time.

Throughout Terrell county all parties—white and black—are working together harmoniously and are all proud of our happy and prosperous country. We are not disturbed by the many failures, conflicts and money panics in other cities, states and countries, and would not know of their existence except for the daily newspapers.

A RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE.

Messrs. E. & A. C. Beall Now Located at 29 Whitehall Street—Their Beautiful Store and What May Be Found in It.

Messrs. E. & A. C. Beall, who have been doing business on Marietta street for some time, have now removed their large and excellent stock of goods to 29 Whitehall street, where they are better prepared than ever to accommodate their numerous friends and customers.

These gentlemen are among the best clothing merchants in the city. They handle the very best goods, and their hundreds of customers throughout the city and state will attest this fact. After locating here several months ago they were among the first merchants in the city to start the one-price-only business, and so successful have they been they are compelled to secure better and more convenient quarters for their salesrooms.

An old clothing man yesterday, in speaking about the clothing business, said: "I am sure there are no better judges of clothing in the south than Messrs. E. & A. C. Beall. They know their business thoroughly and keep only the very best goods. If you want something shoddy, I don't think it is necessary to go to Beall's for it, because they don't keep that kind of stuff. They understand the texture, warp and the weave of all clothing, and this knowledge is of the veriest importance to buyers. Another thing, these gentlemen will not misrepresent their goods, to my certain knowledge. If they have not something you want, something that will fit you, you may have the assurance that they will not try to palm off goods on you just to make a sale. I know personally that they prize their good name in business far more than any pecuniary success they may receive."

These gentlemen, in moving into their new quarters, have fitted up their store in a neat and artistic manner, and have provided room for carrying a larger stock than heretofore. Everything in the clothing and gent's furnishing line can be found at their store. If you deal with them you may be sure that you will be treated fairly.

A Good Combination.

Rev. J. W. Roberts, who, some months ago, resigned his pastoral charge on account of throat trouble, and who, soon afterwards, engaged in the real estate business at No. 1 Kimball house, has recently admitted into copartnership with him Mr. G. G. Leake, late of Cedartown, Ga.

Mr. Roberts was, for some time, financial secretary of Emory college, and in that capacity displayed excellent financiering ability. Mr. Leake was for a number of years engaged in the dry goods business, first in this city and afterwards in Cedartown; but for the past few years he has turned his attention almost exclusively to real estate and mining interests in the latter place, and has proven himself eminently successful as a real estate man.

Both these gentlemen are well known in Atlanta, where, as well as throughout the state, they enjoy the esteem and confidence of the people. Reared here, they have been familiar with real estate values in the city for the last thirty years, and we predict for them a successful career.

They will handle all classes of real estate, including vacant and improved city property, and farming, mineral and timber lands all over the state; and, in connection with their sales department, they expect to give special and personal attention to the renting business, for which purpose their office is admirably located.

They have recently moved to their elegant new quarters at 38 South Broad street, one door from the corner of Alabama street, and immediately between the Southern Banking Company and the Neal Banking Company, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.

Our Scientific Opticians.

Faulkner, Kellam & Moore supply oil pyrometers for coal oil inspectors, drawing instruments for civil engineers and architects, hydrometers for distillers, and, in fact, have the only complete optical establishment in the state. 58 old capitol, opposite postoffice.

IT PLEASES THE PEOPLE.

Vigneaux's Restaurant, at 16 Whitehall Street, and the Record It Is Making.

Vigneaux's restaurant is coming to the front. There is no wondering at it either, when you take into consideration the polite attention he gives his guests and the excellent fare he furnishes. Good eating attracts most everybody. You can see at his restaurant most any time the leading business and professional men of the city. He caters especially for them. Your folks are probably off for the summer, and if so, you can find an excellent place to board if you will try Vigneaux's restaurant, 16 Whitehall street.

Muchly Admired.

The issues of The Dramatic News are receiving golden opinions from the press of the whole country—and they certainly deserve them all. No brighter, better theatrical paper has ever been gotten out, and its talented editor, Leander Richardson, deserves general congratulations for the excellent work he has accomplished.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NAME,

"Hawkes' Crystalized Lenses." Do not be deceived by imitators. My glasses are not peddled. My factory is at 19 Decatur street, and salesroom 12 Whitehall. Buy none but the genuine. A. K. Hawkes.

BASEBALL IN VALDOSTA.

The Town Has Good Material, but It Is Not Organized.

VALDOSTA, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—There is first-class material in Valdosta for a first-rate baseball team, and it is a pity it was not more thoroughly organized and utilized. With Goodloe and Renfroe for a battery, Stump at first, White at second, Muray at third, Smith Myddleton short, Caswell left, McRee center, Rob Myddleton right, and one month's thorough drill, they would be invincible as an amateur club. Then for a relief battery Myddleton and Muray would work admirably. But the trouble is, the boys need financial backing, and no town can have a good club unless some of the lovers of the game among the well-to-do citizens back it up. Madison has the champion club in Florida. Several of the citizens there give $5 each to the club for every game they play on the home grounds, and others $2.50, others $1, and so on. This amounts to a substantial backing, and it counts. Valdosta can down them all on ball, if the club could be put on a good basis.

WANTED—Agent.

WANTED—Agents in every town in Georgia for Guarantee Fund, Building and Loan Association. Our guarantee feature is new and desirable. E. B. Pierce, state agent, 31½ Peachtree street. sun tues thur sun

WANTED—Agents to represent us in the sale of an interesting, attractive selling book; we offer good commission and as much as $200 per month should be made by an active agent. Address at once naming the county you would like to take agency for, Importer, postoffice box 310, Atlanta, Ga.; also give your age, previous occupation, etc.

LADY AGENTS—Entirely new combined skirt and hose supporter; immense seller; particulars free. Address N. Little & Co., ladies dep't. Chicago, Ill. aug1-5t

NOTICE, general agents fire insurance companies. A thorough-going young business man who can get insurance business, wants to represent some first-class insurance companies in Savannah. Best references as to ability and responsibility furnished. Address W. K. Wilkinson, Savannah, Ga. july31aug2 5 9 12 16 18

WE OFFER agents big money, in exclusive territory. Our new patent safes sell at sight in city or country. New agents first in field actually getting rich. One agent in one day cleared $86. So can you. Catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., No. 363-371, Clark street, Cincinnati, O. june 8, 3m sun wed

WANTED—Agents to sell the Pinless Clothes Line, the only line ever invented that holds the clothes without pins; a perfect success; patent recently issued; sold only by agents, to whom the exclusive right is given; on receipt of 50 cents we will send a sample line by mail; also circulars; price list and terms to agents; secure your territory at once. Address The Pinless Clothes Line Co., 17 Hermon street, Worcester, Mass. jan17-d1y-sat wed

WANTED—Live agents in every town in Georgia to take orders for our famous $3 pants; exclusive territory given. Address Plymouth Rock Pants Co., 39 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga. feb16 tf wed fri sun

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Consent of 10,000 smokers to send each a sample lot of 150 5c. cigars and 20-year gold filled watch, by express C. O. D., $5.25, and allow examination. Key West Cigar Co., Winston, N. C. june 28, 6t, sun.

WANTED—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping in house with nice family. Address, giving information, Man and Wife, box 461.

WANTED—Rooms, Houses, Etc

WANTED—Modern 6 or 7-room cottage by August 15. Must be in good neighborhood, north side preferred. No children; good references. Address W. H. W., care Constitution. aug2-d7t.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Two shares of Georgia Stove and Range Company stock at 45c on the dollar. Address "Snap," care Constitution.

FOR SALE—2 water tanks, one 3,000 gallons, other 1,500, will sell cheap. H. F. Emery. aug1-7t

WANTED—Money.

WANTED—$3,000 for four months, well secured; will pay liberal interest. A. H., this office.

INSTRUCTION.

ENGLISH BRANCHES, French and music; references exchanged. Address box 120, Fredericksburg, Va.

IF YOU have a daughter to educate write to Otis Malvin Sutton, president Mary Sharp college, Winchester, Tenn. Mention Daily Constitution.

GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S business college Fitten building. Most practical college south. Life scholarship $50, which includes stationery, books, and diploma. References, Moore, Marsh & Co., M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., Atlanta National Bank and Atlanta Constitution. Night school also. jan17 sun

CRICHTON'S Shorthand school, 49 Whitehall. Instruction on all standard machines. Special rates to ladies. Send for illustrated catalogue, etc. Lessons by mail.

WANTED—By Mary Sharp college, "the woman's university of the south," Winchester, Tenn., the names and addresses of young ladies who really desire an education. Mention Daily Constitution.

MONEY TO LOAN.

C. P. N. BARKER negotiates real estate loans at low rates. Room 32, Traders' bank building.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FINE HORSE—Wanted to sell a fine, six-year-old, dark bay horse, weight 1,200 pounds; carries head up without checkrein; any gait under saddle; trots to buggy; can drive in five feet of moving trains, dummies, electric cars, etc.; fine style; good reasons for selling. J. L. Eberhardt, with Wood-Stearns-Beaumont Co., 87 Whitehall street. You need not apply unless you want a fine horse.

FOR SALE—A good second-hand, light spring wagon. Price $20. Apply at 110 Whitehall, Monday.

ONE 12-passenger hotel omnibus, with low driver' seat. In good running order. B. S. Doolittle Augusta, Ga. july24-2w

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK for sale in small or large quantities; estimates furnished on brick work on application; address H. W. & P. E. Stephens, 12 Loyd street. july 26 sun 4t

WALLPAPER is being put up at cost by W. S. McNeal; go see him. 114 Whitehall street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. J. WALKER, Stenographer and Typewriter 49½ Whitehall st., solicits all kinds of stenographic work, copying, manifolding, etc. Telephone 587. july12-1msun 3ue thur

MARBLE quarry lands in north Georgia to exchange for city property or good horse and buggy. Address "Marble Lands," care Constitution.

Extra fine Dinners on Sundays at Vignaux's, 16 Whitehall.

G. W. ADAIR,

REAL ESTATE,

No 5 Kimball House, Wall Street.

I want a piece of central property, vacant or improved, worth in the neighborhood of $10,000.

See me now if you ever expect to buy a home in Atlanta. A month's delay will cost you something.

I have several nice 5 and 6-room houses which I can sell for a cash payment of from $500 to $750.

For a cash payment of $1,500 I can sell for $3,600 one of the cosiest 6-room homes on the north side, lot 50x200; stable, barn, etc.

All cash will buy a number of houses or vacant lots cheap from parties needing money.

G. W. ADAIR,

5 Kimball House.

aug2 1t

Sacred concert at Grant park by the Fourth Artillery band from 3 to 6 o'clock this evening.

MOORE'S COLLEGE, 68½ PEACHTREE ST., the best practical school in the south for instruction in the commercial branches, shorthand, etc. To only school where students learn business by doing it. Bookkeeping taught from actual practice and not from a textbook. Every graduate successful as an accountant and business man. Circulars free.

Bids For Street Grading.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE clerk of the city council until 12 m. Monday, August 3, 1891, for grading street work, where the appropriation is over $300. Work to be done under and according to specifications furnished by city engineer. The council reserves the right to reject any or all of said bids. J. C. HENDRIX, Acting Chairman Street Com. july26—9t

HELP WANTED—Male

WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The greatest selling novelty ever produced. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion on paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit. One agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. We want one energetic general agent for each state and territory. For terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. sun wed

WANTED—Traveling salesmen to sell baking powder to the retail grocery trade. We are going to put our goods in every city and town in the United States if possible and have adopted this method to obtain salesmen acquainted with the different sections of country. We want men now on the road to carry our goods as a side line. This is also a good opportunity for clerks, or any live men who want to get on the road. Experience not absolutely necessary. We mean business, and to the right man a liberal contract will be made and steady employment given, as we pay not less than $75 per month salary and expenses, or 20 per cent commission. Address, with stamp, The U. S. Chemical Works, 840 and 842 Van Buren street, Chicago, Ills.

WANTED—Some good men who are well acquainted with railroad men. Address Box 461, Atlanta, Ga. aug2dim sun

WANTED—The National Railway Building and Loan Association of Atlanta wants some good general, special and local agents. Write or call at 21½ Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga. aug2dim sun

A GOOD MAN wanted in every city to sell our advertising novelties to the cigar and tobacco trade; no peddling; sell by samples; liberal commissions. Address Dittgen & Co., 160-162 Main street, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Male teacher (single) to teach fall term at Hazledeen. Apply at once to M. G. Smith, Lightfoot, Wilkinson county, Ga.

WANTED—Young man to learn trade. Only steady ones who mean business need apply to May Mantel Company, 137 and 139 West Mitchell street.

WANTED—One or two active men to solicit and sell here in the city. Wheeler & Wilson M'f'g. Co., 71 Whitehall st.

WANTED—One first-class bookbinder, ruler and finisher; good wages and steady work. Address at once, T. L. Eastburn, Mobile, Ala. aug2-3t

WANTED—Salesman who visits country towns to carry sample line jewelry on commission. Must furnish best of references. Call in person. S. Maier & Co., 8½ Marietta street.

SHORTHAND—Crichton's school, 49 Whitehall; every graduate employed. A little book giving much valuable information about shorthand, also catalogue, mailed free. Lessons by mail a specialty.

WE WISH to employ a few good local and traveling salesmen to sell by sample our money order system to retail merchants. $200 a month in it for live salesmen. Previous experience not necessary. Address with 2-cent stamp, Merchants Money Order Company, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—An active, energetic man with a cash capital of from $500 to $800, to manage an office. Salary, $100 per month. Address Box 401, St. Louis, Mo. aug2-2t-sun

WANTED—Gentleman office assistant. Salary $750; railway fare paid here. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Box, 532, Chicago. sun sat

WANTED—Drug clerk; a competent prescription clerk wanted in a small town; engagement to begin August 15th. Address Lock Box 58, Eatonton, Ga.

WANTED—Charles Scribner's Sons' Southern Subscription Department, Atlanta, would like to interview or correspond with any one who would like to make an engagement with us.

TEACHER WANTED—Male teacher wanted for "The Adel Institute," at Adel, Ga. Apply to C. M. Hitch, Adel, Ga.; Lock Box 57. july29-d7t

WANTED—Two first-class clothing salesmen; must be experienced and come well recommended, none others need apply. State salary expected, and address P. O. Box 677, Anniston, Ala. july31-3t

I WISH to employ a good man or a bright lady, on salary, to engage in the soap business in your locality. Steady work, a nice position, not difficult to fill. State what salary you will work for, and how much time you can give me. Address with stamp, J. M. Bain, Zanesville, Ohio. july 12-sun wed.

WANTED—A young man as drug clerk, thoroughly competent, with clean record and good references. Address Box 162, Gainesville, Ga. thu fri sun

WANTED—A good man in every county in Georgia and adjoining states to represent a leading manufacturing company. Address, for particulars, salary, etc., New Era Safe Co., Box No. 727, Cincinnati, O. aug 1-4t-tues thur sat sun

WANTED—A first-class butcher and meat cutter, white, who understands his business, and is sober. Address Box 84, Anderson, S. C., stating salary expected, and references. aug1-2t

WANTED—By a first-class salesman, a position in any paying capacity; good experience and excellent references given; age 23 years. Address Worker, care Atlanta Constitution. wed fri sun

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A colored woman to clean up and do other work in the gallery. Call at Edwards & Son's Photograph Gallery, 56½ Whitehall street.

WANTED—First-class trimmer, also apprentice. Apply at 45 Whitehall.

WANTED—A white cook, German or Irish preferred. Apply at Hoyle's coal yard, 166 Whitehall street.

WANTED—First-class basque hands, no others need apply. A. Bruan, ladies' tailor and dressmaker, 43 Peachtree st.

WANTED—Lady office assistant. Salary $750; railway fare paid here; enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Box 532, Chicago. sun sat

WANTED—White nurse for invalid lady. Must have best of references. Call in person. Room 16, 8½ Marietta street.

I CAN PAY a salary of $5 a week and increase it, for ladies to open letters at their homes and assist me in a quiet and agreeable way among friends; nice little sum of money made by a few hours' work each day; references given; I can give pleasant employment to a few ladies. Address with stamp, Mrs. Marion Walker, 514 Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky. july 26-14t sun

SITUATIONS, WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A position by a druggist of 8 years' experience; can furnish good reference. Address Clerk, care Constitution.

WANTED—For a gentleman who wishes to come to Atlanta (now being in Virginia), a position as cashier for some first-class house; has had large experience and can refer to the best men of Virginia. If you want a first-class, middle-aged, sober, industrious and accurate man, the writer will see you in person. Address "Zeno," care Constitution.

WANTED—By experienced bookkeeper and office man, either permanent or temporary position. Reference A1. Address Accountant, P. O. Box 304.

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly competent stenographer, who has had four years' experience and understands his business. Competent, care Carrier 10.

WANTED—By an experienced bookkeeper and general office man, situation as bookkeeper or assistant; entry or shipping clerk. First-class references. Address "Record," this office.

A LUMBERMAN of experience wants situation; 9 years with one firm as general outside foreman, salesman, &c. Can furnish No. 1 references. Always sober and reliable. Address, Lumberman, Constitution office. aug 2 4t

LAUNDRYMAN—Situation wanted by the oldest practical laundryman south; has had years of experience in all branches of the business; would assist new laundry in starting. Address Safe Lock Box 79, Valdosta, Ga.

WANTED—A position by a young man with eight years' experience in the wholesale grocery business. Address "T. W. M.," 276 Spring street.

SITUATION WANTED—By expert stenographer and typewriter of long experience and well educated; excellent references. J. A. B., 220 Houston st., Chattanooga, Tenn.

COMPRESS ENGINEER, having ten years' experience erecting and operating hydraulic, steam and ice-making machinery, desires position as superintendent or engineer with some good company; best of references given. Address Engineer, LaGrange, Ga. july31-d5t

WANTED—Situation, by first-class bookkeeper and business man; would invest in paying business. Address E. M. S., Constitution.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

WANTED—By a young lady with four years' experience a situation in a private family or school to teach the English course and beginners in French. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address Miss Webb, 715 East Marshall street, Richmond Virginia. sun 28 6t

WANTED—Situation, by a stenographer and typewriter; willing to do other work if necessary. Address Miss B., care of this office.

WANTED—Boarders.

WANTED—A young gentleman to room and board in private family, close to business center. 77 Fairlie st.

WANTED ROOMERS—Two newly furnished front rooms to rent; terms reasonable. 134 Washington street.

BOARDERS—Splendid board very, very low; best fare; cool rooms; centrally located. H. S. B. Hamilton, 58 N. Pryor.

WANTED BOARDERS—193 Whitehall. Nicely furnished rooms and table the best the market affords. Terms reasonable.

BOARDERS WANTED—Nicely furnished room with board, at 68 Fairlie street. aug2-3t

WANTED—Day boarders at 186 S. Pryor street reasonable rates.

BOARDERS WANTED—Pleasant rooms, good table board; on electric car line. 21 Powers street. aug1-1m

WANTED—Occupants for desirable rooms with good board, at No. 10 W. Ellis street. july 30 4t

DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS, with board, just vacated, and rooms for gentlemen, at 86 Ivy street. fri sun

WANTED—Board.

WANTED—Rooms and board for gentleman, wife and daughter; must be near town and good school. Address, stating terms and location, R. C. S., care Constitution office.

WANTED—Pleasant accommodations, rooms and board with refined, private family, for gentleman, wife and daughter; will pay reasonable price; will furnish rooms. Box, Constitution. july31-3t

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

DON'T wait until they are all gone, then pay some one else double price, but go at once to Herrington & Ford, 60 Marietta street, and buy a lot near new electric line; only $50; $10 cash, balance $5 per month without interest.

PLANTATION FOR SALE—525 acres of splendid farming land, in the noted Talbot valley, in Talbot county, Georgia. About three hundred acres cleared, and balance in heavy oak and hickory timber. One hundred acres of good bottom land; stream of water and several beautiful springs. Three miles from the famous Chalybeate, eight miles from the wonderful Warm springs and eleven miles from Talbotton, the county site. Large, 2-story dwelling, tenant houses and outhouses. Good neighborhood, and convenient to churches, schools and mills. Terms easy. Address Dr. C. A. Ryder, Gainesville, Ga.

BUY each of your children a lot from Herrington & Ford, 60 Marietta street, at $50 each, and when they reach twenty-one years they will find a valuable inheritance.

FOR EXCHANGE—A beautiful lot on Jones street, paving and sidewalk down, for small house and lot. Address "A. W.," care Constitution.

I WILL sell a good home in Decatur, Ga., on most public street, in the very heart of the place, for $3,500; $1,000 down, balance in $500 payments, payable 15th of each March; nine-room house; good water; best garden in state; well shaded. R. L. Barry.

30 LOTS for sale by Herrington & Ford, near new electric line, $50 each; $10 cash, balance $5 per month without interest. See them; 60 Marietta street.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—A first-class 15-room boarding house furnished; central; gas; hot and cold water baths; street cars; best locality; number of boarders in; good seasons. "Burton," care Constitution. sun tues thur

FOR RENT—From September 1st, one of the most desirable stores on Marietta street. Apply to Mrs. M. A. Nally, No. 253 Luckie street, corner Simpson. aug2-d3t.

FOR RENT—Six-room house on the corner of Loyd and Crumley. Gas, water and bathroom.

FOR RENT—A nice 5-room cottage with bathroom and kitchen, on Jenkins street near Piedmont avenue. Call or address No. 67 Piedmont avenue.

FOR RENT—One 4 and one 5-room house on Kelly street, near Fair street school. Apply 93 Kelly street.

FOR RENT—Modern improved 4-room cottage, 158 Crew st.; gas, hot and cold water, bathroom; all conveniences. G. M. Smith, 160 Fulton st.

FOR RENT—A house, partly furnished, to parties wanting to keep boarders, or rooms or a family. Call at 23 Brotherton.

G. W. ADAIR—I thank my friends for listing so many new and desirable residences with me the past week. I can now supply the Richmond and Danville system with homes, or any other system or individual that desires to rent. My houses are scattered from the center to the circumference of our city, which affords a variety of locations. G. W. Adair, No. 5 Wall street, Kimball House.

FOR RENT—4-room house, $12, 10 Hardin street, $10; 4-room house, 63 Grant street, 16 East Hunter street.

WAREHOUSE—A large warehouse, corner of Forsyth st. and W. & A. R. R. Well lighted, easily accessible and good sidetrack facilities. Apply Nelson, Morris & Co. july17-d1m

Rooms.

ROOM for light manufacturing, printing or other business, for rent cheap, 30x85 feet, located at 83 South Broad st., next to Dickey building.

FOR RENT—Two nice connecting rooms, 116 East Ellis. References required.

THREE rooms for rent in one of those splendid Marion houses, 79 Smith street; gas and water. Apply on premises.

FOR RENT—Two good rooms and pantry; all for $6. Apply at 79 Jenkins street.

Furnished Rooms.

LARGE furnished room, first floor, front, bath and and gas. Same room with kitchen privilege or connecting rooms. Private family, no children. Apply 47 Crew st.

FOR RENT—Three furnished front rooms, with board. Call at 32 Wheat.

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, 84 Luckie.

FOR RENT—One large front room, furnished, or two not furnished. W. C. Reynolds, 43 Crew st.

THREE OR FOUR ROOMS on first floor, also nicely furnished room, gas, water and every convenience. Apply No. 71 Fairlie street.

TO RENT—One large, nicely furnished room for one or two young gentlemen; centrally located. Address E. W., General Delivery.

A NICE room furnished to rent at 29 Ellis street. Call and see it.

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

GOOD rooms for rent, cheap, by week or month, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for gentlemen or small families. 250½ Marietta street.

FOR RENT—Two furnished or unfurnished connecting rooms, close in. 25 Formwalt street.

FOR RENT—With or Without Board.

FOR RENT—With or without board, a large, comfortable, nicely furnished room, No. 33 Luckie st.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous,

FOR RENT—One large office, 47 Alabama st.; also large offices, 49½ Alabama st. Apply Montag Bros., 47 and 49 Alabama st.

FOR RENT—The present store and hall I now occupy are for rent; call and see me. M. Haverty, 96 South Broad street.

For Rent by Smith & Billings, No. 12 W. Alabama St., Hillyer Building, Telephone 225.

6-ROOM RESIDENCE, close in, Washington st., gas and water	$ 30 00
5-room cottage, close in, North side	25 00
3-room house, Ira st	9 00
3-room house, Hampton st	6 00
3-room house, Walker st	8 85
10-room residence, Jones ave	30 00
15-room residence, very close in, Wheat st	80 00
Store, South Broad st	50 00
Large hall, running through from Whitehall to Broad st	100 00
Corner store, very central	125 00

An excellent lodging room for a gentleman, and a suit of rooms for man and wife, very near the center. Two very superior boarding houses, finely located, vacant 1st September next.

George J. Dallas, 43 South Broad Street—Rent List.

11-R H, Jones avenue.	
10-r h, W. Hunter st., large lot and in grove	$20 00
9-r h, McDaniel st	25 00
9-r h, Mangum	25 00
9-r h, Ashby st., large lot, grove	30 00
7-r h, McDaniel	22 50
7-r h, Crew st	30 00
6-r h, Foundry st	15 00
6-r h, Capitol ave	21 00
6-r h, Spring st	16 00
6-r h, Mills st	15 00
5-r h, Cherry st	20 00
5-r h, Simpson st	15 00
4-r h, Rigden st	10 00

PERSONAL

SLATE roofing and repairing promptly done and satisfaction guaranteed by R. M. Nix, agent, 105 and 107 McAfee st. aug2-2t

M. J. WALKER, Stenographer, 49½ Whitehall st., solicits all kinds of stenographic work, copying, etc. 'Phone 587. sun tu fri

MISS SALLIE T. CALLAWAY has removed from 170 S. Pryor to 199 S. Pryor. Will be glad to have customers and friends call.

NOTICE—Dissolution of Partnership—W. T. Holbrook and Joe L. Mynatt, of the firm of Holbrook & Mynatt, renting agents, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. W. T. Holbrook, Joe L. Mynatt.

BENNETT'S LIGHTNING CALCULATOR—For printers, pressmen, stationers and bookbinders; fills a long-felt want; no more miscounts; best in use; price, 50 cents. Sent to any address on receipt of price. B. F. Bennett, Atlanta.

ATTENTION LADIES!—Mail two-cent stamp for sealed instructions how to enlarge your bust five inches by using "Emma" bust developer; guaranteed; twenty-four page illustrated catalogue mailed for 6 cents. "Emma" Toilet Bazaar, 224 Tremont street Boston, Mass. jy12-13tsun

M. J. WALKER, Stenographer and Typewriters 49½ Whitehall st., solicits all kinds of stenographic work, copying, manifolding, etc. Telephone 587. july 12-1m sun tue thu

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE—One of the best weekly newspapers in the state, in a live growing town. Will sell half interest to practical printer. Address H. J. C., care Constitution. aug2-2t sun

FOR SALE—An established fruit and candy business; best stand and lowest rent in city; long lease. Address Lenox, care Box 154, city.

FOR SALE—A nice paying business, well located; small capital required; will suit either gentleman or lady; object for selling, have to leave the city. Address "Proprietor," care Constitution.

BUSINESS CHANCE—For sale, half interest or entire plant of an old, established business; terms, easy. Address "R. L. S.," Constitution office.

WANTED—Satisfactory man for branch of mercantile company; monthly salary, $200, and share of profits, must invest $3,000 in stock of merchandise. "Business," care Nelson, Chesman & Co., Chicago.

FOR SALE—On East and West railroad of Alabama near Tampa, Ala., one sawmill complete; 35 horse power; one shingle machine, one lath machine, one R. R. cut-off saw, two pair tram car wheels, three mules, three log carts, three wagons and five yoke cattle. Will sell on easy terms. L. Richardson & Co., Tampa, Ala., or H. Crankshaw & Co., 175 South Forsyth street, Atlanta. july31-7t

FOR SALE—Machinery.

GINNERS, have old gins rebuilt with late improvements; new gins at half price; also, second-hand machinery. Cramer & Abbott.

ONE MINING PUMP for pumping water out of foundations with twenty-five feet of rub-wired hose for sale cheap. Guimarin, Engles & Stockton, 37 South Broad street.

ALL KINDS of lubricating oils and white rose gasoline sold cheap at McNeal's, 114 Whitehall st.

WANTED—Real Estate.

R. H. Randall, 14 South Broad Street.

HAVING taken my vacation, I am now at my post ready for work. Have some nice bargains to offer for this week. Come and buy.

PRYOR STREET—Very fine lot, 100x200; elegant shade; fruit trees, garden, good dwelling; can offer this at a special price, and it is one of the cheapest pieces of property on the south side. Come see it.

SPLENDID Cooper street home; 2 story 10-room house, nice lot, modern conveniences, $7,000; one-third cash, bal. 1 and 2 years.

GOOD 7-r. h. Gullatt street, lot 50x180; nice shade, good water, good home and price only $3,000; terms, one-third cash, bal. 1 and 2 years.

LOOK AT THIS—Very fine elevated lot 50x190, Crew between Ormond street and Washington Heights. Because of the stringency of the money market and the owner's special need of money, will sell this lot this week for $1,000. It is worth fully $1,250. A good bargain.

GOOD 10-R H, Fair street, lot 47½x200, $4,500. One-half cash, balance one and two years.

THE CHOICEST AND CHEAPEST vacant lot on South Pryor street, $1,600.

GOOD 6-r cottage very close to capitol; central and cheap, only $4,000. Easy terms.

INVESTMENT—6 lots, Piedmont avenue, close to exposition grounds, only $6,000. You can make good money on this.

$5000 6-r cottage, fine lot, West End.
$650—50x110, Fortress ave.; bargain.
$1,800—New 4-r house, Cherry st.; installments.
$1,200—New 3-r house, Fort st.; on installments.
$5,500—5½ acres, good home, Kirkwood.
$3,500—Very choice home, Luckie st.

PARTIES WHO HAVE property that they are willing to sell at prices to suit the times, will please call and leave description and prices; we always sell. R. H. Randall, 14 South Broad street.

For Sale by Johnson & Johnson, No. 1 Kimball House, Wall Street.

FROM our sale list we have made a few choice selections that we will offer for the next ten days at bottom figures.

5-ROOM new frame house, on ½ acre of beautiful shaded land, situated on Georgia railroad, one mile below Decatur. Will sell for $1,500; only $200 cash and balance small monthly payments.

3-ROOM house, lot 30x106 to 15 foot alley, on Windsor street, a bargain at $1,000; only $200 cash and $10 month, 8 per cent.

1 BEAUTIFUL vacant corner lot, 100x160, Cooper street; electric line. If taken quick for $4,000.

1 NICE level vacant lot in stone's throw of rapid transit, 40x100, for $900.

1 LEVEL oak grove lot 50x160, on car line; can't be beat for $2,000.

1 WEST PEACHTREE lot, close in, 93x200 feet, at only $100 front foot; never see it again at this price.

WE have a splendid investment for rent payer in an 8-room and 2-room tenant house on lot 55x96, now paying 12½ per cent. Will sell for $2,200; ½ cash, balance monthly installments. This is one of the best investments in Atlanta.

50X175, VACANT lot on south side of Linden avenue, is offered at a great bargain, the owner desiring to turn it into cash before going west; is a bargain at $1,250.

1 SPLENDID vacant lot, 50x190, Washington street, is a big bargain at $3,000; only $60 per front foot.

8-ROOM home, lot 40x150 to 10-foot alley, close in on Ivy street, for $3,750; terms easy.

ON Formwalt, near Crumley, 50x160 feet to alley; we are a bargain at $1,250.

IF you want a splendid mountain home in Habersham county, we have it at Turnerville.

IF you want water-power - mill and timber land, we have it near R. & D. R. R. at Toccoa.

IF you want acreage to hold for enhancement, we have it near East Point, Manchester, Hapeville, and on all lines of railroad leading out of the city.

IN a word, if you want summer, wet weather, hot-hazy weather bargains, we can furnish anything you want almost at your price.

D. Morrison, Real Estate and Renting Agent, No. 47 E. Hunter Street.

2 NEW 3-r h's in splendid white neighborhood; rented for $14 per month. This is a bargain at $1,500; but for the next ten days we will offer this at $1,300.

2-r h, near North av., lot 30x100, will sell this for cash; $550.

9-r h, lot 102x250, one block from Whitehall st., electric line, near in and very cheap at $3,500.

2 2-NEW r h's, lot 100x195, will sell at once. This is a fine bargain; only $1,100.

HERE IS MY CHANCE to get a small home cheap Morrison has a new 3-r h and lot 45x120, on Ezra street, near the State street schoolhouse, that he will sell for $650; every one says that it is worth $1,000; $500 cash, balance in three years; only 7 per cent simple interest.

THE Atlanta Investment and Land Improvement Company is now ready to sell you a small lot on McDonald street, near East Fair and South Boulevard, then build a house to suit you, for $50 to $100 cash, balance from $10 to $15 per month, with or without interest, just as you like. The lot and house complete will only cost you from $800 $1,000. Call and see the vice president, D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter street.

5-ROOM house—Near in, on the north side, very easy terms, $300 cash, balance $20 per month; only $1,500.

FOR RENT.

4-R.H. Kalb street (new)	$10 00
4-r h, 23 Borne street	12 00
4-r h, Kelly street	14 00
5-r h, Kelly street (August 1st)	20 00
6-r h, Spring street	16 00
3-r h, Vine street	7 00
7-r h, Georgia avenue, gas and water	35 00
9-r h, Hood street	25 00

Four large centrally located offices, very nice and cheap.

Call and see our list. D. Morrison, real estate and renting agent.

Welch & Turman, No 2 Kimball House, Wall Street—Rent List.

PEACHTREE residence, 13 rooms, all modern conveniences.
Walton street residence, near in, 8 rooms, etc.
Loyd and Glenn new 8-room house, $40.
42 Jones avenue 11-room house, $30.
15 Richardson street 7-room house, $25.
Church street 5-room house, $23.
218 Crew, corner Crumley, 6-room house, $25.
Corner Capitol avenue and Georgia avenue, 7-room house, $21.
52 Pratt 6-room brick house, $17.
58 Crew street 4-room house, gas, water, sewer, etc., $20.
16 Georgia avenue 4-room house, $14.

STORES.

Trinity avenue, near Forsyth, $27.50.
Forsyth street, $30.
98 Whitehall street store, basement and second floor, $150.
Corner Pryor and Georgia avenue, $25.
19 (new No.) Marietta street, $115.
Those three cottages corner Larkin and Walker will soon be ready for occupancy.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE, NEW AND SECOND HAND—$15, a neat bedroom suit, oak; $25.00, a nice black walnut suit, marble top; $15.00, a neat oak, 16th century sideboard; $10.00, a nice walnut sideboard, marble top. A nice line parlor goods just received, cheap for cash at L. M. Ives, 65 and 67 Peachtree st.

FOR SALE—One Charter Oak cooking stove with reservoir, one Franklin stove, one fine sofa-bed, almost new. 21 Gilmer street.

FURNITURE NEW AND SECOND-HAND—Bedsteads, $1; springs, $1; mattresses, $1; stoves, carpets and other household and office goods cheap for cash. L. M. Ives, 65 and 67 Peachtree street.

M. Haverty, Furniture.

5 REFRIGERATORS $8, $9, $10 and $12 to close out at M. Haverty's, 96 and 98 South Broad street.

20 PARLOR SUITS, assorted colors, oak and walnut frames, at $23.00. A bargain for Monday and Tuesday only at M. Haverty's, 96 and 98 South Broad street.

50 BED-room suits in walnut, oak and 16th century and cherry, from $16 to $100, for this week only. M. Haverty, 96 and 98 South Broad street.

50 BABY CARRIAGES from $2 up to $20 for this week only. M. Haverty, 96 and 98 South Broad street.

500 FANCY CHAIRS at bottom prices. Come and see; the prices we are ashamed to mention, they are so cheap, at M. Haverty's, 96 and 98 South Broad street.

A BIG DRIVE in dining room, hall and kitchen furniture for the next thirty days. Don't buy until you get prices as you will save at least 25 per cent, at M. Haverty's, 96 and 98 South Broad Street.

FOUND—A fine and varied stock of room and picture mouldings at McNeal's, 114 Whitehall street, going at cost.

FOUND,

FOUND—Several days ago a small watch; owner can get same by describing property and paying for ad. S. J. H., 39 E. Alabama st.

FOUND—McNeal closing out his stock of wallpaper and painters' supplies cheap at 114 Whitehall street.

FOUND—Ladders and room mouldings at McNeal's at cost. 114 Whitehall street.

FOUND—McNeal fixed to do house painting and paper hanging very cheap; go see; 114 Whitehall street.

FOUND—Ready mixed paints, lead and oil at cost McNeal, 114 Whitehall.

LADIES' COLUMN.

LADIES will find a fine line of stylish pictures and room moulding cheap at McNeal's, 114 Whitehall street.

LADIES, go have McNeal, at 114 Whitehall street, paper your rooms, frame your pictures, and put up your room moulding.

GREAT reductions in baby caps, from 15 cents up at Miss Mary Ryan's, 45 Whitehall st.

LOST.

LOST your money when you failed to see McNeal's paints and oils at cost. Go to 114 Whitehall street and get prices.

LOST—they did, those painters who failed to get McNeal's prices on lead, oil and ready-mixed paints.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, 8. Pryor Street, Kimball House

1 GO look at 58 Jackson street; it cost W. J. W ham, of Chattanooga, between is now owned by a Chattanooga syndicate; gaged for $3,000; we will take $5,750 on and let the buyer assume the mortgage, carried as long as desired. W. M. Scott & Co.

2 NO. 2 McDaniel road, a large, 2-story built by the first superintendent of the lot 100 feet front; go and look at it; we will $4,250. W. M. Scott & Co.

81 PLUM street, almost new, 3-room newly papered and painted; will rent for per month, or pay interest on $1, money; $350 cash buys it. W. M. Scott & Co.

4 WASHINGTON street, 100x175; eastern nothing nicer on the street; owner for it six months ago; hard up, and will take only $1,500 cash, balance easy. W. M. Scott & Co.

GRANT PARK—Lot fronting the park, worth $1500; a gem. Owner paid $1,200 for it, cash buys it. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH PRYOR ST.—One of the best 10-room residences on the street; large lot, shaded; can be bought for $2,000 cash, balance 3 years; only $7,500. W. M. Scott & Co.

PULLIAM STREET—Very close in, 4-room on lot 50x100; only fifteen minutes' walk depot; streets laid with belgian blocks; this is a desirable little place, close in for business very cheap at $2,500. W. M. Scott & Co.

DO YOU KNOW of the demand for property the Grady hospital? We have some choice erty on Bell, Jenkins and Pratt street, which pay you to look at. W. M. Scott & Co.

YOU WANT close in property. We have a piece of property on Spring street, close to which owner wants to sell. Come, let us show Money in this. W. M. Scott & Co.

E. HUNTER st.—Splendid 11-r, two-story house lovely lot, 55x200. nice shrubbery, good munity, street improvements all down. half cash. W. M. Scott & Co.

FORMWALT st.—Only one block from Pryor dummy, and two blocks from E. T., V. & G. house, good as new, one large lot to alley, cash, balance monthly. This is a splendid man of moderate means and cheap. W. M. Scott &

WE can sell you a lovely residence lot on Boulevard, 65x190 to 20-foot alley, fronts $25 foot. Come and get it; terms to suit you. Scott & Co.

THE county chaingang are now working street, one of the longest and best streets Atlanta. We have four lots, 50x125, that lay well community, $650, terms to suit. W. M. Scott & Co.

CHAMBERLAIN STREET—CLOSE TO avenue, nice 4-r house on large corner lot; one-half cash. Owner wants to leave city. do. Call at once. W. M. Scott & Co.

ONE OF THE PRETTIEST corner lots, in grove. Will subdivide into 5 lots; corner and Pulliam; $2,250; liberal terms. It will pay to prove this as a rent-paying investment. W. & Co.

PULLIAM STREET—ONLY 6 minutes' walk of shed; good 4-r house on lot 50x160 alley. improvements all down; $2,400; one-half cash. gain. W. M. Scott & Co.

GOOD 6-room house on Walnut street, lot level, shade and fruit of all kinds. Come day. W. M. Scott & Co.

MERRITT'S avenue; a good piece of elevated erty; vacant; in community that cannot be celled in Atlanta; at extremely low figures. let us show you. W. M. Scott & Co.

For Sale by J. B. Roberts, 37 Mar Street.

6-ROOM, one block of Peachtree, 50x175. This is a beautiful home and cheap; easy terms.
7-r, Courtland avenue, 50x140; gas and water, electric line.
5-r, W. Baker st., close to Peachtree.
10-r, W. Baker street, close to Peachtree.
7-r, Luckie st., corner lot, brand new.
6-r, Spring st., corner lot, a beauty.
6-r, E. Ellis st., 50x150; cheap.
6-r, Williams st., 50x100.
6-r, Simpson st., 50x100.
4-r, Simpson st., 46x100; cheap
6-r, Hood st., 50x230; corner lot.
8-r, Whitehall st., 120x140.
10-r, Whitehall st., 50x140; cheap.
9-r, Rawson st., 80x200, corner lot.
5-r, Howell st., 50x150; cheap.
5-r, E. Hunter st.
5-r and store, Marietta st.
84x93, Williams st., corner lot.
4 houses, 175x200, Fair st.
62x145, Jackson street, $37 per front foot.
50x200, Jackson street, a beauty.
100x260, Boulevard.
60x150, E. Pine st.
50x200, beautiful shade, near Jackson st.
60x200, Highland avenue at Boulevard.
6-r, Jennings st. rents for $18.
3 5-r hs and 1 3-r., Chapel st., will sell all for
This is cheap for an investment.
3-r, Luckie st., 60x200, shade.
5 4-r, E. Cain st.; rent $30.
5 h's, Fort st.; rent for $25.
67x197, Myrtle av.
5 2-r h's., Ponder av.; rent $30.

We have all kinds and sorts of property. Come see me.

Mr. H. F. Leak, formerly of Leak & Lyle, is still with me at the same old stand, 37 Marietta street.

For Sale by Smith & Billings, No. 12 W. Alabama St., Hillyer Building, Telephone 225.

$800 FOR a bargain in a Windsor st., 100x110.

$650 Buys a very choice West End lot; close to electric cars.

$3500 Will get you a beautiful new home good lot, well located, South Side.

$5500 For one of the most beautiful Highland avenue homes, 8-room house, all conveniences and lot 50x150.

These are all rare bargains, such as are fered.

W. C. Harkey, Real Estate and Renting Agent, 38 Wall Street.

HERE is the best bargain that has been put on the market in the last 12 months: 22 lots for only each, in a bulk; half of them fronting on dummy all inside city limits. I have sold lots within of these for $400 and $500. Now is the time to this. Party must sell for cash or its equal. Come once and take in this.

$4,250 cash will buy a business corner, on line, paying 10 per cent above insurance and taxes.

$750 will buy a beautiful shaded lot, This is a bargain; in a good community.

$1,000 cash buys a good 7-r h, lot 60x160. 1½ per cent per month.

Only two blocks from the capitol, nice lots $1,100. Parties must sell.

Two 3-room houses on very easy terms.

100 feet square on East Simpson street, houses on it.

With good rent, corner lot, plenty room houses, $2,000.

$2,000 each will buy two 5-r houses; all been occupied, $250 cash, balance $25 monthly.

$900, $950, $1,000, $1,200, $1,300 will buy good lots on Georgia avenue.

$600 and $700 each will buy some good lots from Georgia avenue.

$1,200, Crew street, 50x200.

$1,400 cash, 2 3-r houses, rents $14 monthly.

I am prepared to offer some good building lots the least money and best terms of any that are on market inside the half-mile circle, on the most drive to Grant park over belgian block. Come to see these. They will advance 50 per cent months.

5 new 5-room houses, lot 45x150, all new, water, bathrooms, all convenient; three different lines in 200, 300 and 400 feet of houses. They are cozy homes, all fronting north. Cash payment, monthly, on good street.

$2,500, $1,000 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, 5-r h inside half-mile circle, with apples, grapes and tip-top well of water; 100 feet from and one and a quarter block from electric line. is a splendid bargain; same size lot and house block for $3,000, all cash.

A. S. Talley & Co., 24 S. Broad Street.

WE HAVE three or four grand investments offer, where there is an outcome in the twelve months from 100 to 200 per cent.

120 ACRES quarter of mile from depot at Hapeville; has a frontage of about feet Central railroad and 800 feet on A. & F. R. R. beautifully; 5-room house, surrounded by oak grove.

50 ACRES lying between the Atlanta and Point R. R. and Central R. R., between Manchester and Hapeville. one and half miles below Point; lies beautifully.

180 ACRES on W. & A. R. R., seventeen from Atlanta; has 4-room, 3-room room houses; lies well; can be bought very low.

50 ACRES, between waterworks and city, place can be bought at bargain. also; near waterworks.

27 ACRES, 7 miles from city, McDonough this place can be bought very cheap now. Talley & Co., 24 Broad street.

Geo. J. Dallas, 43 South Broad Street—Real Estate.

8-R H, Rawson st, very nice, cheap
8-r h, 1 brick store, large lot, good corner for business, West End
Vacant lot, West End, on Main st., close in
3-r h, Larkin st., very cheap
4-r h, Emma st., large lot
4-r h, Ira st., fine renting property
5-r h, near Jackson st., a lovely home
Vacant lot, Logan st., 70x400
8-acres, 2 miles west of East Point, on a public road, very cheap, per acre
5-r h, Howell st., close to Highland ave
3-r h, Whitehall st., very large lot
Vacant lot Robins st
27 acres, 8 miles from the city on good road, not far from East Point, per acre
Vacant lot, Emma st
Vacant lot, Rhodes st., 50x100
10-r h, Cooper st., close in
6-r h, King st
4-r h and hall, near Luckie st., nice, water and gas
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A FIGHT IN THE DARK.

AN ORCHID COLLECTOR'S STRUGGLE WITH AN ANACONDA.

Seeking Shelter from a Driving Storm, He Encounters a Greater Danger—The Skin of His Foe Brought a Handsome Sum.

From The Detroit Free Press.

The Amazon pours such a vast volume of water into the ocean that its muddy flood discolors the deep fully three hundred miles from the coast. For a week we had sailed over fresh water before we reached the stream itself, but at last we were tacking up the Para river with the city already in sight. "To see Para is to stay there," say the Paranese, and as we caught the glitter of its red roofs through the luxuriant vivid green foliage, we were perfectly willing for it to cast its tropical spell upon us. After a long, stormy voyage, it looked an earthly paradise and, leaning over the bulwarks of the good ship Santa Maria, we gazed longingly and expectantly at the rows of cool white houses lining the shore.

"I have spent half my life in Brazil," began Mr. Bentley, the orchid collector, "and Para was my headquarters for many years. Thirty years ago orchid collecting was a dangerous business, especially along the Amazon. What with hostiles and wild beasts a white man ran considerable risks if he left the settlements. At first I used to hire friendly Indians to go with me into the forests, but they were such a superstitious lot that I found it more profitable to go alone. It used to make my hair stand on end to hear their yarns about the wild man of the woods and the great swamp snake—talk about sea serpents, they are only eels to this monster with its 300 feet of snaky body. Every queer sound one hears in the primeval forest they attribute to one of these imaginary sources, and I've had a whole camp stampeded and lost a pile of money more than once by their refusing to go on, after perhaps a month of hard pushing through the bush, just because of some peculiar sound they deemed an omen of warning from those creatures. But I had a scare or two myself from snakes, and the

CLOSEST SHAVE FOR MY LIFE

right here near Para. When I first landed in the town it was only a little settlement, and snakes—big snakes—twenty feet long went streaking through the streets every day. The natives killed and ate them, and I don't despise a mess of snake meat myself—it's not half bad when you get used to it. Time and again I have seen big anacondas and boas coiled around trees waiting for something to come along, but beyond keeping a sharp lookout that they shouldn't catch me I never bothered them. But we came together one day, and a nasty experience It was. You see, I had ridden out about twenty miles due west, following the river, but had found nothing new in the way of flowers. Late in the afternoon I headed back for town, striking off on a fresh track through a forest tolerably free from undergrowth. The leaves lay several feet deep and were still dry underfoot, though the rainy season was commencing. More from habit than expectation I kept glancing up at the treetops, for that is where most orchids are to be found, and suddenly I spied a lovely mass of purple blossoms such as I had never seen before. I was off my horse and swarming up that tree in no time. A ship was sailing for England the next day, and those orchids might mean a fortune to me. I dared not risk going back to town for help, for a "beat" in bulbs is worth as much as a "beat" in news. For half an hour I slashed away with my knife, strewing the ground with roots, not even stopping to brush away the swarms of insects that tried to make a sieve of my hide. The next thing I knew was that my horse was straining wildly at his lariat, snorting and plunging in an awful fright. Before I could give a yell, the lariat broke, and off he went, tail and mane on end. Then I heard a queer rushing sound, like a strong wind stirring up the leaves, yet the air was still. It came nearer and nearer, and, glancing downward, I saw the great shining brown body of

AN ENORMOUS ANACONDA

go whirling by not twelve yards from where my horse had stood. I should be afraid to say how long I thought it was or how big around, but I was everlastingly thankful for being up that tree. It flashed by like the wind, passing close beneath me, scurrying, rustling and hissing along, and disappeared into a swampy thicket about three hundred yards away. I could trace its course by the waving reeds for quite a while. I would not have missed that sight for a good round sum, but the loss of my horse annoyed me considerably. On foot I could only carry a small bundle of orchids, and as they were very rare I wanted to ship a big load. Besides I was at least ten miles from town, it was getting late and it was not pleasant to think of spending a night in the woods with that big snake around. So I hurried down from the tree, gathered a good pile of the roots and set off homeward.

"You know how a tropical storm comes up. A small cloud appears on the horizon. In half an hour the sky is covered and it becomes dark as night. There's a rush and a roar of wind, a lurid blaze, a burst of terrific thunder, and down comes the rain in floods. Before the blast the trees bent to the ground, great limbs came crashing down and I took to the swampy marsh or the river banks. I stumbled along as fast as possible, the livid flashes lighting my way, but my orchids soon began to feel heavy. Suddenly an extra brilliant glare showed me one of those low palm-thatched mud huts which the Indian fishermen build along the banks of the river. Here's luck, I thought, for no one would be in there at that time of the year and I decided to go in, light a fire and dry off till the storm ceased. In I went and as a flood of rain followed me I quickly shut the door. Of course it was pitch dark inside and I began to feel for my matches. I remember thinking it smelt pretty loud in there, even for an Indian hut, and that as soon as I had a fire going I'd open that door again. The roar of the wind and the fierce rumbling bellow of the thunder made

SUCH A FRIGHTFUL UPROAR

I could hardly have heard myself shout, but as I carefully unrolled the oilskin case that held my matches I distinctly heard a loud scraping rustle somewhere around me. Just then I got a match and thinking some one might be in there, I yelled out, 'I'll have a light in a second!' and pawed around for a dry spot to strike on. I scratched off the heads of two matches without getting a spark, then somehow I felt that queer, creepy sensation coming over me that tells a man he is in danger from some malign presence. But I braced up and moved a little ways from the door to try another match. A splutter but no light, then something touched me and that peculiar scuttling sounded all around the hut. The place seemed alive with something uncanny—what it was I couldn't guess—what's more I didn't want to know. The door was behind me, somewhere to my right. I sprang to where I thought it was, stretched out my arm, but too late. Two fiery eyes came right at mine; I threw up my left arm to guard my face, it was seized as by a vise and I was jerked off my feet and thrown to the ground. I grabbed at the thing's throat and felt the horrible cold, scaly hide of a snake. It was a monster too, for I had hardly realized what a terrible foe I had to deal with when it lifted me off my feet. But quickly as it moved I was a little quicker yet. I had hardly touched those slippery scales when I threw my legs around the brute's neck and drew my knife. As I was carried off my feet and before it could throw its terrible coils about me I had plunged my weapon three times into its squirming neck.

"The anaconda let go of my arm and tried to push me off by pressing its coils against me, but I hung on, stabbing away until torrents of blood loosened my hold and I slipped off. The struggle hardly lasted ten seconds, though it takes much more time to tell. When I fell to the ground I jumped up quickly to find the door, but the

WRITHING, FLOPPING MONSTER

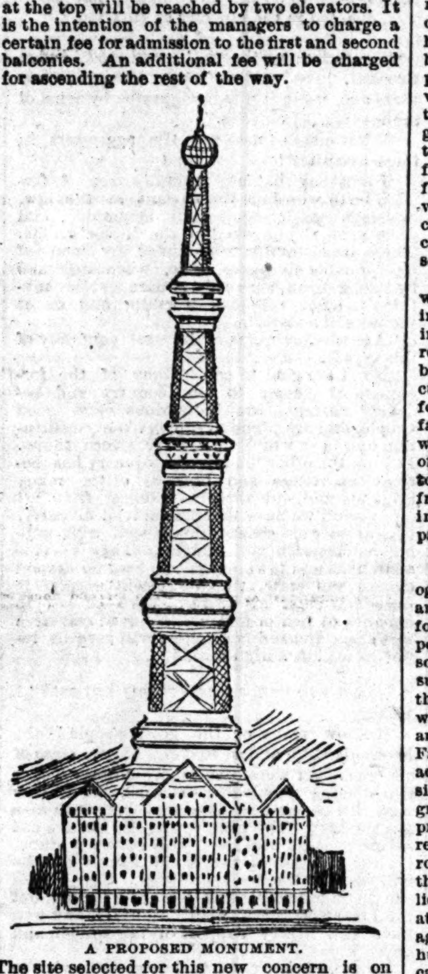
seemed to fill the room. I reached the wall, but the large body squeezed me so that I was forced to get away; then I stumbled over another part of the brute and fell again to the floor. Every rib cracked as a fold of snake scraped over me, and I thought all was up, but I struggled to my feet and found a corner where I flattened myself into as small a space as I could. The floor was covered with blood, the heat and stench were overpowering. I had lost my knife and could see nothing. Cowering there in the dark I expected every second to be crushed. It was an awful experience. Sick and faint, I hoped the end would come quickly by some sudden blow, for I was too weak to fight any longer. About to sink to the floor from exhaustion, I suddenly heard a loud crash, and fresh air rushed into the hut. By its frantic lashing and thumping the snake had burst open the door. I don't know how I got out, but I never stopped running till I fell breathless among the reeds a mile from town. Next day I got a party of men, and though pretty well used up, I went with them to that hut. The anaconda had died inside. My knife thrusts had nearly severed its head off, and yet it had struggled about with fearful strength for I don't know how long. We dragged it out, pulled it up to a tree limb and a man went up and slipped its hide off. It was of a magnificent olive brown hue, beautifully spotted with black and measured thirty-three feet in length by six in its widest part. I shipped the skin to the old country with those orchids and it brought me a pretty penny, but I don't care to make money that way."

ZU BEFEHL.

TOWER AND HOTEL COMBINED.

An Odd Structure Soon to Be Erected Near the Exposition Grounds.

Another gigantic hotel and tower project for the World's Columbian exposition has been set on foot by the Park View Hotel and Tower Company incorporated under the laws of Illinois, with a capital stock of $800,000, all of which has been subscribed. The directors of the company are E. W. Allen, Louis Shissler, W. H. Dougherty, J. B. Long and Architect Pearley Hale. The enterprise has been gradually assuming tangible form in the hands of these men for several months. The tower, which is to be built first, will be 533 feet high and constructed of steel throughout, says The Chicago Herald. It will have six balconies, two about one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five feet above the ground, and the rest higher up and about one hundred feet apart, the topmost one being in the form of a huge globe. Three of the upper balconies will be inclosed with glass, while the rest will have simply open lattice work around them. The hotel is to occupy the space between the ground and the first balcony. Its proposed dimensions are 160 feet frontage by 125 feet in depth. Steel will also be the principal material used in the construction of the hotel. The building will be fireproof, with pressed brick exterior and stone trimmings. The tower will be reached by four elevators running from the ground to the first and second balconies. From there the floor of the big globe at the top will be reached by two elevators. It is the intention of the managers to charge a certain fee for admission to the first and second balconies. An additional fee will be charged for ascending the rest of the way.



A PROPOSED MONUMENT.

The site selected for this new concern is on Stony Island avenue near Sixty-third street and almost opposite the central portion of Jackson park. The company has an option on the ground and will purchase the same outright. It is thought the tower as far as the first and second balconies will be completed within a year. The globe at the top will have a bright electric light to serve as a beacon to sailors, and, if possible, the company will induce the government to maintain this feature of the affair.

RAISED THE CHURCH DEBT.

The Man Who Has Been Everywhere Tells How He Did It Unintentionally.

From The Buffalo Express.

"Talking of raising church debts," the man who had been everywhere said, "I cleared up a debt for a church in Deadwood once in spite of myself."

"Yes?"

"It happened this way—I had been playing poker the night before in great luck. Came out a cool $10,000 winner. Then a kind of remorse came over me and I made up my mind it would be a good time to reform. I resolved to quit poker and be respectable, and I thought a good way to begin would be by going to church. So I fixed myself up and walked into the biggest church in the place. My intentions were really good, but I hadn't slept any that night.

"The sermon was rather prosy and I went to sleep. After the sermon the parson explained that the church was a little in debt, and he thought this would be a good time to pay off. I woke up just in time to hear him say 'we must raise $5,000.'

"Well, you see, I was half asleep, thought I was still playing poker, and hearin' that put me on my nerve. The deacon with the plate was right beside me in the aisle. I pulled out my roll and yelled out, 'I'll see that $5,000 and go $5,000 better.' With that I put my whole $10,000 on the plate.

"They were used to such talk out there. They thought I was a gambler who had got religion, and before I was awake enough to know where I was the whole congregation was singing and the minister was praying for me. I wasn't going to back water then, so let the money go. Got a complimentary notice in the Deadwood papers, posed as philantropist and all that. Good joke on me, wasn't it?"

"First-rate, indeed, and did you really quit gambling?"

"Yes, sir; quit for good and all," he said. And then he added, "By the way have you got any tips on today's races?"

Her Magic.

From The Rochester Jury.

She had three Saratoga trunks and they footed up 200 pounds overweight. She had a pass part of the way and said she would buy her ticket for the remainder later.

Nevertheless, every porter in the baggage-room offered his assistance, while seven men and two women in a hurry swore, that is the men did. She got her trunks checked through and paid no charges for extra weight. As she tripped away she murmured to herself:

"There's nothing like a judicious mixture of gall and good looks."

From Cincinnati, Tuesday, August 11th, via the Erie lines, to Niagara Falls, Toronto and Thousand Islands and return at $5, $6 and $10. Special train leaves C. H. and D. station from Cincinnati at 12 o'clock, noon, August 11th. A fine chance to visit Lake Chautauqua. The only line from Cincinnati without change. For full information, apply to agents of connecting lines, or H. C. Holabird, general agent, passenger department, Cincinnati, O. 31-10

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FROM FLORIDA.

IRRIGATION ON TRIAL IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE STATE.

The Weather Bureau—A Geological Survey. The Broken Banks—A Silk Farm. The Senatorship.

BARTOW, Fla., August 1.—[Special.]—An experiment is to be made at Avon park, in De Soto county, which is likely to attract much attention from the cultivators of the soil over the entire state, especially those residing in the peninsula, where the soil is nearly all of a light and sandy character. The experiment in question is the application to Florida land of the California system of irrigation. There is by no means the same necessity for it that exists in California, as the state has a good average rainfall, and at certain seasons of the year rains occur nearly every day. But during the winter and early spring, just when the trucker is anxious to force his crops for the northern markets, and when the orange grower is anxious that the young oranges should set and insure a good crop for the next winter, droughts of several weeks' duration are liable to occur, retarding the growth of spring vegetables, at times even withering up the tender plants, and causing oranges to drop by the thousands and tens of thousands. Lakes are to be found in abundance all through Florida, particularly throughout the orange belt, and a number of large orange growers have within the past year or two been putting in irrigation plants, some of them on a very extended scale.

The Avon park project, however, will differ very materially in its operations from these individual plants, inasmuch as it proposes to benefit the people at large. Mr. O. M. Crosby, the founder of Avon park, is now in England engaged in forming a company which will erect irrigating plants to supply a section of Avon township with water from one of the lakes which abound in that locality. This irrigated land will be parcelled out in small tracts and sold with "water rights," on the California plan. Florida soil has often been derided as "sandy," but it shows remarkable fertility wherever it has plenty of water, and where the water supply can be regulated at will the cultivator has no need to feel anxious as to results. If the Avon park scheme should prove a success, other parts of the state will no doubt adopt the same method.

THE WEATHER BUREAU.

An announcement has been sent out from the weather bureau station at Jacksonville to the effect that it is the desire and intention of the department of agriculture, in which the weather bureau is now included, to establish a state weather service bureau in Florida to co-operate with the national weather bureau in so disseminating weather forecasts and warnings that all the people of the state may profit thereby. The reports are to be sent to Jacksonville and the data there tabulated, each county in the state having a station from which the local reports will be sent to the central state office. There is no appropriation made for this work and the service will have to be purely voluntary, but it is thought that there will be no difficulty in finding intelligent and reliable observers who will be glad to do the work for the benefit that will accrue therefrom to the agricultural interests of the state; in fact the weather bureau already has a number of volunteer observers scattered among the different counties. The labor involved is light and the occupation an interesting one to any one at all scientifically inclined.

One of the leading features of the proposed state work will be a system of weekly crop bulletins during the growing season, which will, of course, be invaluable to business men; indeed a powerful reason operating in the establishment of state bureaus lies in the desire of the secretary of agriculture to give a much wider publicity to weather forecasts and frost warnings, in the interest of farmers. The country stations will be provided with display flags and by this means, with the aid of the telegraph, growers could be notified in time to make such preparation as is possible against frost; and as in no state is frost more dreaded than in Florida, this branch of the service will be of particular value.

A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Professor Lawrence Johnson, United States geologist, has recently returned to Gainesville, after an absence of some weeks spent in exploring the formations of middle and west Florida, and reports that from the Suwanee and Sante Fe rivers southeasterly to Marion county, there is a constant succession of deposits of compact phosphate of the highest grades. This formation continues westward across the southern ends of Columbia and Suwanee counties and into La-Fayette county. From some geologic action not yet understood, the western side of the Suwanee river has undergone a greater amount of erosion than the eastern. The prehistoric floods which poured down its valley removed vast masses of loose soil, and even large rocks, which have been carried long distances by the force of these torrents. In LaFayette county lies San Pedro bay, and south of this bay is situated the phosphate field of middle Florida. Here again the ancient floods have made their mark; hundreds of acres of phosphate deposits have been carried away bodily, and other hundreds are deeply covered by overlaying sands. But a great deal of phosphate is on the surface, and beds of both the hard and the soft varieties abound. Many of them have not been explored and will probably lie untouched for years to come, as the expense of getting the product to market is too great to warrant mining. There are few railroads in that part of the country, and where waterways exist they have not been utilized to any great extent, owing to the scant population.

Although Professor Johnson's attention was mainly directed to the phosphate deposits, he discovered some excellent clays in the middle and west Florida region; some iron ores and limestone of a character which not only furnishes a beautiful building stone, but is one of the purest sources of quick lime to be had in the south.

THE BROKEN BANKS.

The troubles of the president of the suspended Lake City bank, Noyes S. Collins, culminated on Tuesday in his arrest on two counts, one charging him with the receiving of certain money and defaulting as to the same, the other charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses. Both of these counts affect the county funds, and the latter involves, also, W. J. Winegar, of the First National bank of Palatka, who was one of the securities on the bond protecting the county deposits.

As to the Palatka bank, a national bank examiner from Washington has examined its accounts, and the results of his investigation have been filed.

A SILK FARM.

Miss Carrie Douglass, of Volusia county, is experimenting in the raising of silk worms. This spring she raised three crops of worms, the third numbering some 40,000 individuals, feeding them all on the leaves of the mulberry tree. She has about two acres planted in young trees, which fully grown will be capable of supporting an immense number of the rapacious little worms, whose whole existence is nothing but one unceasing meal. The cocoonery which Miss Douglass uses is about thirty feet by twenty, and has provision for artificial heat, a very necessary thing even in this climate, as the least chill or dampness is fatal to the health of the worms and, consequently to the quality of the silk they produce. After they have attained their full growth, which is in about six weeks from the time they are hatched, they stop eating, and commence to spin their shrouds of silk, which are no sooner completed than the cocoon is taken and subjected to some process—generally that of steaming—by which the worm is destroyed in the cocoon, as it would otherwise eventually cut its way out as a moth, and ruin all the silk so carefully spun. Miss Douglass ships this year as the result of her labors, about one hundred and fifty pounds of cocoons, which will average about one dollar per pound.

THE SENATORSHIP.

It is very generally admitted by both factions of the democratic party that Governor Fleming has promised to appoint W. D. Chipley United States senator to fill the vacancy which the opponents of Senator Call allege now exists. It is understood, also, that an elaborate argument is being prepared which will be issued by the governor simultaneously with the appointment of Chipley, this argument being against the validity of the election of Call and, therefore, presenting reasons in justification of the governor's course. It is alleged by those who pretend to know the line in which this argument is being drawn, that one of the strong points to be drawn out by the governor is this:

He will say that a question exactly like this, involving both constitutional and statute law, has never come up since the establishment of the United States senate; he will admit that the senate has several times sat in judgment on questions involving many of the points in this case, but that an issue exactly parallel has never arisen. He will argue, therefore, that, while he may feel competent to decide the question as the chief magistrate of the state and as a lawyer, he would much prefer that the senate should sit in judgment on this case and decide it, inasmuch as it will establish a precedent which will be a guide in all future cases of like character. This, of course, will appear fair and reasonable, and friends of the governor hope that it will reconcile the Call men somewhat to the governor's anomalous position. The governor will argue further, so it is said, that he feels perfectly justified in making a test case of this by the appointment of a senator to contest Call's seat, because the question at issue will not be between a democrat and a republican; that whichever way the senate decides, Florida will have the two democratic senators to which she is entitled. In this way he will make it appear that the question can be argued before the senate purely upon its merits, no partisanship entering into it, and that there is every reason to believe that it would be settled without any partisian bias.

But those who are opposed to the governor in this position say that, inasmuch as the senate is a republican body, a great majority of the republican senators will make this an opportunity for advancing their own party; that they will refuse to act for either contestant without getting in return some promises which will benefit their party; in other words, that the man who is to get the seat, must place himself under many obligations to influential republican senators and must, therefore, of necessity forfeit a measure of his allegiance to his own party.

It is rumored that Chipley, if he is appointed by Fleming, will secure the services as counsel of one of the leading republican lawyers of Jacksonville, a man of state and national reputation, and of large influence with leading republican congressmen and party workers.

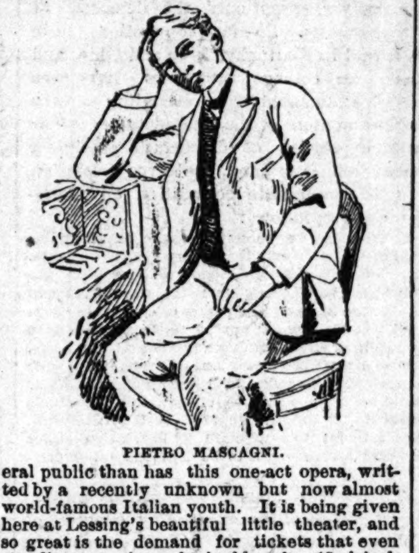
There is good reason for believing that, wholly outside of the merits of the case, an attempt will be made to ally the republican senators with the contestant for Call's seat, thus drawing the party lines sharply between the two aspirants for this position.

MASCAGNI'S TRIUMPH.

The Youthful Italian Composer Whose Opera Is the Sensation of the Hour.

Berlin Letter to Chicago Tribune.

The musical sensation here, as everywhere in Europe, has been, and still is, Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticani." Never perhaps in the entire history of operatic music has a work by an unknown composer been performed in every music center of importance in Europe in less than six months after its initial production, and certainly no work has been received with greater favor by both musicians and the general public than has this one-act opera, written by a recently unknown but now almost world-famous Italian youth. It is being given here at Lessing's beautiful little theater, and so great is the demand for tickets that even standing room is unobtainable after 12 o'clock of the day on which it is to be sung in the evening. The same condition of affairs is said to exist in every city in Germany where it is being presented, and nothing else is talked of in musical circles.



PIETRO MASCAGNI.

Concerning the composer of the "Cavalleria" little is known save that his name is Pietro Mascagni; that he is an Italian youth of twenty-four or twenty-five years, and that this, his first work, was written in competition for a prize offered by the Milan Conservatory of Music. The opera was originally in two acts, but the condition of the prize called for a one-act work, so an intermezzo was written connecting the two parts. The prize was won, the opera was produced at Milan, created a furore, and within three months from that day Pietro Mascagni found himself famous, not only in all Italy, but also throughout a land musically his enemy—Germany. Nearly every operatic city in this empire has now heard his work. Vienna has produced it, and Paris and London have it in preparation, and everywhere that it has been given the reception accorded has invariably been one of the greatest favor and enthusiasm.

The Attacks on Blaine.

From a New York Letter.

The Sun of this morning contains an editorial which has been the topic here in business circles today. It is written in the characteristic style of that paper, and is a most terrible scorching of The World newspaper for its continual publications respecting alleged Bright's disease on the part of Mr. Blaine.

Those who are behind the curtain here are able to read between the lines of The Sun editorial, and the hints there suggested convey some intimation of gossip, which has been going on here for some weeks. The Sun's intimation is plain that some of Mr. Pulitzer's subordinates on The World are publishing harrowing descriptions of the birth, development and end of Bright's disease, not so much to disturb Mr. Blaine as to frighten Mr. Pulitzer, who is somewhat nervous over his personal condition. The story of the illness of Mr. Pulitzer, of the alleged machinations which have been going on in The World office since he was obliged to retire from active management, the reason for the bitter editorial paragraphs which appear in Colonel Cockerell's newspaper, and that of Mr. Turner, who were Mr. Pulitzer's right-hand men—all of these things are occasioning gossip, and some of the stories which are told are extremely peculiar.

The editorial in The Sun is the first indication made publicly of those things which have been privately discussed for two or three months, and if some of the reports are to be believed, there is likely to be a revelation one of these days of a very peculiar sort, and which will furnish a sensational story not excelled by some of the exploits of The World itself in the realm of sensationalism.

Colonel Cockerell and Mr. Turner, in their papers, constantly refer to Mr. Ballard Smith, who seems now to be in charge of The World newspaper, as Mr. Eustace Ballard Smith, and lose no opportunity to attack him by insinuation. The gossip of the town indicates that these men may have some justification for these assaults.

An Irresistible Argument.

From Munsey's Weekly.

He—Ethelinda, be mine. I am young, well-born——

She—But, Mr. Sampson, I do not——"

He (refusing to be interrupted)—I would care for you tenderly—

She (hesitating)—But—but—

He—And I have unlimited credit at the principal dry goods stores.

She—Oh, Henry; I am yours!"

Lost.

Between Marietta and Luckie streets, a silver fob chain and locket. Will pay $3 reward to finder if will leave same at 60 North Forsyth street. aug1-3t

The Old Homestead

The great southern magazine, devoted to science art, music, the home and farm, two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or 1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

Just Think of It.

Only $21.10 to Detroit, Mich., and return. Of course this rate is via the beautiful Queen and Crescent route, the scenic Cincinnati Southern. This rate was made for the Grand Army encampment, but is open for everybody. So don't miss this chance to visit the charming lakes of the northwest, and don't forget that the finest train of Pullman cars will leave Atlanta at 1:25 p. m., August 1st, to run through to Detroit. For sleeping car berths and other information, write to or call on Colonel [illegible] or S. C. Ray, Atlanta.

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GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., New York.

ATLANTA, GA., August 2, 1891.

The Cost of Coinage.

We took occasion the other day to correct the absurdly false statement of The New York Evening Post to the effect that in the event of free coinage, the government would be compelled to purchase at a fancy price the bullion offered by the mine owners. We showed that the bullion owner would carry the silver to the mints, and receive its equivalent in standard silver dollars, less the cost of refining and purifying. No sooner is one false statement disposed of, however, than another takes its place and does duty until it is run down and exposed. Promptly The Chicago Herald, edited in the interest of the goldolators, comes forward with the following semi-official absurdity:

> The director of the mint now calls attention to the fact that if coinage of silver on private account were made free, the cost of making the coin would have to be borne by the taxpayers of the country. He says that the coinage of 5,000,000 silver dollars per month, or 60,000,000 a year, would tax existing mint facilities to the utmost, and the cost to taxpayers would be about $1,000,000 a year. He also says the cost at present is about 2 cents on every dollar coined, which would bring the cost of a year's coinage up to $1,200,000. Director Leech adds that if new mints have to be erected the cost of the coinage will be greatly increased.

It is supposed that the director of the mint is a very powerful person in various ways. Linderman, a former director of the mint, was one of the persons prominent in securing the demonetization of silver, and now Leech, whose very name is suggestive, shows what a burden of taxation the free coinage of silver will impose on the people.

We have no doubt that Mr. Leech is one of the greatest men in the country, and for that reason we want him to give us some of the information at his command. We desire to ask him what the mints are for? Why were they established? Was it the intention of the people that these mints should coin gold and silver on private account at a profit, or was it understood that the cost of coinage (the cost of refining and purifying being provided for) should be regarded as among the ordinary and necessary expenses of the government?

Let us see about this. Perhaps we can get some information without waiting to hear from the high and mighty Mr. Leech. Section 5 of the coinage act of March, 1885, provided for the deduction of 2 cents an ounce from deposits of silver bullion, when below the standard of the United States, and 4 cents an ounce from gold bullion below the standard, this deduction being made to cover the cost of refining. Perceiving that this amount might be too much or too little according to circumstances, a later coinage act provided "that there shall be retained from every deposit in the mint of gold or silver bullion below the standard of the United States, such sum as may be equivalent to the expense incurred in refining the same."

Thus it will be seen that the only charge made at the mint against either gold or silver bullion was the cost of refining it when below the coining standard. The mints were not established for purposes of revenue, and although the coinage of bullion was on private account, yet the coinage constituted the money of the country and was for the benefit of the people. It costs the government more to coin gold than to coin silver, and yet there is no complaint from Leech or the goldolators that the free coinage of gold is a tax on the people.

Iron Production in the South.

The remarkable decline in the production of pig-iron during the past six months is attracting considerable attention. The figures are so startling that no attempt has yet been made to account for them. The decrease involves a tremendous reaction, and its most extraordinary feature is the fact that it has been unaccompanied by any serious financial disaster. Few furnaces have failed, and these few have been driven to the wall by the financial stringency which is confined to no section and to no particular business. The Manufacturers' Record says there has been scarcely an instance of failure among the furnace men on account of unprofitable business.

The figures showing the decrease are very interesting. During the first six months of 1890 the output of pig iron was 5,107,775 net tons, and for the first six months of the present year was, 3,776,556 tons—a total decrease of 1,331,219 net tons. In this falling off, the south makes no material showing, the percentage of decrease being below the average of the rest of the country. The depression which has caused the decline has not materially affected the furnaces in this section.

The showing that Georgia makes is interesting and hopeful. Instead of a decrease, the output of her furnaces has increased 13,812 net tons during the past six months, which is a larger increase than the rest of the iron-producing states put together.

The center of the trouble lies in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. In these states the decrease amounts to 1,025,591 tons, about three-fourths of the total. The decrease in Virginia, Alabama and Tennessee is insignificant, and this fact shows beyond question that southern producers have taken advantage of the recent depression to find a larger market at the north. The fact that pig-iron can be produced profitably at the south for less than the cost of production at the north seems to be slowly but surely in process of demonstration.

An Overworked Court.

The reasons given by Mr. Baxter, of Bibb in an interview printed in another column, for adding two more judges to our supreme bench, are so clearly and strongly put that they are almost conclusive.

Our supreme court has three judges, whose salaries are lower than the average judicial salaries for the country at large, and they are expected to make their work cover the litigation before them, in spite of the fact that it has rapidly and largely increased with our swelling volume of population, and the multiplication of our circuit courts.

Fifty years ago three judges were able to do the work for about half a million whites, but now that we have more than three times that number of citizens entitled to the rights of litigants, it is simply impossible for them to give due consideration to the business before them. They work all day, work at night, and work when they should be taking needed repose, and it taxes them to the utmost.

This is mistaken economy. It will be money in the pockets of the people to make the supreme court equal to the demands made upon it by increasing the number of judges. It is to be hoped that the bill for the relief of the court will pass this session of the legislature. Of course, it will have to be acted upon by the people as a constitutional amendment, but the vote of their representatives in favor of the measure would be an eminently proper recommendation, and would have a good effect. A great state like Georgia is not obliged to make her public servants do double work, and she cannot afford to pursue that policy with her highest tribunal where the most important questions affecting life, liberty and property are finally decided.

A Common Form of Suicide.

And now it is announced that Edwin Booth is a victim of the nicotine habit.

The great tragedian, so the story goes, smokes strong cigars to such an excess that he is in a drowsy condition all the time. He is losing his will power, and medicine has no effect. The case recalls the experience of the elder Delmonico, who went the same way. Delmonico became saturated with nicotine, and when warned that his life was in danger, replied that life had no pleasure for him without a cigar. Mr. Frederick Ives, the New Haven capitalist, went the same way. When his last illness came the strongest drugs were powerless.

John S. Beach, the Connecticut lawyer, was in Booth's condition. He refused to give up smoking, and the habit hastened his death. Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, abandoned the cigar habit just in time to save his life, and Chauncey Depew is firmly convinced that if he had not given up strong cigars fifteen years ago he would now be dead or a wreck.

All of these men smoked the strongest cigars obtainable, and smoked incessantly. The great trouble with our nervous Americans is their tendency to overdo everything.

If the pleasures of the table delight them they indulge until they have dyspepsia.

If they like a toddy they drink too much.

If they smoke they poison themselves with nicotine.

The young man is fortunate who resolves in time to stick to no habit in which excess is a natural and dangerous result. Men should distinguish between normal and abnormal appetites and desires, and understand their constitutions and temperaments well enough to know what is good or bad for them.

There is something humiliating in the thought that a strong man is at the mercy of a little wisp of tobacco—that he cannot tamper with it without becoming its slave, and poisoning himself to death.

When a man finds that any habit is injuring or threatening to injure him, the best thing that he can do is to throw it off at any cost before it completely masters him.

Ballot Reform in Georgia.

The Australian ballot system has been adopted in so many states, and has worked so satisfactorily in the main, that an experiment in the same direction may be looked for in Georgia.

The general features of the substitute reported by the sub-committee of the judiciary committee, to which the original ballot reform house bill of Mr. Gilbert was referred, will be very generally endorsed as being in the right direction.

The bill is entitled "an act to promote secrecy of the ballot; to enforce uniformity of the same; to provide for the appointment of managers in all public elections, and to fix the manner of making election returns."

It is provided that all ballots shall be of uniform size, color and style of type, paper and black ink, and shall contain no caption to designate any political party. In municipal elections the city clerk prescribes and approves the style of ballot, and in other elections the ordinary does this. These regulation ballots, officially endorsed in the manner described in the statute, are placed in the hands of the managers of the polling places at the time and in the way provided. Each polling place must have a certain number of voting booths, not less than one for every 250 voters who voted at the last preceding election. A qualified voter must announce his name to the election officers. His name is noted and numbered by the poll clerks consecutively with the number on the ballots delivered to him, and in the order of the respective applicants for ballots. He then receives one of each kind of the ballots furnished for use, and retires into the voting booth, where he may remain alone not longer than three minutes. He folds the ballot he selects and all the others so that their contents are concealed, and then votes, delivering to the manager the ballots not voted by him, which are deposited in a box provided for that purpose, to be burned without examination after the ballots voted have been canvassed. Provisions are made for spoiled ballots, failure to get ballots or a sufficient number of them, etc. A voter physically but not mentally disabled, may take with him into the voting booth a person of his own selection to assist him in selecting a ballot. No voter shall divulge to any one within the polling place the name of any candidate for whom he intends to vote, and no person assisting a voter in the manner prescribed shall request or influence him to vote for any one. There are various minor regulations, all guarding the secrecy and yet independence of the ballot, but the foregoing is the substance of the bill.

If this measure becomes a law it will prevent bulldozing or undue influence, and will make it easier for a voter to exercise his own judgment. Under this bill the voter must at least be able to read. If he is utterly illiterate he will be unable to select a ballot, and if he picks up one and votes it he will never know for whom he cast his ballot.

Not Ruined Yet.

While agriculture is depressed, and the farmers of the country have good cause to complain, the situation nevertheless has its bright side.

According to the latest census reports, there are 12,500,000 families in the United States. Of these 10,250,000 occupy farms and homes that are either owned or rented by them unincumbered. The other 2,250,000 own homes and farms incumbered by mortgages.

This is not a bad showing. When over four-fifths of the families of a country occupy homes that are not mortgaged, it is safe to say that the people lack a good deal of being ruined. But this apparent prosperity should not lead the thoughless to believe that there is nothing worse in store for us. The robber tariff, legislation in the interest of the privileged classes, and the extravagance of billion-dollar congresses will, if allowed to continue, swell the number of mortgaged homes from year to year, until they will make an appalling total in the reports of the next census. The very fact that matters are no worse should encourage us to make the fight for economic reform while the chances for success are as good as they are now. It is no time for a policy of inactivity.

Maryland Democrats and Silver.

It may now be safely predicted that the democrats of no state holding a convention this year will declare against the free coinage of silver, except only the democrats of Massachusetts. So far conventions have been held in Kentucky, Iowa and Ohio, and their free coinage utterances have been freely commented upon according to the various opinions of the commentators. The latest expression of democratic sentiment comes from Maryland, the silver resolution adopted by the state convention on Thursday being as follows:

> No state can coin money or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. Congress only can coin money and regulate the value thereof. The dollar is the unit of value in the United States. The power of congress to coin gold and silver ought not to be so exercised that gold coin or silver coin will become a commodity, and so disturb the operations of trade, but in such manner that the dollar in gold coin and the dollar in silver coin shall be of equal exchangeable value in all the markets of the United States. Any attempt to depreciate by legislation either of these metals ought to be deprecated and condemned.

The present monetary conditions are the direct result of the exercise by congress of its power to coin gold and silver in such a way that silver has become a commodity, and so a disturber of the laws of trade. Beginning with 1873 there have been repeated attempts to depreciate silver by legislation, all of them to some extent successful.

The phraseology of the Maryland platform, differing, as it does, from other democratic utterances of the year, clearly points out the course necessary to make the gold dollar and the silver dollar of equal exchangeable value. The remedy is simple and easy. First repeal the congressional legislation which has made silver a commodity, and so restore to it all monetary rights, of which such legislation deprived it, and then let it alone.

The one strong point urged by free coinage advocates, and which monometallists persistently and determinedly ignore, is that no demand is made for any new legislation whatever, all that is asked being the repeal of legislation adopted without the knowledge of congress and with no notice to the people.

The advocates of the free coinage of silver are not the innovators. They occupy no new or untried ground. They stand where all the people of the United States stood from 1792 to 1873, and with the Maryland democrats declare that congress ought not to exercise its coming power so as to make either gold or silver a commodity. It exercised that power in that way in 1873, when it demonetized silver, and the first thing to do is to reverse that action.

NO DOUBT the money sharks and their attorneys will say that the Maryland democrats have not declared for the free coinage of silver. But if the financial plank in their platform doesn't mean free silver, what does it mean?

THE UNLOADED gun has done more damage during the past twenty years than the Franco-Prussian war.

IT IS understood that the robber barons of protection are not giving freely to the republican corruption fund in Ohio. They argue that if they are squeezed for state campaigns, and then for the national campaign, they will have little of their enormous profits left.

THE REFORMED republicans of Ohio ought to serenade Mr. McKinley with tin horns the night after his defeat.

NEVADA HAS only 12,000 voters, and they are still taking to the bushes.

PERHAPS IF Mr. Murat Halstead would rush through Ohio with a couple of tin cans tied to his coat-tails, things would begin to look better for the grand old party.

THE PROBABILITY is that Quay, in retiring, will take his party with him.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

CARTER HARRISON, of Chicago, made a strong free silver speech at South Haven, Mich., the other day. "In 1850," he said, "gold got so common that creditors became alarmed lest debts owed to them should lose their value, and in 1857 Austria actually demonetized gold. Then when silver became common England demonetized it. In 1872 Germany exacted an indemnity of $3,000,000,000 in gold from France, and proposed to set up in business as a creditor nation like England by demonetizing silver. It wasn't a success," said Farmer Harrison. "Germans were leaving the old country and coming over here, where they can have lots of room in graveyards, and not have to sleep the long sleep piled three or four deep in their little God's acre. Then, in 1873, congress followed a bad example and demonetized silver in this country. A more damnable crime was never committed against a free people," he cried. "I say it was a crime, and I will do battle to my last day to crush out this act. I don't care who wants silver. I want it as a free man and a friend of mankind. The difference between gold and silver, which had altered not more than three points in 1,500 years, has increased seven points in nineteen years. In 1873 the ratio was one pound of gold to fifteen and one-half pounds of silver. Today it is one pound of gold to twenty-three pounds of silver. You who bought a farm in 1873, your debt has increased 40 per cent while you have slept. The goldite who put his bullion in the safe and left it there has seen it increasing at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. How long, oh Lord, how long will you permit the farmers to be throttled by the Wall street plutocrats? How long are you farmers going to permit newspaper editors who are subsidized by Wall street to lead you about by the nose?"

THE BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD thinks Cleveland's true reason for declining to speak in Ohio is because he regards himself as superior to his party.

THE COLORED PEOPLE in New York are disturbed by the prediction of one of their preachers that the city will soon be destroyed by an earthquake. The prophet claims that he foretold the Charleston earthquake.

NEW ENGLAND farmers are so blue over depressed agricultural conditions that they have quit reading the newspapers. In some districts they would not read a good paper if they could get it for nothing. This will not better their condition. When people know nothing of what is going on they are not in a very good shape for a reform movement.

A GEORGIA EXCURSION.

That gold watch which the Georgia Weekly Press Association presented to Mr. Sterling Roberts bids fair to have a history. It is going the rounds of the northern newspapers.

The following lines were found by a Sylvania Telephone reporter inscribed upon a young lady's desk at the Sylvania Institute:

Let me rest on this seat, which the purest
  And sweetest of mortals has pressed,
And gaze on the spot for a moment
  Which her presence has hallowed and blessed.
Oh desk, tho' all scared and disfigured,
  How oft have I envied your place.
When her beatiful hands did but touch you,
  And over you smiled her sweet face.

Yes, I loved her and love—could I help it,
  Can love die by willing it so?
Can the streams stop their course to the ocean,
  The sea cease its ebb and its flow?
But I loved with a love that was holy,
  I bowed and adored from afar,
As a prisoner prays for the sunlight,
  Or a mortal might worship a star.

Dear old desk for her sake do I love you,
  And voiceless and dumb as thou art,
There's an eloquence in thy old features
  That thrills every chord of my heart;
Every time that my glance rests upon thee,
  Fond mem'ries of her will arise,
And I pray God to keep her and bless her,
  And crown her at last in the skies.

The editor of The Vadosta Times does not propose to be deprived of his rights. He says:

> "The bill which proposes to make it a chaingang offense to pick blackberries and huckleberries upon the lands of another, is evidently a blow at the freedom of the press—the country press. The president of the Weekly Press Association should call that body together at once, so that resolutions condemning the outrage could be adopted, as they would be by a rising vote."

A PARADOX.

Brethren, behold my home:
  The dear, deep woods—
  The solitudes—
The wild, sweet ocean's foam!

Brethren, behold my home:
  A rented spot:
  One little cot,
And never a wish to roam!

Here's a great Georgia poem from The Crawfordsville Democrat:

"The chigger may chig with all his might, and the mocking bird mock and sing, but Georgia crops will take the cake, and cotton, you bet is king. The cricket may crick and froglet frog, and farmer sing his strain; but Georgia crop is always on top—the result of plenty of rain. Chinchbug may chinch, and the grasshopper hop, and the hot winds make you tire; but if any one says such things are, just call him a beautiful liar. Tennessee may boom and Alabama howl, and Florida shoot off her chop; but Georgia's the place to get a home and raise a great big crop."

Says The Montezuma Record: "There seems to be no relief from bills at this season. The collectors with theirs in the day and the mosquitoes with theirs in the night make things lively."

The People's Economist, of Thomasville, is making itself felt in the land.

LIVELY GEORGIA EDITORS.

From The Valdosta, Ga., Times.

A colored individual was fined $10 here the other day for shooting his pistol ten times within the incorporate limits. The fine was afterwards reduced to $7.50.

From The Sylvania, Ga., Telephone.

Little drops of printer's ink,
  A little type displayed,
Make our merchant princes
  With all their big parade.

Little bits of stinginess—
  Discarding printer's ink—
"Busts" the man of business,
  And sees his credit sink.

From The Montezuma, Ga., Record.

Justice Sid Taylor takes much pleasure in calling us a one-gallused editor in his article in The Home Journal. He is a bad man with a goose quill, but he should remember that a one-gallused editor has all the advantage in a war of words with a two-gallused J. P. If he does not keep quiet we will tell Louis Lippman's and Jeff Sanders's tale on him about how many hogs he takes for court costs.

THROUGH GEORGIA.

"Speaking of turtles," says The Waycross Herald, "one of our cottagers at St. Simon's, the widow pro tem. of one of our noted physicians was recently startled from a peaceful slumber, at a late hour of the night, by loud noises, and realized that some miscreant was throwing mud against the newly painted front of her cottage. Softly she crept to the door; rush came the flying mud, bringing terror in its wake; open went the door a trifle to see, if possible, who the unkind intruder was. A splash of mud caused her to hastily close it. Now the old colored woman came to the rescue and cautiously peered under the door, where Mr. Morton had thoughtfully left a space for the free passage of light and air. An object was discovered in the darkness. No sooner seen than crash came the mud, and the blood of the poor colored woman was frozen as if with the awful hand of Beelzebub. A shriek was heard by the cottager next door, who forthwith appeared in his bathing suit armed with an ax, prepared to fight a devil or an army, only to discover an inoffensive turtle that a neighbor had thoughtfully placed on his back, and that in its effort to regain its normal attitude had, with its enormous fins, transplanted a peck or more of St. Simon's mud over the front of the newly painted cottage. The bombardment was complete, but Mrs. F. C. Folks lives to tell the story."

The Bainbridge Democrat relates this good snake story:

"Mr. W. C. Smith, of Recovery, relates and vouches for the following: One day recently a dog bayed what was thought to be a polecat under a clay root on McLean's turpentine farm, near Recovery. A negro, William Snell, investigated and found a den of rattlesnakes, containing three old ones. He killed these and seventy-one other small ones, making seventy-four rattlesnakes in one den. The largest had twelve rattles and a button, and the two next largest ten rattles and a button each, and it wasn't a very good day for snakes, either. In localities where hogs are scarce, running loose in the woods, rattlesnakes are becoming much more numerous, the hog being the rattler's most deadly foe, killing and devouring them wherever found.

The Valdosta Times has this to say of the melon business in southwest Georgia:

"Mr. Forrester, of Albany, was interviewed by THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION several days ago on the melon failure. He says too many melons were made; that the crop was never better handled; that it does not pay to raise melons in Georgia north of Albany; that the crop south of that point always sold well until melons grown further north came into market; and he thought they would be forced to abandon the industry in middle and lower-middle Georgia. The Times has several times made this suggestion. The crop in south Georgia will pay well if this suggestion is acted upon by the farmers north of Albany."

The Valdosta Times gives this flattering account of the prosperity of Lowndes county:

"The taxbooks for this year show a very gratifying increase in the taxable property in Lowndes county over last year, in spite of hard times and low cotton. The total returns last year were $2,930,511. This year it is $3,200,628—showing an increase of $270,117. This is a very fine showing. Every district in the county shows an increase. The number of polls are 2,004—an increase of seventy-one. There are fourteen lawyers, thirteen doctors and two dentists. Lowndes is one of the best and most prosperous counties in the state. This showing, under very unfavorable circumstances, proves it. The increase is nearly as great as it was last year over the year before. Three cheers for old Lowndes!"

The Athens Ledger says: "Telegrams from New York to THE CONSTITUTION threaten the south with a financial boycott. It is stated that promoters of land schemes in the west wish to underrate the south in the interest of their own investments there. The tide of immigration has been turned in this direction, and those who have purchased for speculative purposes large bodies of land in the west will not scruple to speak and write in disparaging terms of our climate, our soil and our institutions. A German lady informed this scribe that she read in her native land the most harrowing accounts of the negroes, and that the imagination was aided by pictures of negroes treated as beasts. She was amazed when she saw their happy, contented condition and the abundance of their food."

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

Concerning the audacious assault made on Rev. Sam Jones and the audience of good people in Houston, Tex. Judge W. H. Brooker, of San Antonio, who is stopping a few days with relatives and friends in the city, expressed his views freely and firmly on what he termed the grave deeds committed by lawless characters in his adopted state.

"What provoked the assault?" the reporter asked.

"Some weeks ago," said Judge Brooker, "Rev. Sam Jones held a series of religious meetings in Houston, in which he assailed publicly the lawless element in that vicinity who openly violated the laws of the state with impunity, and outraged decency by the flagrant pomp in which it was done. Jones's anathemas against that class of people worked up a considerable feeling among the better classes, when a law and order league was formed to suppress vice and make the saloon element conform to the written law. To this action of the law and order league, a howl went up from the throats of those made dry on Sundays and some of the daily papers were made to criticise the formation of the law and order league. This attempt on the part of a few of the daily press to throttle the enforcement of law emboldened the nerve of the already lawless class to do the very deeds that have been enacted in the fair city of Houston."

* *

"The rotten egg theory," continued Judge Brooker, "was hatched in San Antonio a few years ago, when it was inaugurated by some of the leading (?) citizens."

"What class of men are the aggressors in these assaults?"

"I must say that it is generally men of foreign birth who hurl the slogans at the law, and eggs at decent society assembled, and these generally engaged in the liquor traffic. These are generally surrounded by men of questionable character, who, when inflamed by strong drink, are ready to dare and do anything to mock religious worship, and insult the laws of a state."

"Are the foreigners of the west generally of this type?"

"No, I am glad to say. Many of the foreigners who come to our country and become citizens, are industrious and good people, and are prone to support the constitution and laws which they have sworn to do. But, on the other hand, our country has become the refuge and hospital of too many brigands and cut throats—refugees from all lands—and we have this direful load to carry, till our poor old constitution is well nigh submerged beneath the weight. They become anarchists and lawbreakers, and would despoil church and state, ridicule decent society to foist their nefarious warfare above the law in defiance of fear or forum. We need rest from this class, and surely congress will give us relief as well as a high tariff."

* *

"What will be the result of this last act?" I asked.

"I know many of the good people in the Magnolia City, and a braver, better class of citizens never were born in any clime. Texas is fast being peopled with such, and I know they will resent such infamous acts with dire punishment. The penalties of the law are not severe enough. But we have a governor brave, brainy and full of nerve, and I know that he will see that the law is enforced. Sam Jones can go on preaching and lecturing throughout the Lone Star State with impunity, and will have the hearty support of fair women and brave men."

Judge Brooker came to Georgia on a visit to his aged mother, and to commingle with his old comrades who wore the gray. He is one of the best known citizens of the Lone Star State.

* *

The farmer—the merchant. The one produces what the other distributes. The one is the body, the other the hands of commerce.

They fell in together yesterday on the street—the merchant going to dinner, the farmer coming from the capitol, where he is making laws for the farmer and the merchant. They were boy friends, brought up together, attended the same school, and are as friendly and congenial today as they were thirty years ago. The merchant came to Atlanta from the county the farmer represents.

It was pleasant to hear them talk. They recalled their young days—their first trip to Atlanta. I will give their conversation about "the laws," and as they discussed them. The merchant thought the farmer had hit the merchants a "little" hard in the Twitty bill. In trying to aid the farmer against the mortgage and money-lending corporations, the merchant had been poked in the ribs a little more severely than the farmer intended.

But the farmer insisted the bill would not injure the merchant, and he would see it in time. The merchant then said if the farmer would now make it possible for the merchant to get his judgment at the first term instead of the second it would be equity between the two. The merchant must sue and pay his lawyer, thereby losing the interest and more. He therefore ought to be able to get his money quicker and not be forced to lose his interest for so long.

"That's equity between us, John!" Farmer John said: "You are right, I'm for it. Further than that, I'm for any good law that will cause cases to be tried sooner. The 'delay of the law' ought to cease. It looks to me like everything is progressing except judicial procedure. It's as slow now as it was fifty years ago. The costs accumulate by delay until its a heavy tax.

"Not one farmer in 100 is ever sued, and if he is a man of any standing he won't be. They can't be hurt by seeing the law made more speedy. It would have been done long ago if it had been left to the farmers, but the politicians have fought it. They may kill it again in the judiciary committee, but if such an act comes before the house it will pass it. The bane of legislation is the politician or the fellow trying to use the legislature to work up into some other office."

The interest of the merchant and farmer are reciprocal, and they constitute the majority of the people.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

KIPLING.—Rudyard Kipling has begun the use of the typewriter.

HAGGARD.—Empress Frederick is fascinated by the genius of H. Rider Haggard, and by way of returning the compliment he dedicated his last book to her.

BROOKS.—Rev. Phillips Brooks is said to be the fastest speaker in the world. Verbatim reporters who timed him found that he speaks on an average 212 words a minute. Stammering in his youth is accountable for his remarkable haste in speech.

STEWART.—"Mother Stewart," of Ohio, the originator of the famous woman's temperance crusade of fifteen years ago, has returned from a trip to Europe. Her temperance addresses in Paris are said to have been the first delivered by a woman in that city.

THE EDWARDS HEIRS.

THE STORY OF A WONDERFUL ESTATE

And the Manner in Which Attorneys Work Their Dupes for Fees—The Craze for English Legacies.

NEW YORK, August 1.—[Special.]—A story is now going the rounds of the press in the south about the Edwards estate, and many of the alleged heirs are no doubt dreaming of what they will do with their millions of dollars' worth of New York property when they come into possession of their own.

The story seems to change a little every time it is printed, and as it is now being told, the heirs of the late Mr. Edwards will very soon take possession of a large part of the city.

The facts in the case are that the Edwards claim is on a par with thousands of other claims that have been made to valuable property in every large city in the United States, if not in the world. Crown grants and Indian grants, lost deeds and missing wills have resulted in the filing of claims that if established would wipe out the titles to most of the real estate in every large city in the country.

At the registrar's office of the city and county of New York the Edwards claim is classed among hundreds of others as absurd. There is no record of any crown grant or lease of forty acres of land in the heart of New York on which any such claim can find a legal base.

The story of the Edwards claim and its origin is too old and too long to be repeated here unless there was really something in it. There is never any trouble about finding lawyers who are ready to take up such claims, and they often make out a good case for the claimants in the newspapers, but the heirs of Mr. Edwards would do well to indulge in no false hopes of owning a few acres of ground on Wall street or Broadway. The registrar, who has carefully looked up the old records says there is nothing in the claim and the officers of the Trinity church corporation are not worrying about it.

THE MILLIONAIRE CLUB.

A movement started in this city some time ago to organize a millionaire's club brought about a large amount of club gossip and the looking up of interesting club statistics. New York is the greatest club city in the world, having more clubs in proportion to population than London. While the millionaires were talking of getting up a club of their own it was discovered that the Southern Society, or Southern Club, as it is always called, has more millionaires among its numbers than any other club in New York. All of them are southern-born men, southern birth being requisite to membership in the club, and most of them have made their millions in the city since the war. Only one member of the club, Mr. Charles M. Fry, was a millionaire before the war. He came to New York in the early fifties with considerable money which he invested judiciously, and was in a few years a millionaire. Most of the Southern Club's rich members came to New York after the war very poor men.

THE SOUTHERN CLUB MILLIONAIRES.

The combined fortunes of the millionaires of the Southern Club are estimated at $150,000,000.

The two richest members are John H. Inman and R. T. Wilson. Both these men were poor when they came to New York soon after the war.

Among the other prominent millionaires in the club who have made their fortunes here in New York since the war are Hugh R. Garden, the president; John C. Calhoun, Andrew G. Dickinson, Charles H. Boshen, William P. Thompson, J. H. Parker, Joseph L. Robertson and Wilton Randolph. Stephen B. Elkins is prominent among the millionaire members, but his fortune was made in the west.

THE LADIES OF THE OLD SOUTH.

The ladies of the old south, who were queens in their grand old homes, and social belles wherever they went, are rapidly passing away, but wherever one is found she is still a queen, and there will be gathered about her a charmed circle of brilliant and cultured men and women.

Among the leaders of one of the most cultivated and exclusive circles at Saratoga this season are Mrs. Semmes-Ives and Mrs. Semmes-Fitzgerald, of this city. These ladies are sisters of the late Admiral Semmes, of Mobile, who commanded the confederat cruiser Alabama. The brilliant conversation and charming manners of these noble ladies will recall to the minds of every old southerner the days of long ago.

Mrs. Ives is the mother of Eugene Semmes-Ives, one of the leading members of the New York state senate and a popular politician. The two sisters live very quietly in a fashionable neighborhood near Riverside park in this city. They spend their summers at Saratoga and occasionally travel in the south during the winter,

Two Kentuckians.

Did Henry Clay swear? That is the question agitating the mind of The Paris Kentuckian Citizen, which says:

"At the Gratz reunion we incidentally quoted after Henry Clay, and made him use a severe expression. 'Let me correct you, colonel,' said an elderly gentleman. 'Mr. Clay never used such language. The nearest I ever heard him come to swearing was when told of a faithful old colored man who had come to Lexington without having the pass required of slaves. Mr. Clay called at the jail and said: "The devil!" on hearing the particulars. Harry Ward, however, remembered Mr. Clay's denunciation of a mean man as so "d—d mean he was rotten." Other instances were remembered by other persons, when Mr. Pernell said it must have been in Mr. Clay's younger days he used severe language."

The Kentuckian Citizen also tells this one on Tom Marshall:

"Walking down Main street he met Dr. David Martin, who, after greeting, said: 'Tom, why is it you talk awhile for one party, then awhile for the other? You seem to be astride the fence, and there's no telling on which side you're going to fall. Whigs and democrats alike are afraid to take hold of you, for fear you will turn traitor. How is this?' 'Well, Dave,' replied Tom, 'I'll tell how it is. I work hard and succeed in getting a party in power, when it becomes corrupt as h—l, and my patriotism prompts me to leave it in disgust and come around to the decent minority.'"

Strong Talk.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Tin, tin, American tin,
Is the cry of McKinley in spite of the din;
and 'twill carry him in.—Philadelphia Press.

This tin business is simply going to result in bloodshed. The people of the United States are patient and enduring, but they did go to war once, and the conflict was long and bloody.

Chili's Curious Currency.

From The Boston Traveller.

The money of Chili at present is peculiar. Mr. Hoffman has his pocket full of it. It consists of small tags of pasteboard, on which a man writes the value for which he is willing to redeem it, putting his name on the back. It then begins to circulate until it finally gets back to the source from which it emanated.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Forecast for Sunday: Showers, except fair in extreme southern portion of state; continued warmer, southwesterly winds.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 1.—7 a. m.—Barometer, 29.90; thermometer, 75; dew point, 71; wind, southwest; velocity, 16; rainfall, .61; partly cloudy.

7 p. m.—Barometer, 29.82; thermometer, [illegible]; dew point, 72; wind, southwest; velocity, 7; rainfall, .24; partly cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 82; minimum thermometer, [illegible]; total rainfall, .85.

ARDS HEIRS.

F A WONDERFUL
STATE

Which Attorneys Work
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E WORLD'S GREATEST MEN.

ERESTING ESTIMATE OF THEM

le by a Gentleman Who Is a Student of History.

THEY ARE AND WHY SELECTED

onel Hilliard Gives His Views, Naming Nine.

he Ten Greatest Men in the World," they were and why he thought so, formed theme for a series of lectures by Rev. S. rrett, at St. Luke's cathedral recently. was an interesting subject, well handled course, and the lectures were pretty well oyed by the people of St. Luke's. THE STITUTION contained reports of these lec and the subject created considerable ussion.

"I had some trouble," said Rev. Mr. Barrett day, "in determining of several men in an which was greatest." And several of his ctions were criticised.

Hon. H. W. Hilliard, L.L.D., is one of the est students of history in Atlanta, and wing that his estimate upon a subject of kind would be of interest, a CONSTITU- representative asked his views. Colonel lliard took the trouble to write them out at gth, and what he writes is certainly interesting.

"I have found nine of them," he said. "I ve sent you what I think about them. In selections I have had regard not only for ir personal qualities, but to their influence on human thought and the destiny of our ce."

Then he takes them up one by one, and gives reasons for his selections graphically. Here y are:

Moses.

In throwing a glance upon the sky of the , we observe the form of Moses standing in the grandest proportions. Born of the brew race, then in bondage in Egypt, opted by the daughter of Pharoah, educated a prince, heir to the throne, when he became of age he relinquished his splendid posi- and cast his fortunes with the people of d, "esteeming the reproach of Christ greater ches than the pleasures of Egypt, for he had pect unto the recompense of the reward." lived in exile forty years, in the humble lling of a shepherd, in the midst of sublime nery his great soul communing with nature preparing in solitude to enter upon the eer which awaited him. Appointed by God deliver his people, he entered upon his great k with courage, undismayed he confronted power of a monarch, demanded the deliverance of his people, and led them forth to find land which God had promised to give m. Never has a leader had a greater task mitted to him, but following the pillar of d by day and the pillar of fire by night he mplished it. At the Red sea, on Mount ai, in battle with hostile nations, contend- with his own people, he conducted them to border of the promised land. His work done. Standing upon a great mountain k he looked o'er the hills and plains and leys, rich with the clustering fruits, and amidst a cohort of angels sent of God to come him to His presence.

The influence of Moses was not limited to people. He was the great lawgiver, and authority over the world of belief, of sen- nt and of action is still felt and acknowledged by the human race.

St. Paul.

s Moses was a representative of the law, so great apostle to the Gentiles stands as the rsonation of the gospel. It was essential the status of an apostle that he must have ived his authority from the Lord.

aul, of Tarsus, a man of imperial intellect, the highest culture, acquiring general wledge in a Greek college, sitting at the t of the great Hebrew teacher, Gamaliel, that he might be instructed in the rich fruits the sacred theology of his race, his great aflame with indignation against Christ his followers, this young, ardent man n his career as a persecutor of the people professed faith in the crucified Nazarene. The description of his zeal is wonderfully . He set out to bring the people of this th in Damascus to punishment, "breathing threatenings and slaughter," but while on road to that city he was stricken down by ernal light, and the Lord spoke to him in s which made him exclaim, as he lay pros- ted, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to ?"

Reaching Damascus, he becomes a disciple of sus, and entering upon deep study in the presence of the scenery where the majesty of law had been proclaimed, he, in good e, becomes an apostle of the Lord Jesus Christ.

His career displayed qualities of the highest order, and he takes rank with the greatest men ancient or modern times. His breadth of view swept beyond the lines of race or coun- try, bringing the whole family of mankind under the expanding lines of the Redeemer's kingdom. Confronting the bitter opposition of his own people, he denounced their narrow bigotry.

Standing upon Mar's hill, in Athens, surrounded by the faultless architecture which crowned the spot, looking into the upturned faces of the philosophers, the poets, the great men of Athens, he proclaimed the majesty of God, unknown to them before, and outlined the coming kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ, his son, who, having taken upon Him a human form and having been crucified for us, God had raised from the dead, and by whom He would judge the world.

Visiting Rome he stood in the midst of the palaces, the temples, the triumphal arches of the imperial city, and upheld the cross of Christ, the grandest object of them all.

Lord Lyttelton's remark that "the conversion and career of St. Paul, considered apart from any other fact, affords satisfactory evidence of the truth of Christianity," is a statement as authentic as it is bold. This great apostle's writings exert today a measureless influence over the thought and sentiment of Christendom.

Julius Cæsar.

Cæsar was the most illustrious man of his time, and his fame has lost nothing of its luster. He stands today the peer of the greatest historical characters that adorn the annals of the world. His personal qualities were of the noblest order, and his public services illustrated his country. Rome was great under the eagles of the republic, and under the imperial standards; men of the largest stature rose to public view as her power grew, and her scholars, her orators, her statesmen, her military leaders, achieved imperishable renown; but the form of Julius Cæsar towers above them all. He was greater than Rome. He said, with proud consciousness of his strength: "Where I am, there is Rome."

In his youth he won distinction at the bar, and Cicero was impressed with his eloquence. His statesmanship was displayed in the highest places, and public trusts were committed to him because of his eminent fitness to wield power.

He became a soldier and led the Roman legions to victory wherever he marched; conquering the enemies of his country wherever he encountered them. He overcame the most civilized people, who organized trained armies [illegible] march, and he subdued [illegible] remote barbarians, who fought with desperate courage to defend their rude frontiers from invasion. He constructed roads for the passage of his army and bridged the greatest streams that stood in the way of his march. He threw a bridge across the Rhine in a week. Overwhelming numbers met him, but could not arrest his progress. His movements were so rapid that he rushed upon the camps of the enemy before they were informed of his approach. His personal bearing won battles that seemed to be lost, and in the midst of conflicts he led his tenth legion to the resistless charge. This famous legion on one occasion hesitated to obey him; a single word from him brought them to submission. The simple grandeur of his nature always triumphed. His magnanimity won his enemies. His sway over the nations was irrisistible. Order reigned throughout the vast empire.

Rome seated today upon her seven hills recalls the glories of past centuries; she is called "The Eternal City," but the greatest figure in all her history is Julius Cæsar.

Martin Luther.

The heroic figure of the great leader of the reformation cannot be overlooked. Luther, born humbly, displayed remarkable powers in early youth; begging his bread by singing in the streets, he attracted the attention of a noble lady by his musical talent and devotion in the church, who took him to her home and enabled him to enter the University of Erfurt, when he attained his eighteenth year. His father wished him to enter the profession of law, but the sudden death of a young friend awakened him to a sense of moral accountability, and he prepared for the church. Profoundly engaged in study, he rose from a spiritual conflict to see the cross of Christ, which appealed to the depths of his nature, and, kneeling before it, he found peace in a sense of justification by faith. His career from that time was eventful; still obedient to his church, he visited Rome. He often referred to his ascent at that time on his knees of the Scala Sancta, where an inward voice repeated the passage: "The just shall live by faith."

Roused by the profane abuse of holy things, by a monk granting dispensations under the authority of Leo X, he posted his famous theses upon the schlosskirche at Wittenberg. From that time he was at war with Rome. He never faltered for a moment; his strong faith and high courage bore him up throughout his stormy career. A splendid illustration of his grand qualities was exhibited at the diet of Worms, to which he was summoned by the young emperor of Germany, Charles V. As he approached the place he stopped some two miles out to rest, and some friends rode out to urge him not to enter. He replied:

"I shall go, though there were as many devils in Worms as there are tiles on the house tops." As Luther was about to enter the great hall a military commander touched his shoulder and said, "Monk, thou art on a passage more perilous than any which I and many other commandres ever knew in the bloodiest battlefields. If thou art right, fear not; God will sustain thee." Standing in the presence of the brilliant assembly, when called upon to recant his doctrines he refused, saying: "Unless I shall be refuted by testimonies of the holy scriptures, or by public, clear and evident arguments and reasons, I cannot and will not retract anything; it is neither safe or advisable to do anything against the conscience. Here I stand, I cannot do otherwise. God help me! Amen!"

And so to the end this grand man continued to speak and write for the great cause; contending for the right of private judgment in spiritual things against the authority of the pope, and any council of men, until he emancipated Germany from their dominations; and saw the kindling glory of the coming reformation light up England.

Carlyle says of him, "I will call this Luther a true, great man, great in intellect, in courage, affection and integrity; one of our most lovable and precious men."

William the Silent.

This illustrious prince must be ranked with great men. His intellectual and moral qualities and his important service to his country entitle him to great distinction. He is a striking figure in history; and while standing by the side of Charles V, he is really a more commanding person than the emperor.

When that great emperor entered the Hotel de Ville at Brussels to lay aside his crown, he leaned on the arm of a young prince, who was destined to win a still wider and nobler fame than that of the man who had wielded an imperial scepter over a wide realm.

Born in Nassau of Protestant parents, he was brought up in the Catholic court of Queen Mary of Hungary, in Brussels, and entered the service of Charles V. He adhered to his Protestant principles under the most trying surroundings. He was employed in diplomacy, and being detained by Henry II as a hostage for the execution of a treaty, he heard the French king speak of his purpose to exterminate the Protestants. William concealed his emotions and maintained his self-possession so that he was afterwards called "The Silent."

In the great struggles which followed the attempt of Philip II of Spain to maintain his authority in the Netherlands, William displayed the very highest order of abilities as a statesman and a military commander. He attracted the attention of all Europe by his heroic efforts to defend his country against overwhelming numbers. He lost battles, but he maintained his control of the people, and at every new move against the invaders he roused the ardor and won the confidence of his countrymen.

He organized the states about him into a league for mutual defense and assistance, and laid the foundation of the Dutch republic. On July 26, 1581, the united provinces at an assembly at The Hague, proclaimed their independence.

William was the founder of the independence of the Netherlands.

The career of this great man ended in midday splendor. He was assassinated in his palace by a Burgundian fanatic, hired by the infamous Philip II of Spain.

Shakespeare.

The name of Shakespeare shines brightest in the heaven of invention. His genius is transcendent, his writings have enriched the English language, his creations are as vivid as if they were living personages, his dramatic power surpasses that of the greatest writers of ancient or modern times, and no book, except the Bible, is so universally read as his plays. He awakens the soul as no man since David has awakened it. He was a master of human passions. He paints love, rage, despair, jealousy, ambition and hate as no one before or since his time has painted them. He sounds the depths of human sorrow in the complaints of Lear; he exhibits the unmeasured and relentless cruelty of ambition in Macbeth, even where woman's nature is roused into fiendish and remorseless cruelty, and the dagger opens the way to the crown encircling the white locks of an old man of kindly nature, sleeping peacefully; in the generous and noble nature of Othello, poisoned by the false tongue of Iago, he portrays jealousy; and in Hamlet's lofty and speculative spirit with aspirations rising to the highest heaven of philosophy, he approaches the confines of the invisible and the eternal. He abounds with exquisite beauty of thought and the most felicitous forms of expressions, giving the English language in perfection, and thoughts so linked to language as to send a thrill of delight to the soul.

It is impossible to enter into a critical study of Shakespeare's plays here, but Macbeth seems the most perfect of his tragedies; the scenes which represent the knocking at the gate after the murder of the king; and the lonely nightwalk of Lady Macbeth, wringing her hands in remorse, are the exhibitions of the highest dramatic power.

The attempt to question the authenticity of Shakespeare's plays, and to attribute any one of them to Lord Bacon, is only a tribute to the genius of the author whose bust is placed by the consensus of Christendom in the highest niche in the pantheon of dramatic poets.

The noble tribute to Shakespeare by Dr. Johnson may be appropriately reproduced here:

"Time, which is continually washing away the dissoluble fabrics of other poets, passes without injury by the adamant of Shakespeare."

Cromwell.

Heroic forms are seen in the successive periods of English history rivalling those which illustrate the Roman empire; and in the foremost rank stands that unconquered king, Oliver Cromwell. But for him Charles I would have established despotic rule in England. Before Cromwell took a great part in public affairs his earnest soul was moved to its depths by the aggressive acts of the king, and he was heard to exclaim as he walked in his garden: "O, Lord, how long?" When he took his seat in parliament, he spoke with vehemence in behalf of the liberties of the people. The courtly Lord Digby inquired of Hampdem who that rude person was; Hampdem replied: "If we come to blows with the king, that rude person will be the greatest man in England."

His earnestness was fathomless. He believed in God, and occasionally preached. He was an independent. The world's estimate of Cromwell is today unsettled. Called by some a fanatic, he is denounced by others as a hypocrite. He was neither; his earnest spirit flamed up against all shams. When leading the parliamentary forces, the cause seemed to be losing ground, and he called a meeting of the military leaders to an earnest discussion of affairs. They prayed and confessed their faults. Cromwell proposed that they should review their course from the time when they did enjoy the favor of God, and appealed once more for divine guidance. When they rose from their knees they went forth to battle and drove a king's well-appointed army before them in utter rout.

He organized his Ironsides into the most resistless body of troops the world ever saw; led by Cromwell, nothing could stand before them. At Dunbar, when surrounded by the king's army and escape seemed hopeless, he attacked the enemy at early dawn and scattered them. As the sun rose Cromwell, leading the charge, stood in his stirrups and shouted: "Let God arise and his enemies be scattered."

As a military leader he ranks with the greatest commanders of any age.

As a statesman, he was pre-eminently great

England never had such a ruler; the nation commanded the respect of the whole world and the greatest powers sought an alliance with her.

Cromwell has been much censured for his course towards Charles I. But the king could not be trusted; Cromwell abandoned him to his fate. This unhappy monarch laid down his discrowned but still princely head with dignity, having lost the trust of his people.

The tenderness of Cromwell's nature was remarkable. While his mother lived he saw her every day, Over the death of a son he mourned with passionate utterances and said: "It went as a dagger to my heart, indeed it did." He requested his daughter, Lady Claypole, to read a passage from the Bible, saying, "That passage saved my life once, when I was afflicted."

He reigned under the title of lord protector of England with unrivaled majesty. Over his deathbed a great storm swept, but his soul held its anchorage to God. His remains were laid in Westminster Abbey, but when Charles II came to the throne the body was exhumed and beheaded—an act characteristic of that poor king.

No monument was allowed to grace his memory, but in looking at the statues of the kings of England, all men think of Cromwell, the lord protector—the greatest ruler of them all.

Peter the Great.

This wonderful man stands out as grandly in history as Russia does among the nations. Consecrating himself to his country, he exerted his great abilities in her service in the humblest tasks until rising to the wielding of an imperial scepter. He created a navy; organized an army; founded a great capital, and awakened a rude, sleeping people into one of the most powerful nations on the globe. It seems incredible that he should have gone to Holland in disguise and worked in Amsterdam as a shipbuilder.

He made cruises on board English ships that he might learn seamanship. He entered the ranks of the army and rose through every grade that he might induce his nobles to acquire a knowledge of the art of war. Meanwhile he was a diligent student of history, of natural science, of astronomy, and a profound observer of the affairs of nations. He visited London and studied the institutions of England, at the same time persuing his scientific studies.

Far in advance of his times he regulated the press and established schools. He opened his ports to the commerce of other nations, He liberalized the empire, and brought the people into communication with other nations. He changed the calendar, making it begin on the 1st of January.

His enterprising spirit involved him in war with his neighbors, and he sustained a protracted conflict with that master of war, Charles XII, of Sweden. In the marshes of the Neva he laid the foundations of St. Petersburg. In the midst of a grand system of internal improvements, he contributed to the growth of civilization by organizing splendid institutions for the encouragement of learning and the fine arts. He established the authority of law.

He made a tour of Europe with the Empress Catharine, and encouraged refinement of manners at home by insisting that those who composed his court should also travel in Europe. Having on the occasion of his visit to Paris, where he was received with splendor, observed each institution, upon his return home he established at St. Petersburg the academy of sciences.

He created modern Russia.

Napoleon.

Time does not dim the splendor of Napoleon's fame. Living in our own times we rank him with the heroic men of antiquity. We do not for a moment think of measuring him by the stature of the greatest of modern men. He has taken his place in the firmament to shine on forever. Men write his life, but they cannot fix his place in history. The world's estimate of him is made up. He is too great to place in any pantheon. Seen at Austerlitz, where three powerful armies, each led by an emperor, contended for victory—or at St. Helena the captive of the nations, his form wears the grandest proportions. He changed the boundaries of kingdoms; he overthrew thrones; he banished dynasties; he renovated Europe for the advancement of the cause of the people. He crowned himself—for he owed his mastery of France to his own genius; and he placed the diadem on the brow of Josephine, the wife who had risen with him to his great place. His army was devoted to him; the battle of Austerlitz, was won on the anniversary of his coronation as emperor and at night his soldiers presented him with a bouquet of forty standards taken from the enemy. His genius was transcendent. his will swept away all obstacles. It was found that the Alps impeded his march. "There shall be no Alps," he said, and roads were built to make Italy as open to his army as France. He inspired his men with his own passion for glory. About to engage in battle in Egypt, he said: "Soldiers, forty centuries look down upon you from the tops of those pyramids!"

His "code" was made to preserve the ascendancy of law in France. His ambitious designs were too vast. The fatal error was the invasion of Russia.

He advanced to Moscow. Russian armies could not arrest his march, but the torch applied to the splendid capital was fatal, the flaming Kremlin and the splendid illumination of irretrievable disaster. The elements fought against him, and the whole sky of the future was dark with storms.

Victor Hugo describes him at Waterloo, seated on his Arabian horse looking out upon the field, and says: "Wellington did not defeat him, nor did Blucher. He was so great that he distrusted the balance of the universe, and God overthrew him."

The most impressive work from the chisel of a sculptor that I have seen, is a marble statue that represents Napoleon's last days at St. Helena. The emperor is seated; a map of Europe is spread out before him; his hand rests on France, and his face reveals the memories that roll over him. The glories of his imperial reign rise before him; he hears the dash of the billows of the wide ocean that separates him from France, and his grand head slightly droops. This modern Cæsar—greater than Julius—feels a keener agony than that which pierced the heart of the Roman dictator when the daggers of the conspirators struck him.

The banishment of Napoleon from Europe was the gravest violation of modern civilization that has been seen in our times. It was the culmination of absolute despotism, claiming to rule by the grace of God against the right of self-government.

Whitehall street is in good condition up to McNeal's Wallpaper and Paint store, 114 Whitehall street. Carriages drive to his door easily.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

THE COMING FARMERS' ALLIANCE CONVENTION.

The Legislative Committee Meeting—The Virginia Democracy Is All Right.

RICHMOND, Va., August 1.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Alliance convention which meets here on the 18th of next month, will, it is estimated, draw a large crowd of politicians and others to the city, although there will be only 100 delegates in the body.

It is going to be a very important gathering in its bearing upon legislation in the next general assembly, and state officers and aspirants for political preferment are mighty apt to be around in order to find out what sort of timber to put in their fences.

The leaders of the alliance say that the tendency of the organization in Virginia is towards conservatism, and there is no antagonism between the farmers and the democratic party, but there are decided indications that the convention will dictate and outline much of the legislation of next winter.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETS.

As foreshadowing this, the legislative committee of the alliance was in Staunton a few days ago, and while this committee has no power to plan legislation, it is understood that it will be very active in instructing the farmers as to what the grievances of the agricultural classes are, and how they can be remedied by laws and otherwise.

The leaders of the democratic party in the state have no disposition to put the alliance men on one side of the road and coerce them, and therefore there appears no danger that the solidity of the Virginia democracy will be impaired in the coming campaign for members of the general assembly.

They recognize that the vast majority of the alliancemen in Virginia are democrats, and this recognition will obtain in the canvass.

But no one can speculate with any certainty regarding the national campaign of 1892, for Virginia alliance democrats say that if the party does not give the alliance men a hearing they "may attempt to boom a new party." Here, as elsewhere, the talk in alliance circles is against the bankers and the railroads and in favor of unlimited coinage of silver. I heard a prominent allianceman say today that there was no more reason for the government lending money on United States bonds than on a bale of cotton.

LEE FOR GOVERNOR.

I predict that General Fitzhugh Lee will be the next governor of Virginia.

He is being urged to enter the race of 1893, and there are good reasons for believing that he will yield to persuasion and consent to do so.

Virginia has never had a more popular governor than Fitz Lee, and whenever he decides that he is willing to serve the people of the Old Dominion again as ther executive, he will be nominated and elected.

When General Lee retired from the gubernatorial chair eighteen months ago, he was firm in his determination to apply himself to business and not again to enter the field of politics. The depression in town development may have had the effect of causing him to again enter public life.

But this is all speculation. The ex-governor has a desirable position as president of the Rockbridge company, but having been once honored with the highest office in the gift of his fellow men, he will be almost certain to heed the call of his friends when they make it strong and unanimous.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The Pegram Battalion Asssociation at its last reunion determined to take up a collection within the association for the benefit of the soldiers' and sailors' monument fund. It has been suggested that it would be a good idea for all confederate veteran organizations to follow the example of the Pegram Battalion Association. The private soldiers' and sailors' monument, which is now well under construction, is not a Virginia affair It is intended to commenorate the heroism of the private soldiers and the sailors of the confederacy. The sculptor who has been commissioned to execute the figure which is to surmount the tall shaft, is Ezekiel, who was a confederate soldier himself. Speaking of confederate veterans, the next general assembly will be urged to increase largely the appropriations to the Lee County Soldiers' Home. The veterans, who by reason of wounds received or disease contracted during the war are incapacitated for work, are multiplying and the home cannot, with the funds at command, take care of them.

ECHOES FROM THE ENCAMPMENT.

The officers of the First Virginia regiment, which spent last week in camp, at Wrightsville with the troops of North Carolina, held a meeting Friday night to take appropriate action regarding the courtesies they received from the "tarheels." Resolutions of thanks were adopted, and the Wilmington Light Infantry, who were so untiring in their hospitality to the Virginians will be invited to come to Richmond at their earliest opportunity. The encampment was decidedly enjoyable to the Old Dominion soldiery, and they gained much valuable military experience, which will be of use to them hereafter.

Two hundred and thirty-eight members of the First regiment were quartered in the Old North State on the beach, and throughout the entire week their behavior and conduct excited much favorable comment, while their skill upon the parade ground was marked. In the skirmish drill they excelled, and their maneuvers were surprisingly well executed.

Colonel Henry C. Jones, the commander of the citizen soldiers, made considerable preparations in anticipation of the trip, and as a consequence, his energy was fully rewarded by the splendid impression created by his men. The Petersburg Grays, under command of Captain Frank T. Lassiter, also encamped at Wrightsville, and were attached to the regiment.

The First Virginia, which is an organization embraced entirely within the limits of this city, numbers nearly three hundred and fifty men, and is the best disciplined and drilled regiment in the state.

GOOD STORY ON COLEMAN.

While in Lexington the other day I heard a new story on "Old Fred Coleman," in which John C. Calhoun figured.

All readers of THE CONSTITUTION who ever attended the University of Virginia have heard of Professor Coleman. He was considerably over six feet tall and had a bay window in proportion, and was noted for his wit. He was fond of good cheer, and his idol was John C. Calhoun.

On one occasion Mr. Lynn Anderson, who was a teetotaler, was ventilating his views before Mr. Coleman, when the latter broke forth, "I tell you, Mr. Anderson, a man to be anything, to make a reputation as a statesman, to have fire and force and preserve his equilibrium, must drink—yes, sir, he must drink good whisky and plenty of it."

"But how about Mr. Calhoun?" asked Mr. Anderson, who knew his friend's weakness for the great South Carolinian, and also that Calhoun never drank.

This was a poser. Old Fred rubbed his capacious paunch, and an expression suggestive of a lunge in that locality overspread his face, "Mr. Calhoun," he said, "Mr. Calhoun, Mr. —," then a broad smile swept away the expression of pain. "Why, Mr. Anderson, I would have you understand that John C. Calhoun was born drunk." George Washington and Lee men will appreciate how well this was told when informed that the narrator was that most epigrammatic of talkers, Professor Carlos J. Harris, who they know to be one of the brainiest of men, and of whom it is asserted that he not only teaches Latin in his classes, but everything else under the sun.

TO TALK OVER THE DEBT.

There is no question that the Olcott debt [illegible] to submit another proposition to the state for the settlement of the debt. Their counsel and some of the committee are at the White Sulphur, and several of the state commissioners have made it convenient to drop in at that watering place just about this time. There has been no formal call of the commission, and as the governor, who is chairman of the latter body, is spending his vacation at the Blue Ridge springs and has not put in an appearance at the White there can be no formal conference. But it is understood that matters will be talked over in a friendly kind of way.

EXERCISED ABOUT A CREMATORY.

Everybody admits that Richmond needs a garbage crematory, but everybody desires that it be placed in everybody else's neighborhood. Already it has been protested from one site that had been selected by the health committee, and the second site fixed on by the council now seems no more likely to materialize, as the mayor has vetoed the resolution locating the furnace in the rear of the almshouse.

While the citizens are fighting the council against securing a situation for the malodorous institution, the question is what to do with the accumulating garbage. It can't be dumped in the county as heretofore, because the authorities arrest the garbage carts on the corporation line. The result is that the health officers are at their wit's end. It has been suggested as a final solution of the problem that the city establish a buzzard hatchery and abolish the garbage-collecting force.

FIGHT OVER THE TUNNEL.

There will be a lively fight before the common council tomorrow night over the proposition to renew the franchises for a tunnel under Eighth street.

The Richmond and Chesapeake Railroad Company which asks the extension for a fifth time will be represented and the citizens fighting the scheme will have a strong petition and a committee to look after their side of the case.

The chances are against the removal and if it is granted the restrictions will be much more stringent than heretofore.

CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST.

First Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., H. E. W. Palmer superintendent. Class meeting at 4 p. m.

Payne's chapel, corner of Luckie and Hunnicutt, Rev. S. R. Belk, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30. a. m., N. E. Stone, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Public cordially invited.

Loyd street M. E. church, Rev. M. C. B. Mason, D. D., pastor—Services at 11 a. m., 3, and 7:45 p. m. 11 a. m. sermon by the pastor, subject, "David in Saul's Armor." 3 p. m., communion service; 7:45 p. m., sermon by the pastor, subject, "The Great Mystery." Sunday school at 9 a. m., E. S. Melton, superintendent. Epworth League every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. All invited.

Walker Street church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. J. R. King pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. W. Roberts and 8 p. m. by Rev. J. B. Hunnicutt. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., Willis S. King superintendent.

St. Paul's Methodist church, Hunter street, near Bell—Rev. M. L. Underwood, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. and at 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Class meeting Friday night.

Trinity M.E. church, south, corner Trinity avenue and Whitehall street—Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Services conducted by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Asbury church, corner Davis and Foundry streets, W. P. Smith, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., W. A. Fincher, superintendent.

St. John's Methodist church, corner Georgia avenue and Loyd street, Rev. Clement C. Cary, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. T. T. Christian. Servicee at night by Young Men's Christian Association. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night. Epworth league on Thursday night. Woman's Missionary Society on Sunday at 4:30 p. m.

Merritts Avenue M. E. church south—Professor Charles Lane, acting pastor during absence of Dr. Isaac S. Hopkins. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Dr. William King, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 o'clock p. m. The public invited to all the services.

West Side mission, corner Ashby street and Turner's Ferry road—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. W. Jordan. Sunday school at 3 p. m., F. M. Aiken, superintendent.

Park street Methodist church, West End, Whitehall and Peachtree street car line—Rev. J. W. Lee, D.D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W.W. Lambdin, superintendent.

Grace M. E. church, corner Boulevard and Houston streets, J. R. McClesky, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.

Marietta Street M. E. church, between Spring and Bartow streets—Rev. R. C. Bramlett, pastor.

Trinity Home mission chapel, near Leonard st. —Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., F. M. Richardson, Superintendent. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

Edgewood M. E. church, Rev. A. W. Quillian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. A. G. Candler and C. W. Smith, superintendents.

Marietta street mission—J. F. Barclay, superintendent. Sunday-school at 9:30. Services tonight and Thursday night.

Plum street mission chapel—Evening prayer and Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Schell's chapel, Colored M. E. church, West Hunter street—Rev. S. E. Poer, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m., E. J. Blalock, superintendent. Revival will continue another week.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. P. Stewart, superintendent.

Second Baptist Tabernacle, Mitchell street, near Loyd—Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. No servicee at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Boys' meeting at 3 p. m. Young men's meeting at 8 p. m. Monday. Prayer meeting at 8 p. m. Wednesday. All are cordially invited to these services. All seats free.

Third Baptist church, Jones avenue—Rev. A. H. Mitchell, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. W. H. Bell, superintendent. Children's meeting at 3:30 p. m. Young people's meeting Tuesday night. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

Central Baptist church, corner Peters and Fair streets—J. M. Brittain, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor L. M. Landrum, superintendent, conducted by M. Dawson, assistant superintendent. Young people's meeting at 3 p. m. Ladies Aid Society Monday at 4 p. m. Prayer meeting and conference Wednesday at 8 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. Sermon especially to young men at 11 a. m. today. All cordially invited.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., T. J. Buchanan, superintendent. All cordially invited.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and Hunter streets—J. H. Weaver, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., by Dr. Harvey Hatcher. No preaching at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. M. Perryman, superintendent.

Seventh Baptist church—W. J. Barton, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. F. A. Smith, superintendent.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End —Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. No preaching morning or night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. P. Gardner, superintendent. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Ladies' Aid Society meets in the church every Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Mrs. H. M. Abbett, president.

Jackson Hill Baptist Mission—Corner Jackson and Morris streets—Preaching at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 4 p. m. Prayer meeting on Tuesday evening at 8. All cordially invited.

East Atlanta Baptist church, Bradley street, between Edgewood avenue and Decatur street—Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., G. W. Lindsay, superintendent.

Primitive Baptist church, corner Boulevard and Irwin streets. Preaching at 11 a. m.

West End mission—Sunday school at 4 o'clock p. m. John Logue, superintendent.

Sylvester Baptist church, four miles southeast of Atlanta on Flat Shoals road—Rev. H. C. Hornady, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m., T. P. H. Akers, superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor.—Divine services at 11 o'clock a. m. by the pastor. No services at night. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. All are cordially invited.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street —Rev. G. B. Strickler, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m., John A. Barry, superintendent; Dr. J. A. Link and John K. Ottley, assistants. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p. m.

The Mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian church No. 1 will meet at 3 p. m., at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortress street, B. H. Cameron, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend.

Edgewood mission No. 2 will meet at 3 p. m., near Hulsey's depot. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m.. All are welcome. Robert E. Rushton, superintendent.

Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets—Rev. George L. Cook, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting on Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Sunday school will meet at 9:30 a. m. All are welcome. W. D. Beatie, superintendent.

Moore's Memorial church (formery Third Presbyterian), corner West Baker and Luckie streets—Rev. A. L. Holderby, pastor—Preaching morning and night by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Captain R. L. Barry, superintendent.

Fourth Presbyterian church — Chamberlain street—Rev. T. P. Cleveland, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8 p. m,

Associated Reformed Presbyterian, Knights of Pythias hall, over Capital City bank, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

North Avenue mission, corner North avenue and Fowler street—Sunday school at 4 o'clock p. m., Edward White, Jr., superintendent.

Georgia Avenue (Sixth) Presbyterian church, Georgia avenue— Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Charles G. Eckford, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7:30 Wednesday evening.

Marietta Street mission Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will meet opposite the old exposition hotel on Marietta street at 3 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.

St. Luke's cathedral, northeast corner Houston and Pryor streets—Rev. R. S. Barrett, dean. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Morning prayer, sermon and holy communion at 11 o'clock a. m., Rev. T. G. Bond, officiating. No services at night.

St. Philip's church, corner Washington and Hunter streets—Rev. T. C. Tupper D.D., rector—Services today as follows: Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; morning prayer, sermon and communion at 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon at 8 p. m. All cordially invited. Services Thursday. The feast of the Transfiguration of Christ at 11 a. m. St. Philip's sodality will meet in the evening at the chapel at 8 o'clock sharp.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street—Sunday school with service at 3 o'clock p. m., and evening service with sermon by the Rev. H. K. Rees.

SPIRITUALISTS.

The First Society of Spiritualists, of Atlanta, Ga., will meet at Knights of Pythias hall, over Capital City bank, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets, at 8 o'clock tonight. All invited.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Church of the Redeemer, West Ellis near Peachtree street—A. F. Sherrill, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., J. F. Beck, superintendent. Christian Endeavor Society will conduct evening services. The pastor will preach in the morning.

CHRISTIAN.

Christian church, 44 East Hunter street—Elder C. Williamson, editor and evangelist, will preach at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Public invited.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Bible class at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 11 o'clock a. m. Invitation to all who desire to hear the truth. 18 North Broad street.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near junction of Peachtree and North Forsyth streets—Preaching by Rev. William Roswell Cole, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m., H. W. Currier superintendent.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Wheat and Pryor Streets—C. A. Licklider, general secretary; H. B. Mays, assistant secretary, C. Elsom, M.D., physical director. Men's meeting this afternoon at 3:30.

Railroad Branch Young Men's Christian Association, 60½ South Broad street, W. R. Bosard, general secretary; F. T. Menken, assistant secretary. Regular services every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING

Will be held every Sunday evening at 4 o'clock at Prohibition Hall, 65½ East Alabama street. Good speaking. The public invited.

WHY HE SUCCEEDS.

Mr. J. P. Northrop, Atlanta's Fine Shirt Manufacturer, and the Work He Is Doing.

If you were to ask most any of the business and professional men of the city what kind of shirts they wore and who made them, they would tell you that J. P. Northrop, 13 Peachtree street, furnishes them with their goods.

Several years ago Mr. Northrop came from Detroit to Atlanta. When he opened up his shirt factory at 13 Peachtree street, he did not pretend one thing and do another. He started out in a modest way, without advertising extensively. He made, however, strictly first-class goods, and this fact alone has placed him at the head of his business in the southern states. For some time he supplied the best people of Detroit, Mich., with their goods, but, realizing what a field Atlanta was for a factory of this character, cast his lot with her people, and today has a business that is paying him handsomely.

He has now quite a run on reposing robes for gentlemen. A large number of leading citizens of the city have bought them, and are delighted with them. They are made out of Crewdson's finest English cambric, and furnish the most delightful garment a gentleman can wear.

He has the newest and latest patterns in fashionable shirts, making them out of Madras print goods, English oxfords and light-weight zephyrs. There is nothing so stylish for gentlemen this season as these goods, and Mr. Northrop is doing an immense business in this line. His patterns are simply exquisite, and to say that they fit you when he makes them is but repeating an old trueism. Everybody knows that, who knows anything about Mr. Northrop's work.

Day before yesterday he put on sale a dress shirt that is the very latest in style and design. The trade in New York will get them no sooner than the people of Atlanta. The bosom of this shirt is perfectly plain, and is so made that a wrinkle cannot be seen in it. It is especially convenient, and as beautiful as it is convenient. It fits and is a perfect gem. The best thing about it, too, is that it is perfectly plain, and Mr. Northrop says that the largest part of the swell trade this season will be just this kind of a shirt. He is ready to show this shirt and all his goods to his numerous customers and those who would like to inspect them.

In addition to the lines of goods that Mr. Northrop manufactures, he has a large assortment of gent's furnishing goods of every description.

So popular have become the goods of this enterprising manufacturer that he receives orders from all parts of the south. There is scarcely a village of any size in Georgia in which he has not a customer. It may truthfully be said that it pays to make good, honest work. Mr. Northrop has found it so, and his customers may have the assurance that they get only the best when they patronize him.

Times seem very dull, but McNeal is kept busy painting and papering houses. Paints and oils can be bought for the next thirty days very cheap at 114 Whitehall street.

GRAND OPEN AIR CONCERT

At Ponce de Leon Springs, by Marston's Zouave Band,

Sunday afternoon, from 4 to 6 p. m. E. F. Marston, director.

PROGRAMME.

1. "Captain Hollis's March,"............Chambers
Respectfully dedicated to Captain J. B. Hollis.
2. "War Memories,"..........................Byer
3. "The German Guard Mount Patrol,".......
....Eiemberg
4. "Flowers of the Forest," waltz............Heed
5. Grand fantasie on "Home, Sweet Home,"
....Rollinson
Euphonium solo by Samuel McAfee.
6. "Anvil Polka," anvil accompaniment...Parlow

SECOND PART.

7. "Randolph March,"..........................Hall
8. Grand fantasie, "Soldier's Life,"....Kela Bela
9. Selections "Il Trovatore,"..................Verdi
10. "The Jolly Coppersmith," anvil accompaniment, concert march.............Boetger
11. "La Paloma," Spanish dance,..........Hanzelan
12. "The Consolidated St. R. R. March,"......
......................................E. F. Marston

Only 15 Hours, Atlanta to Memphis.

Commencing today, you can leave Atlanta at 4:05 o'clock p. m., via Georgia Pacific division Richmond and Danville railroad, see the pretty girls and hear the band play as you pass Lithia Springs, have an excellent supper from Buffet, pass the model city of Anniston, view the lights of magic Birmingham, then a refreshing sleep, and you are in Memphis at 7:20 o'clock a. m.

HAWKES' CRYSTALIZED LENSES

Fitted to all eyes. 12 Whitehall street.

School Announcement.

The fall announcement of Miss McKinley's well established school is made. The fifteenth year of this popular school begins with the fall term, and Atlanta has none more thorough and select. Miss McKinley ranks as one of our best southern teachers, possessing the rare faculty of imparting knowledge in a most pleasant manner, and winning the affections of her pupils, stimulates their best efforts. She is a true educater, giving to her pupils the mental, moral and physical training necessary to the highest development of our youth. Her assistants are earnest and experienced teachers.

Will it be Hill?
Or will it be Cleveland?
That is the question, but if the nomination of either will prove as successful as the World's Bouquet Cigar at 5 cents, then surely there will be a democratic president next election. [illegible]

MEETINGS.

Attention, First Georgia Regulars.

Every member of the First Georgia regulars is requested to send to Captain Frank M. Myers, courthouse, Atlanta, his name, the name of his company and his residence. Object a reunion at the exposition. july28d1w

Call Meeting Knights of Honor.

Members of Georgia Lodge, No. 127, are requested to meet at their hall this morning at 8:45 o'clock sharp, to attend funeral of our late brother J. A. Adair.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as pallbearers, and meet promptly at 9 o'clock a. m., at office of C. H. Swift & Co.:

James A. Anderson,
F. B. Law,
R. A. Monteith,
C. F. Malone,
G. S. Prior,
L. P. Thomas,
William Laird,
J. W. Cotton.
By order of
C. B. Crenshaw, Reporter. J. G. Bloodworth, Dictator.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company. Stockholders' Meeting.

Atlanta, Ga., July 23, 1891.—The annual convention of stockholders of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Atlanta, Ga., at 11 o'clock a.m., on Friday, August 7, 1891.
july24 26 aug2 H. M. Abbett, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend Notice.

Office of Atlanta National Building and Loan Association, Rooms 13, 14 and 15 Gould Building, July 31, 1891.—Notice is hereby given to holders of permanent investment shares of this association that a dividend of $6 per share is declared from the earnings of the association for the six months ended June 30, ultimo, and same is payable at the office of the association on and after August 1, 1891. J. W. Goldsmith,
july31-d3t Secretary.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 1, 1891.

Georgia railroad stock has at last shown weakness under the depression affecting all other local securities recently, and during the week sold as low as 193, only 190 being bid today, but without sales as far as we are advised. Further than this there are no changes to note, everything continuing dull and listless.

Money is not specially close, but bankers are critical with loans, making them only where security is first-class.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at $1.50@$2.50 ⅌ 1000 premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.					
New Ga. 3½s 27			Atlanta 7s, 1899	108	
to 30 years	100		Atlanta 6s, L. D.	110	
New Ga. 3½s, 35			Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100	
to 40 years	101		Atlanta 5s, L. D.	100	
New Ga. 4½s,			Atlanta 4½s	98	100
1915	110	112½	Augusta 7s, L. D.	110	
Georgia 7s, 1896	108		Macon 6s	112	
Savannah 5s	102		Columbus 5s	98	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	118		Rome graded	100	
Atlanta 8s, 1892	100		Waterworks 6s	100	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	113		Rome 5s	90	
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.					
Atlanta Nat'l	350		Lowry B'k Co.	140	150
Atlanta B. Co.	130		Atlanta Trust &		
Ger. L'n & B. Co.	98	100	Banking Co	110	120
Merch. Bank	150		Am'n Banking		
Bank S. of Ga.	150		& Trust Co.	103	105
Gate City Nat.	145		South'n Bank'g		
Capitol City	115	120	& Trust Co.	105	
RAILROAD BONDS.					
Ga. 6s, 1897	103		Ga. Pacific, 1st	103	105
Ga. 6s, 1910	108	110	Ga. Pacific, 2d	58	60
Ga. 6s, 1922	111	113	A. P. & L., 1st 7s	105	108
Central 7s, 1893	100		Mari'ta & N. G.		40
Char. Col. & A.	102		S., A. & M., 1st	79	81
At. & Florida		100			
RAILROAD STOCKS.					
Georgia	190		Aug. & Sav.		135
Southwestern	110		A. & W. P.	105	108
Central	98	101	do. deben	90	95
Cent. deben	88	91			

THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The stock market today was only moderately active but it displayed a decidedly strong tone on the whole and enjoyed a substantial rally, many stocks closing at best prices of the week. First prices were generally from ⅛ to ½ per cent better than last evening's figures but the pressure brought to bear in the early trading knocked Sugar off 2 per cent and others fractional amounts. Pressure was withdrawn before the expiration of the first hour when a disposition to discount the favorable bank statement appeared and prices shot up rapidly all along. Burlington rose 2 per cent from its lowest figures and the rest of the list followed closely. The bank statement proved to be not so favorable as expected, the surplus reserve showing a small decrease while deposits were materially smaller than last week. The upward movement was checked at this point but best prices were well held and no reaction was had. There were few marked movements among inactive stocks and Evansville and Terre Haute after rising from 114⅛ to 117, reacted to 114 while Cordage preferred rose from 97½ to 100 and Tennessee Coal rose 1 per cent. The market closed dull but firm at about the top figure. The final chonges show material advances in many cases, and Burlington is up 1⅝; Western Union 1¼, Atchison, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago Gas and Louisville and Nashville each 1⅛ and Northwestern, Cordage, Northern Pacific preferred and Tennessee Coal each 1 per cent. Sales listed aggregated 68,000 shares; unlisted 11,000.

Exchange quiet and steady at 485½@487½; commercial bills 483½@485¼.

Money easy with no loans, closing offered at 2.

Sub-treasury balances: Coin, $191,802,000; currency, $25,448,000.

Governments dull and heavy; 4s 116¼; 4½s 100¼.

State bonds entirely neglected.

Ala., Class A, 2 to 5	100	N. Y. Central	98¾
do., Class B, 5s	105	Norfolk & West. pref.	47
N. & C. 6s	124	Northern Pacific	21
do. 4s	97	do. preferred	60⅛
S. C. con. Brown	96	Pacific Mail	33
Tennessee 6s	101	Reading	26⅜
Tennessee 5s	102	Rich. & W. P. Ter.	11½
Tenn. settlement 3s	67	Rock Island	70⅜
Virginia 6s	50	St. Paul	62¼
Virginia consols	35	do. Preferred	108½
Chicago and N. W.	103¾	Texas Pacific	11½
do. preferred	131½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26½
Del. and Lack	121⅞	Union Pacific	41¼
Erie	18¼	N. J. Central	109
East Tenn., new	4½	Missouri Pacific	65⅛
Lake Shore	108¼	Western Union	79¾
Louisville & Nash	69⅝	Cotton Oil Trust	18¾
Memphis & Char.	34	Brunswick	9
Mobile & Ohio	35½	Mobile & Ohio 4s	62
Nash. & Chat.	75	Silver certificates	100¾
N. O. Pacific 1st.	83⅞	*Ex-dividend.	

Cahn & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Received over Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Private Wire by Messrs. Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, August 1.—London prices were stronger this morning, and this helped the general feeling so that the market opened with the bears in full retreat, and there was some pretty little covering during the two hours' session, especially when the bank statement, instead of showing a large decrease in the reserve, as had been predicted, showed only a decrease of a quarter of a million. It is probable that the short interest has been materially decreased by today's covering, but the same traders who have been so active on the bear side will probably now become quite as active in bulling stock. If London remains a buyer the improvement will certainly continue. Under these circumstances we are hopeful for higher prices for stocks next week, and certainly hope holders will take new courage from the cessation of bear attacks.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 1.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
August	7.65@7.70	7.72@ 7.74
September	7.78@......	7.83@ 7.84
October	7.92@......	7.96@ 7.97
November	8.03@ 8.05	8.08@......
December	8.14@......	8.18@ 8.19
January	8.25@......	8.27@ 8.27
February	8.35@ 8.36	8.37@ 8.38
March	8.42@ 8.47	8.47@ 8.48
April	8.55@ 8.56	8.57@ 8.58
May	8.66@ 8.67	8.67@ 8.68

Closed steady; sales 40,400 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCK.	
	1891	1890	1891	1890	1891	1890
Saturday	1316	230	350		223999	67436
Monday						
Tuesday						
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						
Total	1316	230	350			

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	7.88	July	
February	7.97	August	7.43
March	8.06	September	7.51
April	8.15	October	7.64
May	8.24	November	7.71
June		December	7.79

Closed steady; sales 6,600 bales.

Local—Market dull; middling 7½c.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, August 1—[Special.]—In the absence of any Liverpool advices our market has demonstrated its ability to "stand alone" very successfully, and the net result of the day's trading is an advance of 5@7 points on sales of 40,000 bales. An improvement was established immediately at the opening by the execution of buying orders, and a further improvement resulted on the buying of room traders when the weather map was found to show a further and considerable rainfall over the section but so recently visited. Chattanooga reports 2.64 rainfall during the past 24 hours, Charlotte, North Carolina .24 and Memphis and Vicksburg .76. It is assumed that such continuously wet weather can hardly fail to do some harm, and our market was well supported to the close, which was steady at 8.28 for January. Doubtless an indisposition to take chances of two days' weather also induced some covering. Spot sales since yesterday are 183 bales with the market firm. Stock in warehouse here 134,513 bales. The Chronicle this morning reports the weather as generally favorable except in Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee. No serious damage is reported from caterpillars. Rain is needed in Texas, but not generally.

We append herewith our usual statistical situation up to last evening:

	1891.	1890.	1883.
Crop in sight	8,538,075	7,165,825	6,950,203
Visible supply	1,949,369	1,255,301	1,998,356
American	1,458,369	664,101	1,240,056
Stock at U. S. ports	212,506	61,612	230,089
Price, middling	8	12¼	10⅞

Lehman Bros.' Cotton Letter.

Received over Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Private Wire by Messrs. Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, August 1—On reports of rains in Mississippi, Alabama and parts of the Carolinas, and reports of worms doing damage in Alabama, the market today has again been firm at an advance of about 7@8 points. Otherwise there have been no features worthy of notice. We shall continue, for the time being, to have purely ahd simply a weather market, and prices will be governed altogether by the elements. Under the circumstances it is difficult to argue positively either pro or con. Although, as we have stated the past few days, we believe that the sentiment is gradually changing more in favor of cotton, and under existing circumstances chances favor higher prices.

NEW YORK, August 1—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 1,949,369 bales, of which 1,458,369 bales are American, against 1,255,301 and 664,101 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 4,608 bales. Receipts from plantations 2,262 bales. Crop in sight 8,538,075 bales.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 1—Cotton firm; sales 130 bales; middling uplands 8; Orleans 8 7-16; net receipts 341; gross 1,323; stock —.

GALVESTON, August 1 — Cotton quiet; middling 7 11-16; net receipts 34 bales; gross 34; sales 48; stock 4,071.

NORFOLK, August 1—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅝; net receipts 23 bales; gross 23; sales 65; stock 6,866; exports coastwise 120.

BALTIMORE, August 1—Cotton weak; middling 8; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; to spinners —; stock 3,014.

BOSTON, August 1—Cotton dull; middling 8; net receipts 53 bales; gross 91; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 350.

WILMINGTON, August 1—Cotton dull; middling 7¼; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 3,052.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅛; net receipts none bales; gross none; stock 3,857.

SAVANNAH, August 1—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅛; net receipts 247 bales; gross 247; sales 85; stock 3,780; exports coastwise 177.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1—Cotton firm; middling 7¾; net receipts 309 bales; gross 311; sales 1,650; stock 52,418; exports coastwise 732.

MOBILE, August 1—Cotton quiet; middling 7¾; net receipts 103 bales; gross 108; sales 50; stock 5,011; exports coastwis 92.

MEMPHIS, August 1—Cotton nominal; middling 7¾; net receipts 12 bales; sales 100; shipments 236; stock 3,879.

AUGUSTA, August 1—Cotton dull; middling 7⅝; net receipts 69 bales; shipments 135; sales 374; stock 10,517.

CHARLESTON, August 1—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅝; net receipts 171 bales; gross 171; sales none; stock 2,800; exports coastwise 142.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, August 1.—The talk of great crops of cereals on the floor today caused quite a luxurious growth to the local bear crop, but when prices had declined under the weight of the conjectured year's yield it was found that it was not all for sale. In fact, not as much of it as was wanted toward the close, and this latter phase of the deal was the prevailing feature of the last half hour. The short session here and holiday in Liverpool predisposed speculators to go slow. Trading was very light, but there was a nervous, unsettled feeling which kept the crowd close to the trading pits while the session lasted.

The market for wheat opened firm, if judged by the price paid for a few lots in December at the instant of starting, and it was really very weak, as shown by an immediate tumble to 89⅜c. December finally reached 89½c, but later in the day news began to come in more favorable for the friends of wheat, and the market braced up some, December went up ⅛c, or to 89⅝c, but soon had a relapse, and sold back to 89⅜c, reacted ¼c and at 12 o'clock was at 89⅝c, against 89¾c at the close yesterday.

Corn was about as dull as wheat and quite steady until near the close, when it sold up 1c on bad weather in the west. September opened at 56⅛@56⅜c, sold to 56⅞c, then off to 56⅝c, reacted 57⅛c and at the close was about 57⅛c.

Oats were quiet. September rose to ⅛c premium over August. August sold from 27⅜c to 27⅝c, and about 12 o'clock was about 27¾c. September sold from 27⅝c to 27⅞c and at the close was 27⅞c.

Hog products were excessively dull and lower. Receipts of live hogs were 3,000 head below the estimate, but prices at the stock yards were unchanged. Weakness in wheat and the dullness in trade, however, made a weak market. September pork sold from $11.45 down to $11.40, then up to $11.47½, eased off and closed at about $11.45. September lard was dull at $6.67½@6.70, and at 12 o'clock $5.67½ was bid. September ribs sold from $6.97 to $6.90 and closed $6.92½.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today.

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
September	87	87⅛	87⅛
December	89⅝	89¾	89⅝
CORN—			
August	59	59¼	59⅛
September	56⅝	57⅛	57⅛
OATS—			
August	27¾	27¾	27¾
September	27⅝	27¾	27⅞
PORK—			
September	11 45	11 47½	11 47½
October	11 52½	11 52½	11 52½
LARD—			
September	6 70	6 72½	6 70
October	6 82½	6 82½	6 80
SIDES—			
September	6 97½	6 97½	6 92½
October	7 05	7 05	7 02½

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Received over Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Private Wire by Messrs. Youngblood & Haas.

CHICAGO, August 1.—The past week was noted for the large movement of wheat from farmers' hands to the market, and large transactions for export. The influences which usually affect the market in a speculative way have been meager and trade light. Cash wheat closes about one cent lower; contracts for December delivery close about one cent higher. The corn market has been very active. Shorts have been very busy protecting their contracts. Receipts have been fairly good, but the demand for all grades of sample lots has been exceedingly active, causing a strong and advancing tendency all week. Parties who sold sellef the year and May corn around 43c and September about 50c have been severely punished, and the uncertainty which prevails regarding growing crops makes it exceedingly dangerous to make any long contracts on any of the weak spots which so frequently occur when receipts become a little larger than is expected. Notwithstanding the large receipts of oats, the market has been well sustained, and the price for September delivery closed about a cent higher than a week ago. Oats seem very low to us when we look at the large demand for corn at the prevailing prices. New oats will surely be subsituted for corn at the present difference in prices. There is nothing of special interest to note in the provision pit. The influences governing in a speculative way have been of very little note. Eastern buyers continue to pay a good price for hogs, and there is a general demand for domestic purposes all over the country. The market may be considered in a very healthy condition.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 1, 1891

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, August 1—Flour, southern dull and easy; common to fair extra $3.65@4.35; good to choice $4.35@5.25. Wheat, spot opened weak and closed steadier and fairly active; No. 2 red 97⅛@98 in elevator; options dull and ⅜@½c lower, closing steady; wholly local trading, chiefly switching; No. 2 red August and September 97¼. Corn, spot opened easier and closed stronger and moderately active; No. 2 70@71 in elevator; options very dull but ⅛c up, closing firm; August 67⅞; September 65¼. Oats, spot dull and lower; options dull and weak; August 33; September 32⅛; No. 2 spot 37@38; mixed western 34@40. Hops easy and quiet; state common to choice 18@21; Pacific coast 25@32½.

ST. LOUIS, August 1—Flour unchanged; choice $3.85@4.00; patents $4.30@4.40; fancy $4.00@4.25; family $3.10@3.25. Wheat was more notable for dullness than anything else, the close being ⅛c below yesterday; No. 2 red cash 84½; August 84⅜; September 85⅜ bid; December 88⅜ bid. Corn, speculation has not been so contracted for a long time as it was today; No. 2 mixed cash 53¼; August 53⅝; September 53@53⅛. Oats were weak, closing ⅝c down from yesterday; No. 2 cash 27; August 26¾; September 26⅜.

ATLANTA, August 1 — Flour—First patent $6.00; second patent $5.50; extra fancy $5.25; fancy $5.00; family $4.25. Corn — No. 2 white 87c; mixed 85c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 50c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 1.10; No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1.00; choice timothy, small bales, $1.10; No. 1 timothy, small bales, $1.00; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 95c. Meal—Plain 87c; bolted 85c. Wheat bran—Large sacks 95c; small sacks 95c. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ⅌ cwt. Steam feed—$1.35 ⅌ cwt. Grits—Pearl $4.25.

BALTIMORE, August 1—Flour steady; Howard street and western superfine $3.50@3.75; extra $3.85@4.50; family $4.65@5.00; city mills Rio brands extra $5.00@5.25; Wheat, southern dull; Fultz 95@100; longberry 98@102; western —; No. 2 red winter spot 97¼@97½. Corn, southern white steady at 74@78; yellow dull at 71@72.

CHICAGO, August 1—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; winter patents $2.75@4.60; spring patents $2.30@5.10; bakers $4.40@4.25. No. 2 spring wheat 87¼@87⅝; No. 2 red 88. No. 2 corn 60. No. 2 oats 27¾.

CINCINNATI, August 1—Flour quiet; family $4.15@4.25; fancy $4.65@4.75. Wheat in good demand and strong; No. 2 red 87. Corn dull and weak; No. 2 mixed 64. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed 32.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, August 1—Coffee — Roasted — Arbuckle's 25c ⅌ 100 lb cases; Levering's 24½c. Green—Extra choice 23½c; choice 23c; good 21½; fair 20; common 18@19c. Sugar — Granulated 5; off granulated —c; powdered 5⅝c; cut loaf 5⅝c; white extra C 4¼c; yellow extra C 4c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50c; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 75@80c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Rice 7½@8½c. Singapore pepper 16c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Choice 7½c; good 6½c; common 5½@6c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; Virginia 70c. Cheese—Full cream, Cheddars 13c; flats 13½c; skim —. White fish, ½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.00@2.25; tallow, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.25@2.50. Candles—Paraffine 11½c; star 10c. Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk 5c; do. 1 lb packages 5½c; cases, 1 lb 5½c; do. 1 and ½ lbs 6c; do. ½ lbs 6¼c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9. Candy—Assorted stick 6½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $6.00@7.50; F. W. oysters $2.20@2.50; L. W. $1.60; corn $2.00@2.75; tomatoes $1.75@2.50. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4½c; lump 5½c; nickel package $3.50, celluloid $5.00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs $5.50; ½ kegs $3.00; ¼ kegs $1.65. Shot $1.70 ⅌ sack.

NEW YORK, August 1—Coffee, options closed steady; August 16.50; September 15.50@15.60; spot Rio quiet andeasier; No. 7 17⅜; fair cargoes 19. Sugar, raw firm and in better demand; fair to good refining 2 15-16; centrifugal 96-test 3⅜; refined quiet; mould A 4 5-16; standard A 4 5-16; confectioners' A 4¼; cut loaf 5⅛; crushed 5⅛; powdered 4⅝; granulated 4¼@4⅜; cubes 4⅝. Molasses, foreign nominal; 50-test 11¾@12; New Orleans quiet, but firm; open kettle common to fancy 25@35. Rice quiet but firm; domestic fair to extra 5½@7; Japan 5⅛@5⅜.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1—Coffee dull; Rio ordinary to fair 18@19. Sugar steady; Louisiana open kettle prime 4 11-16; good fair to fully fair 3⅝; good common to fair 3⅜; common 2¾@2 13-16; centrifugals, off plantation granulated 4¼; choice white 4⅜; off white 4⅛; echoic yellow clarified 4¼; prime do. 4¼; off do. 3⅞; seconds 2¾@3. Molasses steady; Louisiana open kettle, fermenting good fair to prime 23@25. centrifugals, strictly prime 14@15; prime to good prime 20; fair to good tair 14@15 good common 10@12; Louisiana syrup 20@25. Rice steady; Louisiana ordinary to good 4½@5⅜.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, August 1—Provisions quiet and steady. Pork, standard mess $11.67½. Lard, prime steam 6.25. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 5.67½; long clear 7.05; clear ribs 7.20; short clear 7.32½. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.25; long clear 7.55@7.60; clear ribs 7.70@7.75; short clear 7.90@8.00; hams 10¼@12.

NEW YORK, August 1—Pork quiet and steady; mess old $11.25@12.25; new $12.75@13.25; extra prime $10.50@11.00. Middles quiet but firm; short clear September 6.97½. Lard quiet and nominal; western steam 6.87½; city steam 6.25@6.35; options, August 6.86; September 6.95.

ATLANTA, August 1—Clear rib sides, boxed 8c; ice cured bellies 8½c. Sugar-cured hams 11@13, according to brand and average; California 7½c; breakfast bacon 9½@10½c. Lard—Pure leaf 8¼; leaf 8; refined 6.

CHICAGO, August 1—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $11.37½. Lard 6.60@6.62½. Short ribs loose 6.80@6.90. Dry salt shoulders boxed 5.90@6.00; short clear sides boxed 7.25@7.35.

CINCINNATI, August 1—Pork quiet and easy at $11.37½. Lard nominal; current make 6.37½. Bulk meats firm; short ribs 6.87½@7.00. Bacon easy; short clear 7.75@7.87½.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, August 1—Turpentine firm at 32; rosin firm; strained $1.20; good strained $1.25; tar firm at $1.65; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.25; yellow dip $2.15; virgin $2.15.

NEW YORK, August 1—Rosin dull and weak; common to good strained $1.35@1.40; turpentine dull and easy at 35½@36.

CHARLESTON, August 1—Turpentine steady at 32¾; rosin firm; good strained $1.27½.

SAVANNAH, August 1—Turpentine steady at 33; rosin firm at $1.20@1.25.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, August 1.—Apples— Choice —@— ⅌ bbl. Lemons—$5.50@$6.00. Oranges—Florida $3.00@4.00. Cocoanuts—5c. Pineapples—$1.50@2.75 ⅌ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.50@2.25. Figs 13@18. Raisins—New California $2.75; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants — 7@8c. Leghorn citron—20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 16c; pecans 12@14c; Brazil 15c; filberts 11½c; walnut 16c. Peanuts—Virginia, fancy hand-picked 4a5c; North Carolina 5a8c.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, August 1—Eggs 12½@13. Butter—Western creamery 25a30c; choice Tennessee 10a20c; other grades 10@12½c. Live poultry—Hens 28a30c; young chickens, large 20a25c; small 12a14c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 17a18c; ducks 14c; chickens 15c. Irish potatoes new $3.75@$4.00 ⅌ bbl. Sweet potatoes — ⅌ bushel. Honey—Strained 8a10c; in the comb 10a12c. Onions $6.00 ⅌ bbl. Cabbage 2@3½c ⅌ lb. Grapes 5@10c ⅌ lb.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The following is the statement of the associated banks for the week ending today:

Reserve, decrease	$ 228,975
Loans, decrease	940,600
Specie, decrease	1,728,000
Legal tenders, increase	1,085,800
Deposits, decrease	1,652,900
Circulation, increase	172,000

Banks now hold $19,481,350 in excess of the legal requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

WARE & OWENS.

90x156, Highland avenue, splendid 9-r residence; water, gas, belgian blocks, etc. Call for price.
$5,600—Double store, corner lot, with long lease at $65 a month. Where can you beat this?
$500 cash and $25 per month for good 5-r h, East Atlanta; lot 80x220 to alley.
$150 cash and $15 per month will buy good 4-r h, near above, lot 56x115.
$3,500—6-r h, cozy and neat, on Irwin street; lot 50x200.
$2,650—East Cain street, 3 4-r houses, renting regularly for $30 per month.
Jackson st.; a beauty, 50x200, only $3,000.
5-r h, Gilmer st., lot 65x190, only $2,300.
Inman park, lovely corner, 100x190.
6-r h, Walnut st., 50x156, $1,800.
4-r h, Florence, near car line, 40x100, $900.
50x172, Linden ave., near Jackson; 50 per cent profit here, only $800.
W. Mitchell st. lots, $300 each on installments; new car line will soon run by these lots.
$2,000 W. Simpson st. 4-r h, gas, etc., 50x100.
$850 Walnut st. lot, 50x140.
5 acres in Bellwood, fronting Bellwood avenue; lies level and high; can sell Monday for $1,200 per acre. This property can be subdivided and sold for $2,500 per acre before Christmas. Come to see us if you want stuff cheap.
41 South Broad, corner Alabama Sts.

SELECT SCHOOL, 38 W. PEACHTREE ST.

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Miss Junia McKinley, principal. Fall term begins Monday, August 31, 1891. Careful training and thorough instructions in Primary, Grammar and High School grades. Music pupils received. Special classes in College Preparatory courses for boys and girls. Number limited.
aug2-1m-sun wed fri

The Gordon School FOR BOYS.

W. E. MEAGLEY, HEAD MASTER
Edgewood Avenue and Ivy Street,
Opens September 7th. Send name for catalogue.
Office hours, 3 to 5 p. m.
aug2d1m

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Staunton, Va., Mrs. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, Principal. The fall session opens Sept. 17, 1891. Best advantages in every department, with every home comfort and admirable care. For full particulars as to terms, etc., apply to the Principal.
aug2-6w-sun tues thurs.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Plankinton House,

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Persons who are intending to spend some time in the Northwest this summer, at the numerous Health Resorts, will find the PLANKINTON HOUSE a comfortable place to break their journey at. Rooms large, well furnished; good table, reasonable rates. Good livery reasonable rates, with numerous pleasant drives about the city. For particulars apply to

A. L. CHASE, Manager,
Milwaukee, Wis.

june14—d2m sun tues thur

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Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of Southern Investments. 8-28-1y

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Hon. J. J. Ingalls speaks at Piedmont Chautauqua on the night of August 6. Georgia Pacific trains, returning, will leave Lithia Springs at 10 p. m., so as to enable everybody to hear the greatest orator in America.

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Manufacturers of Pure Linseed Oil Paints, Georgia Gloss Mixed Paints, One Coat Carriage Paints, English Enamel Paints, Strictly Pure White Lead, Varnishes and Japans.

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Are you going to Chicago, or any point in the northwest via Chicago? If so, ask your ticket agent for tickets via Louisville. Or via Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon positively the only line running Pullman vestibuled trains, electric lighted, steam heated, with magnificent dining cars and compartment sleeping cars.

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apr14-d1y

Drug Store at Auction.

By order of Fulton Superior Court, I will sell, at public outcry, the entire outfit of drugs, fixtures, sundries, first class soda fount, etc., recently owned by C. D. Jones, druggist, at 26 Whitehall street, now stored at 62 McDaniel street, where sale will occur, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., Thursday, August 13, 1891. Terms cash.
aug2-2t-sun W. T. MOYERS, Receiver, Office 48 S. Pryor St.

Engineer Department,
City of Atlanta, July 23, 1891.

Sealed proposals for building and erecting the Forsyth street bridge will be received by the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, at the office of the city clerk, until 3 o'clock p. m., Monday, August 17, 1891.

Separate bids will be received for the metal work, the masonry and the paving.

Complete plans and specifications can be seen on file at the office of R. M. Clayton, city engineer. A certified check for the amount stated in specifications for each class of work must accompany each bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

J. D. TURNER,
F. P. RICE,
A. J. McBRIDE,
Committee on Bridges.
R. M. CLAYTON, City Engineer.
july24-wed sun to aug 17

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At the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE to insure first-class work.

J. J. FABER,

28 1-2 WHITEHALL ST.

Crayon Work A Specialty.

Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, operating the Central Railroad of Georgia. Time card in effect June 15, 1891.

Atlanta to Florida	No. 2	No. 4	No. 12	No. 14
Lv Atlanta	7 10 am	7 10 pm	2 45 pm	11 30 am
Ar Griffin	8 36 am	8 47 pm	4 25 pm	1 05 pm
Ar Macon Junc	10 30 am	10 55 pm	6 30 pm	3 45 pm
Ar Macon	10 45 am	11 05 pm	6 40 pm	3 55 pm
Lv Macon	10 20 am		7 00 pm	
Lv Macon Junc	10 35 am		7 08 pm	
Ar Albany	2 55 pm		11 15 pm	
Ar Thomasville	5 40 pm			
Ar Waycross			5 20 am	
Ar Brunswick			7 38 am	
Ar Jacksonville			8 30 am	

JACKSONVILLE TO ATLANTA.

	No. 1	No. 3	No. 11	No. 13
Lv Jacksonville			6 30 pm	
Lv Brunswick			7 35 pm	
Lv Waycross			9 50 pm	
Lv Thomasville				8 30am
Ar Albany			1 45 am	11 00am
Ar Macon			6 30 am	5 35pm
Lv Macon	1 45 pm	3 15 am	7 00 am	6 20pm
Ar Griffin	3 55 pm	5 28 am	9 17 am	8 47pm
Ar Atlanta	5 34 pm	7 00 am	10 50 am	10 20pm

ATLANTA TO SAVANNAH.

	No. 2	No. 4
Lv Atlanta	7 10 am	7 10 pm
Lv Griffin	8 36 am	8 47 pm
Ar Macon	10 45 am	11 05 pm
Lv Macon	11 00 am	11 45 pm
Ar Savannah	6 20 pm	6 30 am
Ar Jacksonville	8 30 am	12 00 m

Palace sleeping cars on No. 4 to Savannah; Pullman, Savannah to Jacksonville.

SAVANNAH TO ATLANTA.

	No. 1	No. 3
Lv Jacksonville	6 30 pm	1 10 pm
Lv Savannah	6 40 am	8 10 pm
Ar Macon	1 20 pm	3 00 am
Ar Griffin	3 55 pm	5 28 am
Ar Atlanta	5 35 pm	7 00 am

The Suburban Train to Hapeville. Lv Atlanta for Hapeville, daily except Sunday, from Whitehall st. crossing, 6, 7:40 a. m., 1, 3, 5, 6:10, 8, 11 p. m. To East Point 10, 11, a. m., 5 p. m. Lv Hapevile for Atlanta, daily except Sunday, 5, 6:45, 8:20 a. m., 2, 4, 7:15, 8:45 p. m. Lv East Point for Atlanta: 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 5:34 p. m.

Pullman cars, Jacksonville to Savannah; Palace sleeping cars, Savannah to Atlanta.

ATLANTA TO COLUMBUS VIA GRIFFIN.

		No. 2	No. 12
Lv. Atlanta		7 10 am	2 45 pm
Ar Griffin		8 36 am	4 25 pm
Lv Griffin		9 20 am	4 30 pm
Ar Columbus		12 10 am	7 25 pm

Through coach between Atlanta and Columbus on No. 1 and 12.

All trains above run daily. Barnesville accom lv Atlanta 5:45 p. m., ar Barnesville 9:40 p. m.

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We are now located in our new office, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets, where we h every facility for the transaction of a general banking business. Approved business p discounted, and loans made on collateral. We issue interest-bearing certificates, payable demand for limited amounts only, as follows: 4 per cent if left 90 days; 5 per cent if left months. For the benefit of mechanics, laborers, and people of small means, interest c cates issued for any amount desired, from $1 upwards. INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, $ mar 8-diy-fin

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The largest and most complete assortment of F GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE ever shown in Atla Hundreds of suits to select from and prices way dow and below cost.

The coolest store in town; crowded with custom daily. The best Oak Suit in America for $16, $18, $25. best $100, $200, $300 Parlor, Chamber and Dining Ro Suits. Thirty handsome Leather Library Suits, Turk Chairs and Lounges at less than factory cost. Fifty O Desks just opened. Five hundred setts Dining Room Hall Chairs. Must be sold. Your price will be our p on many of these goods. Folding Beds, Hat Racks, B Cases, Wardrobes, Tables, Chiffoniers, Mantel Glas Now is the time to buy Fine Furniture for less mo than ever known in the Gate City; it Matters not w prices you get elsewhere, we are prepared to disco them. Three hundred Sideboards and Dining Tables w cheap. One hundred rolls Carpets.

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GOLDSMITH Real Estate and Loan Agency, 30 South Broad Street, have very larg desirable lists of improved and unimproved city properties. Deal la n suburban and acreage lands. Refer to Bankers and Merchants of Atlanta.

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WITH THE MAGAZINES.

MR. DANA'S UNPUBLISHED HISTORY. THE GOLD EXPORTS.

The Chilian Struggle for Liberty—Paris the Typical Modern City—How Gladstone Eats—Fight in the Desert.

Mr. Dana's unpublished history suggests the question, why was it not published before Mr. Davis and Mr. Benjamin died? The whole thing looks like a huge practical joke played on the war department.

We have from the agent of the Chilean junta an intelligible account of the struggle for liberty.

The president of the Chemical bank explains the cause of gold exports.

Dr. Albert Shaw's article on Paris is worthy the attention of all who are interested in city government.

The fight in the desert is the best thing Rudyard Kipling has written.

Mr. Dana's Unpublished History.

Mr. Charles A. Dana, who was assistant secretary of war during the war between the states, contributes to the August number of The North American Review, a lot of matter which he calls unpublished history. The singular thing about this unpublished history is the fact that its genuineness, according to Mr. Dana's own statement, depends upon the statement of a young man "whose style of patriotic lying was sublime." Mr. Dana seems to think the young man fooled only the confederate government. The idea does not seem to have entered his head that he may have been imposed upon by one of those reckless dare-devils who always turn up in time of war.

The story is to the effect that in the spring of 1864, an employe of the treasury department presented himself at the war office and offered his services as a spy within the confederate lines. He only wanted a horse and a pass, and was given both and some money.

The young man disappears for a time and comes back with a dispatch purporting to be from Jefferson Davis to Clement C. Clay, agent of the confederate government in Canada, and stationed at St. Catharine's, near Niagara Falls. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, ex-secretary of the interior, is mentioned as associated with Mr. Clay. The dispatch was stated by the young man to be merely a letter of recommendation to Mr. Clay.

The young man returned from St. Catharine's, passing through the war office with a dispatch said to be from Mr. Clay to the confederate government, but containing nothing of importance.

The story runs on that he passed back and forth until one day in the summer the young man brought a dispatch which he said was of extraordinary importance. Mr. Dana says it contained an account of a scheme for setting fire to New York and Chicago, by means of clockwork machines that were to be placed in several large hotels and places of amusement, particularly in Barnum's museum, in New York, and to be simultaneously set off, so that the fire department in each place would be unable to attend to the great number of calls that would be made upon it on account of these confederate conflagrations in so many different quarters, and thus these cities might be greatly damaged and even destroyed.

The war department took the matter seriously, though the city authorities of New York did not, and the hotels and places of amusement were watched. A fire was discovered in the St. Nicholas hotel, on the evening of the appointed day, and was found to have been started by a clockwork machine left by a lodger who had departed some hours before. "In every instance fires were extinguished without doing much damage," says Mr. Dana.

He then goes on to tell of a dispatch from Mr. Clay to Mr. Benjamin, secretary of war for the confederacy, conveying information of a formidable military expedition against northern Vermont.

Mr. Dana seems to regard these dispatches as conclusive evidence of the verity of the information they purported to convey. He does not stop to think how many a dare-devil like this young fellow would have rejoiced to play a huge practical joke on the government. What was easier than for this young fellow to have arranged the clockwork machine himself? And the story about the military expedition against Burlington seems to have been a play upon the credulity excited by the previous one on Lake Champlain and St. Albans. The war department certainly put itself in position to afford an adventurer a rare opportunity to play it for a sucker.

It appears that the war department was not only credulous, but ready to resort to a fraud to make a case against the confederate government in the court of St. James.

Mr. Dana says that when the dispatch, purporting to be from Mr. Clay about a second Canada expedition arrived, Mr. Stanton sent for Mr. Lincoln, and after a consultation they resolved to keep the dispatch, although its retention must stop communication through this channel.

The conclusive reason for this step, says Mr. Dana, was that it established beyond question the fact that the confederates, while sheltering themselves behind the British government in Canada, had organized and fitted out a military expedition against the United States. But while the dispatch afforded evidence that could not be gainsaid, the mere possession of it was not sufficient. It must be found in possession of the confederate dispatch-bearer, and the circumstances attending its capture must be established in such a manner that the British foreign office would not be able to dispute the genuineness of the document. "We must have this paper for Seward," said Mr. Lincoln. "As for the young man, get him out of the scrape, if you can."

Accordingly the paper was taken back to the war department, and sewed up again in the trousers whence it had been taken three hours before. The bearer was instructed to start at dusk on the road which he usually took in passing through the lines; to be at a certain tavern outside of Alexandria at 9 o'clock in the evening, and to stop there to water his horse. Then information was sent through Major General Augur, commandant of Washington and the surrounding region, to General Wells, of New Hampshire, the military governor of Alexandria, directing him to be at this tavern at 9 o'clock in the evening, and to arrest a confederate dispatch-bearer concerning whom authentic information had been received at the war department, and whose description was furnished for Wells's guidance. He was to do him no injury, but to make sure of his person and of all papers that he might have upon him, and to bring him under a sufficient guard directly to the war department; and General Augur was directed to be present there, in order to assist in the examination of the prisoner and to verify any dispatches that might be found.

Mr. Dana then tells how the young man was arrested at Alexandria and brought to Washington, where he was searched in the presence of General Augur and other officers, who made on the spot a memorandum of what had been done.

The rest of the story is as follows:

The dispatch, with the documents of verification, was handed over to Mr. Seward for use in London, and a day or two after the warden of the old capitol prison was directed to give the dispatch-bearer an opportunity of escaping, with a proper show of attempted prevention. One afternoon he walked into my office. "Ah," said I, "you have run away!" "Yes, sir," he answered. "Did they shoot at you?" "They did, and didn't hit me; but I didn't think that would answer the purpose. So I shot myself through the arm." He showed me the wound. It was through the fleshy part of the forearm, and due care had been taken not to break any bones. A more deliberate and less dangerous wound could not be; and yet it did not look trivial.

He was ordered to get away for Canada as promptly as possible, so that he might explain the loss of his dispatch before it should become known there by any other means. An advertisement offering $2,000 for his recapture was at once inserted in The New York Herald, The Pittsburg Journal and The Chicago Tribune. No one ever appeared to claim the reward; but in about a week the escaped prisoner returned from Canada with new dispatches that had been intrusted to him. They contained nothing of importance, however. The wound in his arm had borne testimony in his favor, and the fact that he had hurried through to St. Catherine's without having it dressed was thought to afford conclusive evidence of his fidelity to the confederate cause.

The war was ended soon after this adventure, and, as his services had been of very great value, a new place, with the assurance of lasting employment, was found for the young man in one of the bureaus of the war department. He did not remain there very long, however, and I don't know what has become of him. He was one of the cleverest creatures I ever saw. His style of patriotic lying was sublime; it amounted to genius.

The singular thing about this business is that Mr. Dana reserved the telling of this Mother Goose story until after the death of all the parties who might have shown its absurdity, and might have shown how completely he had been duped.

It will take better evidence than this to make an inhuman monster of a man whose conduct of the affairs of the confederacy, if not successful and not always wise, was still upon as high a plane of humanity as ever supported a great war.

The Causes of Gold Exports.

Mr. G. G. Williams, president of the Chemical National bank, of New York, undertakes, in the August Forum, to give the causes for the unusual exports of gold this summer. He estimates the amount at $60,000,000, most of which, he says, has gone abroad within the short space of two months. He calls attention to the fact that this is nearly as much gold as the Bank of England holds in its vaults in ordinary times, which amount he estimates at $100,000,000. As a matter of fact, the amount there now is $125,000,000, or more than twice the amount of our gold exports. He says this is of especial importance "at a time when the public mind is sensitive, in view of the flood of depreciated silver which is being poured into circulation." In accounting for the transfer of this gold, however, he looks chiefly to other causes than the fear of silver.

"The condition of fiscal affairs abroad for some months past," says he, "has been one of disturbance and apprehension; the great failure of the Barings led prudent men the world over to pause and to provide for other storms which might follow. Especially did it direct attention to the small reserves of the English banks—relatively much less than our own. Mr. Goschen wisely chided this weakness of those banks in one of his public speeches during the last winter. Distrust on the continent contributed to similar action on the part of the bankers and brokers there, and we thus witness a strengthening, all along the line, of the reserves of the great institutions of Europe. At the same moment, the great Russian bear reaches out his paw and gathers into his own subtreasury, called the Imperial bank, his great deposit of cash, estimated by some as high as $100,000,000.

"This concerted scramble for the precious yellow coin strikes at the hoards in the United States in some ways which it will now be of interest to consider. Immense amounts of American securities have been sent to Europe in years past, and have been largely marketed there. They have also served as collateral to large loans made by bankers and others, and have thus served to even up, till now, any balances of trade made against us. We witness now a cessation of such shipment of securities and a calling in of such loans, which have now to be made in our own market. At the same time currency bonds held by European investors have, to some extent, been sent back to be sold; and the proceeds, if not reinvested in bonds payable in gold, have been remitted to the owners. Again, the great importations of the past year, in view of the change in the tariff, have been distributed throughout the country, and every dollar's worth of them, wherever sold, has to be remitted for to New York, where the money makes but a short stop in its transit to Europe. There, heavy importations have continued into the present year, and they are now supplemented by the great tide of American travel, which always plays so important a part in our foreign exchanges. It should be remembered that if the number of travelers is 60,000, and each one spends $1,000, our amount of $60,000,000 is accounted for at once.

"The spring, again, is the time when we have less produce to send abroad, and this is specially felt the present year in consequence of the poor crops of the last year. It is at this season, also, when the rate of exchange is high, that our bankers are in the habit of drawing against their credits, and such drafts, with perhaps one renewal, mature when a lower rate of exchange enables the bankers to repay at a handsome profit. Such drafts, however, at the present time are not, it is supposed, wanted for discount in the great money centers of Europe, and hence gold has to take their place."

He says, also, that the Canadian banks usually have funds to loan in this country, and may now have transferred them to Europe, where, for the time, they can get about as high rates of interest. "Heretofore," he says, "we have sent abroad annually a large quantity of silver, which now has to be bought and put into circulation at home, and gold has to take its place in the adjustment of debit balances abroad."

The Fight in the Desert.

Probably the best thing Rudyard Kipling has ever written is "The Light that Failed." The account of a fight in the desert is a fine example of descriptive writing. It is given below:

"All had fought in this manner many times before, and there was no novelty in the entertainment: always the same hot and stifling formation, the smell of dust and leather, the same boltlike rush of the enemy, the same pressure on the weakest side of the square, the few minutes of desperate hand-to-hand scuffle, and then the silence of the desert, broken only by the yells of those whom the handful of cavalry attempted to pursue. They had grown careless. The camel-guns spoke at intervals, and the square slouched forward amid the protests of the camels. Then came the attack of 3,000 men who had not learned from books that it is impossible for troops in close order to attack against breech-loading fire. A few dropping shots heralded their approach, and a few horsemen led, but the bulk of the force was naked humanity, mad with rage, and armed with the spear and the sword. The instinct of the desert, where there is always much war, told them that the right flank of the square was the weakest, for they swung clear of the front. The camel-guns shelled them as they passed, and opened for an instant lanes through their midst, most like those quick-closing vistas in a Kentish hop-garden seen when the train rushes by at full speed; and the infantry fire, held till the opportune moment, dropped them in close-packed hundreds. No civilized troops in the world could have endured the hell through which they came, the living leaping high to avoid the dying, who clutched at their heels, the wounded cursing and staggering forward till they fell—a torrent black as the sliding water above a mill-dam—full on the right flank of the square. Then the line of the dusty troops and the faint blue desert sky overhead went out in rolling smoke, and the little stones on the heated ground and the tinder-dry clumps of scrub became matters of surpassing interest, for men measured their agonized retreat and recovery by these things, counting mechanically and hewing their way back to chosen pebble and branch. There was no semblance of any concerted fighting. For aught the men knew, the enemy might be attempting all four sides of the square at once. Their business was to destroy what lay in front of them, to bayonet in the back those who passed over them, and, dying, to drag down the slayer till he could be knocked on the head by some avenging gun-butt.

There was a rush from without, the short hough-hough of the stabbing spears, and a man on a horse, followed by thirty or forty others, dashed through, yelling and hacking. The right flank of the square sucked in after them, and the other sides sent help. The wounded, who knew that they had but a few more hours to live, caught at the enemy's feet and brought them down, or, staggering to a discarded rifle, fired blindly into the scuffle that raged in the center of the square."

Greathead Underground Electric Railway.

Mr. Simon Sterne, a New York railroad lawyer, gives in the August Forum a concise account of the new underground electric railway system which was opened in London last fall. From all accounts it is the best system of rapid transit ever put in operation within city limits, and its friends claim it to be the solution of this great problem. The tunnel is driven through clay, sand, silt or rock by machinery especially devised for the purpose, and the sand or debris is washed back and pumped to the surface. A great tube or shield, a few inches larger than the tunnel tube, is carried forward, and inside of it are six or eight hydraulic presses. Behind this is a section of the tunnel tube, fitting into the shield like a telescope. When the pressure water is pumped into the presses, their rams protrude against the flange of the last ring in the tunnel tube, and by pressure against this, the shield is driven forward, its sharp edge cutting away another eighteen inches of the material to be displaced, and permitting the insertion behind it of another tube ring, built up from within. The heading in front of the shield is driven by hand, as in ordinary mining, but where water is encountered, a portion of the tunnel is built off by a diaphragm with a door in it in rear of the shield. Again, in the rear of this a second diaphragm is built. In this way the iron tunnel tube is built in rings and laid in consecutive order. A space of an inch and a half around the outside of the tube is filled with Roman cement, blown through small holes in the last iron sequents. This leaves the tunnel impervious to air, gas or water from the outside. The cars are circular in form, and nearly filling the tunnel, serve as pistons to drive out ahead of them whatever impure air may have been left by the previous cars. The cars being operated and lighted by electricity and the tunnel lighted in the same way, leave no gas or smoke, as in the case of the old London underground railway. The air is constantly fresh and pure and the trains move almost invariably on time, between stations three-fourths of a mile apart. The speed, stops included, is twenty-two miles an hour. Though the cost of construction is heavy, there is little or no expense for ground, and operating expenses are smaller than on surface roads. At forty or sixty feet below the surface the tunnel disturbs no foundations and the city engineers did not discover it when the work passed under the abutments of London bridge or the massive viaducts of the Southeastern railway. Since the success of the system was demonstrated, four new projects have sprung up in different parts of the city and the stock was quickly subscribed.

How Gladstone Eats.

The New York Recorder prints this interesting statement of Mr. Gladstone's table habits:

It has been said recently that Gladstone, the English statesman, lays stress upon his habits of eating as one secret of his extraordinary vitality and capacity for hard work at a time of life when most men, fortunate enough to be still in the flesh, are thinking of nothing but their ailments. Mr. Gladstone confided to an interviewer that not only what he ate, but how he ate was of vast importance to his comfort and health. He loved good living, but he had so trained his taste that food which experience has taught him was hurtful became positively distasteful to him. He was not fond of gastronomic experiments. He held fast to the dishes he knew—good roast beef and mutton, bread and potatoes, with a mug of ale or some light claret. He wanted no highly spiced food, no pastries, no elaborate menus requiring foreign cooks for their preparation. Next to simplicity in food the greatest Englishman of his day believes in thorough mastication, saying that he chews every mouthful with systematic thorougness. He made long ago some experiments in "bolting" one meal and then masticating the next properly, the results showing that the immediate effects of hasty eating, to say nothing of permanent injury to the stomach, were quite remarkable. One hour after a bolted meal, even of the best material—say roast beef, baked potatoes, bread, and ale—the mind refused to work without urging; the body was uneasy and remained so for hours. Small difficulties were magnified, and all the symptoms of dyspepsia in a mild form were present. On the other hand, Mr. Gladstone found that the same dinner, properly eaten with due deliberation and much mastication, produced exactly opposite results; an hour after the meal any kind of work was a pleasure. In the same fashion he experimented with various kinds of foods, arriving at the conclusion that food is less responsible for a disordered stomach than the manner in which it is eaten. He noted minutely the effect of a simple dinner well eaten, and then of a rich dinner of improper food equally well eaten. There was bodily discomfort and mental inertia after the improper food properly eaten, but in no such degree as was noted when proper food was "bolted."

Paris the Typical Modern City.

Dr. Albert Shaw, whose contributions to the literature of political economy, especially that part relating to the government of cities, has made him a national reputation, continues the good work in an article in The August Century, on "Paris, the Typical Modern City."

The facts brought to light by the census takers of 1890 and 1891, are well calculated to stimulate the study of city government. In the United States ten years ago, 22 per cent of the people lived in towns and cities; now the urban population is nearly 33 per cent of the whole.

In some parts of the country, as in Massachusetts, the towns and cities already contain more than half the people. The tendency in this direction is universal, and students of social science are looking anxiously to the time when half the civilized world will be under municipal government. The evil effects of a congestion of population are already so painfully apparent that the steady operation of these irresistible centripetal forces in every population is one of the most troublous signs of the times. Nowhere have these dense masses of people been kept in order without a great deal of socialism in the government, and socialism leads to the disappearance of the individual and the destruction of liberty.

The only promising antidote for this congestion and its attendant maladies is a reaction, an expansion of population. This great means of expansion is rapid transit, which makes it practicable to spread a city population of a million over several hundred square miles without impairing its business arrangements.

Paris is the densest city in Christendom, containing an average of 119 people to the acre, but within the last quarter of a century it has been decreasing rather than increasing its density. The city is circular in form and has been enlarged by successive extensions, the last in 1859. There are twenty districts, half known as the inner and half as the outer arrondissements. In 1871 the ten inner arrondissements contained more than nine hundred thousand people and the outer about seven hundred thousand. From that time to 1871 the ten inner arrondissements lost 30,000, and the outer gained more than two hundred thousand people.

During that decade there were great domolitions and street improvements. Broad streets and boulevards were opened and great radiating thoroughfares from the center outward, encouraged an expansive and an outward flow of population. From 1871 to 1881, the inner districts gained 116,000, while the outer added 300,000. From 1881 to 1886, the inner ten lost 18,000 and the outer gained 94,000. The net result of twenty-five years from 1861 to 1886 was a gain of only 64,845 for the inner arrondissements and of 611,850 for the outer ten, leaving the inner part of the city with 1,010,970 people, and the outer districts with 1,330,580, a total of 2,344,550 for both. Thus, it is a city, so to speak, more densely populated at its perimeter than at its center. This is reversing the usual order in cities and the wisdom of the policy is abundantly proven by the immense relief it gave to congested Paris. There are 75,000 houses in the city and an average of thirty people to the house.

The municipal government of Paris contains remarkable traces of the cycle of despotism, anarchy and democracy. From the terrible revolution France rose enfeebled and shattered and the strong hand of a despot was needed to hold the government together. The people needed a schoolmaster to bring them to self-government. Napoleon's government was despotic, but systematic, logical and orderly. After various efforts at self-government and various returns to monarchical institutions they appear to have settled down to self-government, but even the republic preserves many of the features of despotism, among them the national control of municipalities. The prefect of the department of the Seine overlooks the government of Paris, and the prefect of police spends enormous sums which the city must appropriate, although the city council has no control over his actions.

A feature of the city government is that it has gone into partnership with the light, transit and water companies, limiting their charges to the people and sharing the profits of the business. The gas companies have been consolidated and a monopoly granted to the consolidated company. Its stock is 84,000,000 francs, and must not be watered. After paying 200,000 francs a year for the privilege of laying mains in the streets, the company must pay a tax of .02 francs per cubic meter of gas supplied to Paris, and after paying 13½ per cent dividends to the shareholders, it must divide the remainder of its net profits with the city. At the expiration of the charter all rights revert to the city, which becomes the owner of the plant, pipes and subways. Under this arrangement the Paris Gas Company has paid into the city treasury $40,000,000 in the last ten years. Arrangements are now being made with a number of electric light companies for the brilliant illumination of the city.

Paris is so compact that the distance from the center to the outer edge of the city is only three miles. On this account rapid transit has not been developed as in other cities which spread over an immense area like London. The matter has been taken up lately and the "Compagnie du Nord," in conjunction with M. Eiffel, the builder of the great tower, proposes a system of underground railways radiating from the center to a belt line. The cars are be operated by means of electricity and the tunnels are to be brilliantly illuminated.

Two of the most interesting features of the city government are the municipal pawn shop and the savings banks. In the public pawn shop people in distress may leave their chattels and borrow money at moderate rates. During the year 4,000,000 articles are deposited and 100,000,000 francs loaned, and at any time you may find there 2,000,000 articles on which 50,000,000 francs have been loaned.

In the city savings banks the 582,043 depositors have 139,804,413 francs. There are several hundred thousand Parisian depositors in the national postal savings banks, and in the city there are a million depositors in the two institutions whose savings aggregate 240,000,000 francs. That is to say, nearly half the people of Paris have bank accounts averaging $50 each.

The city spends the enormous sum of 250,000,000 francs, or $50,000,000 a year—about twenty-five dollars per capita for every man, woman and child. Of this sum 140,000,000 are collected by the octroi taxes, a system of local customs levied on foods, wines, building materials, fuel and other articles. Of the remainder 35,000,000 francs are obtained by direct taxation, principally upon rental values and house occupancy. From 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 francs come from the city's profits in the various monopolies it has granted to corporations, and the remainder comes out of the national treasury.

This system applies to city life the insidious and odious form of indirect taxation which builds up classes at the expense of the masses.

The disposition of wires is simple. They are all under the ground. Armored cables are laid in simple conduits or even in the bare soil. There are absolutely no obstructive wires in Paris.

The government owns the telephone as well as the telegraph system, and everything is under ground.

WHY BOOTH'S HEALTH IS POOR.

The Great Tragedian Believed to Be Smoking Himself to Death.

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., July 30.—It has leaked out since Edwin Booth's departure Saturday from Buttermilk Bay that the noted tragedian is smoking himself to death.

Edwin Booth is a constant user of tobacco. He is forever smoking. This habit has apparently seriously affected his health and threatens to end his career as abruptly, but certainly not in the same way as it shut out the life of General Grant. He sought Buttermilk Bay for his health. He goes because no perceptible improvement has come to him. He cannot expect permanent relief while he persists in using tobacco. He refuses to pay the slightest heed to the warnings of his closest friends.

His going from Buttermilk Bay is disappointing not only to Mr. Jefferson but also to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. They had hoped to keep Mr. Booth here and to gradually win him from excessive smoking. His plans for the future are but little known of here.

Horrors of Balmaceda's Tyranny.

NEW YORK, July 30.—El Heraldo of La Paz, Bolivia, in its number for June 18th, says: "A smuggled mail, brought yesterday from the capital (Santiago), contains the following important notice: 'The discontent among the troops of the cursed Caligula (Balmaceda) increases daily. Desertions are numerous, despite the death sentence which awaits those recaptured. On the 16th instant, twenty-five individuals, soldiers and officers, were shot in Santiago, being suspected of plotting a mutiny. The insurgent crew of the torpedo ram Walida, who ran away from Valparaiso and were recaptured, have also been shot. The spies and minions of the tyrant not only violate homes, but also convents and monasteries. The fields are deserted because the unfortunate farmers have fled to the mountains to escape enforced enlistment in the ranks of Balmaceda's army. Don Jose Luis Vegara, ex-commander of Talca, was cruelly flogged in Santiago for the alledged crime of being at loggerheads with Don Carlos Morga, commander of the Condell. The punishment was so severe that Senora Elvira Eizafa de Vegara, when the bloody clothing of her husband was brought to her house, went to the government building to show the garments to Balmaceda. Not seeing him she confronted Don Jose Miguel Valdez Carrena, whom she denounced as a coward and assassin.'

"'Charges of grossest cruelty were made against Balmaceda by Senor Joviervial Solar, special envoy of the constitution government to the government of Peru. In an interview with the editor of El Nacional at Lima he says:

"'The dungeons of Santiago, Valparaiso, Talca, Concepcion and nearly all the cities are filled with most worthy and respectable citizens. In those jails the torture is daily applied to youths and old men to force them to avowals which would compromise their friends. The lash, the gallows, the fusilade are in use daily.

"'There are many women in these dungeons. Among many others were the distinguished Senoritas Emilia Carrera, Pinto and Isabel Divila Larrain, who were thrown into a vile jail for the crime of being seen in the street reading a small opposition journal.'"

One taken every night stimulates the liver, carries off the bile and improves the digestion and appetite. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Don't forget this.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup reduces inflammation while Children are Teething. 25c

Toothache, Faceache, Inflamed and Sore Eyes are certainly cured by Pond's Extract; sold in our bottles only.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THIS FROM BILL ARP

WHO DILATES UPON THE LOVE OF A MOTHER.

Mrs. Arp's Fight with the Croup—Remedies World Without End—The Philosophic Pair Discussing Medicine.

Written for The Constitution.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., August 1.—The most vital, providential and beautiful trait in our humanity is the maternal instinct.

The love and care which a mother has for her offspring is the saving grace of childhood.

Without it the little helpless things would perish in their infancy, and the world become depopulated.

For years and years I have watched these mothers—watched and wondered—and to my mind there is no greater proof of the love of God to the human race than the intense, all-absorbing love of a mother for her child. This love is not founded in any philosophy that we can understand. Why should she love one child more than another? Why love her own ill-favored, fretful, troublesome offspring more than the beautiful, affectionate child of her neighbor? There are 65,000,000 people in the United States, and every one of them had a mother—I reckon—though the scriptures do speak of "man that is born of woman," like there might be some other sort somewhere. Perhaps 64,000,000 of them had a mother's love and care during infancy, and if that love and care could have been exclusive, uninterrupted and unprejudiced by outside influences what a world of good people we would have.

I was ruminating about this the other night, because about midnight, "when deep sleep falleth upon a man," but not upon a woman with an infant child, there was an alarm up stairs, and my wife struck a match and hurried up to find the little grandchild suffering with the croup. There is nothing in the world that so alarms a young mother as the croup. It comes so suddenly, and with such a sharp metallic, unnatural crowing sound that death seems right at the door, and what is to be done must be done quickly or not at all.

The anxious mother trembles and piteously begs for help—help to save her child, her only child; but Mrs. Arp has raised ten from the cradle to courting-time, and they have all had the croup, a good deal of croup, and it is hard to scare an old soldier; but still she has a holy horror of this insiduous, night-loving, treacherous disease, and she goes to fighting it like killing snakes. Syrup of ipecac is her favorite remedy, but she uses warm lard and turpentine, and flax seed, and onion juice, and calomel, and Dover's powder, and liniment, and warm water, and lobelia and nitrate of silver and some other things when necessary, according to circumstances, and some of them always do the work and bring relief, and I have thought that if a small portion of all these remedies was put in a bottle and well shaken before taken, it would cure most any infirmity that flesh is heir to.

We were talking about the alarm we had the other night and I remarked that the inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx was always attended with——

"It was croup," said Mrs. Arp, "the child had the croup."

"Of course," said I, "but you know, my dear, that when the trachea and bronchial tubes become partially obstructed with false membranes——"

"The child had the croup," said she. "It was a clear case of old-fashioned croup."

"Under such circumstances," said I, "it is essential that the inner cuticle of the larynx be suffused with absorbents, and the outer epidermis be subjected to counter irritants because——"

"Syrup of ipecac is better than either," said she, and so I subsided.

The next morning after a case of croup, my wife begins with calomel and quinine to work off the cold, and she generally prevents a return. She takes the lead as the family doctor, and keeps on hand a pretty fair drug store. All that I have to do in such emergencies is to stand around and be handy, and move with alacrity and wait on her, and fire up the stove and bring hot water, and spill some of it on my bare feet and never flinch. If croup was the only infantile trouble our conjugal life would have had a fair share of felicity, but there has been the wear and tear and anxiety of teething and colic and scarlatina and whooping cough and measles and mumps and wounds and bruises without number, but it's all over at last, for the crop is laid by. We are playing patriarchs now, and helping these young mothers when we can, but we have lots of rest and our old age is calm and serene. Mrs. Arp is, I know, for she is on the go more than I ever knew her, and hasent any carriage to go in either, and she is president of a missionary society, and takes missionary papers, and takes all my little money, too, and the tennis court is right close to the church where the missionaries meet, and I never know where she is exactly, and last night she went to the blind man's concert, and I had to stay at home with the young mother and her child for fear of accident.

That is all right. Mrs. Arp said she would stay if I wanted to go, but she dident say it very strong, and I meekly told her I dident care to go, so it's all right. I wanted the young mother to go, too, and leave the child with me, but she looked surprised and said:

"No, indeed, I wouldent leave my child for all the shows in the world."

And that's why I was ruminating over the maternal instinct, and I wish that it prevailed all over the world, and would keep these city mothers more at home, instead of going to the theaters and operas most every night and leaving their tender offspring with a nurse or some poor, tired old mother. If a woman has no little children, and wants to preach or exhort or do something to reform mankind, nobody ought to object, provided she is fit for the business; but there are not many of that kind in this part of the country—not enough to surprise and alarm the press or people—and so we will not make any fuss about it. Ninety-nine out of a hundred had rather be mothers at home than speakers abroad, and always will, I reckon.

It is the maternal instinct that makes women the best teachers in our schools where the pupils are generally of tender years. Tender is the word—the right word. When a boy gets tough he should be taught by a man—and he generally is. A tough, rough boy has no business in a woman's school. It is fit that a woman should teach and train the young children. Her kind manners and womanly sympathy refines them and suppliments their mother's training or lack of training at home. Just as a little girl loves her doll, so does woman love a child—anybody's child. Just as a little boy does not love a doll, so does not a man love other people's children. Thanks to the human progress, women are now the educators of children on all this broad land. There is nothing in the calling that militates against their modesty or purity of thought, or seclusion from contact with the world, but how far beyond this a woman can go and yet preserve her womanly modesty, her self-respect, and the respect of the opposite sex, I do not know.

We read that the warden of Sing Sing was interviewed the other day, and was asked what was the prime cause that brought the prisoners there. It seems that the law makes it his duty to obtain a short biography of every one, and he answered promptly: "The lack of parental control at home and moral training in the schools."

And yet there are fathers who turn their boys loose at an early age, and if a conscientious teacher tries to restrain them it provokes a war and raises a rumpus all over the town. The old landmarks are better than the new ones in this regard. There are little sons of respectable parents who go by my house every day smoking cigarettes, and I have seen them beg them of a passing negro, and yet those parents wouldent believe it if told, and perhaps would be very indignant if they were punished for it by the teacher. What man would give those boys a place in his office or his store, or his shop? What man would trust them with his accounts? It is hard upon a taxpayer who has no children to be compelled to help educate other people's children, and he is only reconciled and submits because it is best for the state that all her children should be educated.

There is a growing, increasing doubt upon this subject, especially considering the tax that is upon us to educate the negro children, and the little good and less thanks we get for it. There are many conservative thinkers who object to being taxed to educate the children of the wealthy, but who would submit cheerfully to a tax for the poor. Private schools are becoming more popular than public schools, because there is more heard in them and better associations, but if we must have public schools let the parents stand by the teachers and sustain them. They are the best watched people in the world, for besides the board of trustees every child is a detective and every mother a sentinel on the outposts. It takes a smart man or a gifted woman to please them all.

BILL ARP.

HOW THEY SETTLED THE DISPUTE.

First They Tried Revolvers and Then Copartnership.

From The New York Tribune.

"I must have told you about the Dog Star Claim," said the colonel. "I shall never forget it, for I came very near to having an interest in it myself and if I had got into the thing I should not be here tonight in all probability.

"The Dog Star Claim, you see, was disputed ground between two other claims. There was a good deal of hot feeling over it, but it did not cause any shooting at first because the Star was not believed to be worth anything.

"Well, it was late in the fall that George Wilson, prospecting on the Star, made a strike and promptly put six men on the disputed ground. They were all armed to the teeth and George announced that he was going to work the claim and that the first outsider who tried to get on the claim would be filled with lead. Now that made trouble at once, for it wasn't at all certain that George had the right to the claim and Dick Barker on the other side, said that he was going to work the claim. About this time the air was pretty thick with threats.

"Dick went over and tried to get on the claim. George was not there, but his men threatened to shoot and so Dick drew off his men. That night he sent word to George that he would shoot him on sight. I am telling you this story to show you how fairly men fought in those days.

"You see when George Wilson got this warning he was entitled to shoot Barker on sight. It was the quickest trigger that would win. George was in a barroom when he got the warning and right on the spot he pulled out his six shooter and filled it with new cartridges. Then he went on talking. He was telling of the rich strike he had made.

"While he was talking there Dick came into the room. Both their hands went down into their belts at the same second. George's revolver was leveled in a flash, but Dick stood there in a dazed fashion, a little white, but straight and daring.

"You see it was a nice point of honor. George would have been justified in shooting on account of the warning, but when he saw Barker caught like a rat he lowered his revolver.

"'Well,' he says, 'Barker, I'm not going to kill you now. What's the matter?'

"'I've lost my six-shooter,' answered Barker.

"Thereupon George stuck his back in his belt.

"'All right,' he said, 'we'll wait till next time.' Then he turned cool as a fish and went on telling about his claim.

"About 10 o'clock that night a man brought a note in to George from Barker, thanking Wilson for being so square. There was a proposition in it that if only one man got killed the other was to have undisputed claim to the Dog Star, 'and I shall shoot on sight,' said Barker.

"George said that this was fair and signed his name to an agreement calling us all to witness.

"There was no doubt that some one would get hurt over the Star and every one in the town was on the lookout.

"The next morning they met in front of the barber shop and they both opened fire. Both of them caught it at the first shot and then they blazed away as best they could from the ground. They were both badly shot up, but they both got well. While they were in bed George sent a note to Barker telling him that he expected soon to be out again. 'And I'll tell you what I'll do,' he said, 'I'll shoot on sight again or I'll work the claim with you on even shares.' So Dick wrote back that he didn't much care which they did, but that he was pretty badly used up and couldn't fight for a long time. So they worked the claim together and made a nice little stake out of it. But you see how fair they both were. All that each wanted was to settle that claim. Those were the days when men stood on their own claims and held them."

WARD M'ALLISTER TO GO.

They Are Tired of His Arrogance, Conceit and General Unbearableness.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A local society paper says: "I hear from Newport that Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, of Chicago, Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and several other well-known cottagers there, have come to the conclusion that Mr. Ward McAllister, by reason of his arrogance, conceit, impudence and general unbearableness, should no longer be permitted to assume the position of arbiter elegantiarum of society, and have put on their war paint and feathers with the intention of dethroning him. I confess that the report does not astonish me in the least. In fact, I wonder that people who come in contact with Mr. McAllister have stood his assumption as long as they have. The centennial entertainment committee, being composed of rather hard-headed men, who had to spend and account for a goodly amount of money, endured Mr. McAllister's inaptitude for about three months, at the expiration of which time Mr. Stuyvesant Fish treated him about as a big dog treats an unendurable small one. He picked him up, gave him a shake and dropped him, since which time Mr. McAllister has, it is almost needless to say, not cared particularly for the Fishes. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt has also had several passages at arms with the high steward and, being a person who does not brook lectures, she has invariably downed the person in question. I note, and have noted for some time, a growing revolt against McAllister's way and I have more than once heard women say that he is not only not pretty to look upon, and far from particular in dress, but that he is neither rich, distinguished, nor very well bred; which, to judge from his book, his knowledge of social proprieties is mostly assumed. As to the men, their usual remarks upon the steward are adorned with no complimentary flowers of rhetoric, while certain much respected and influential members of the club and society set, such as for instance, Colonel William Jay, have been absolutely turned against him by the instances of meddlesomeness and unwarranted petty gossip. Society, moreover, feels vaguely that the steward's absurd book tended to make it ridiculous, and ridicule is sure to be resented. That the passing of Mr. McAllister is at hand, and that instead of a dictatorship society will soon, as is proper, become a democracy, I sincerely hope is true."

Headache, neuralgia, dizziness, nervousness, spasms, sleeplessness, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Sample free at all druggists.

$4 VIA ERIE LINES.

Lake Chautauqua and Return.

Special train from Cincinnati, Tuesday, August 11th at 12 o'clock noon via Erie Lines. The only road running a passenger train from Cincinnati to this famous resort. Tickets good to August 16th inclusive. Secure berths and tickets early at Erie ticket office, 29 West Fourth st.

The explosion of a bomb is not more sudden or unlooked for than the attack of some malignant disease which would not occur were the blood in order. To impure blood is due a great variety of ills that make life a burden.

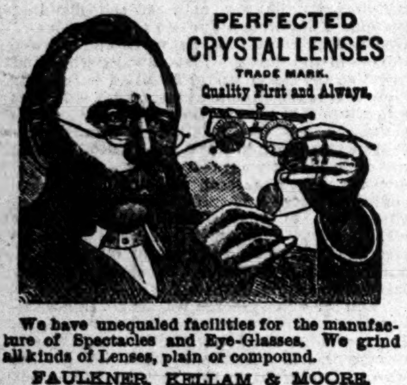
All the year round, you may rely upon Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify the blood and invigorate the system. It's not like the sarsaparillas, that are said to be good for the blood in March, April and May. The "Discovery" works equally well at all times, and in all cases of blood-taints, or humors, no matter what their name or nature.

It's the *cheapest* blood-purifier, sold through druggists, because you only pay for *the good* you get.

Your money is returned if it doesn't benefit or cure you.

Can you ask more?

"Is life worth living?" "That depends on the *liver*." Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the best *Liver Pills.*



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Quality First and Always.

We have unequaled facilities for the manufacture of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. We grind all kinds of Lenses, plain or compound.

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Scientific Opticians,
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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Beware of Imitations and
Ask for CARTER'S and see you get
C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

THE DRESDEN.

Continuation of Our Removal Sale.

Goods are going like hot cakes. Come and avail yourselves of the bargains yet in store for you. Everything is reduced, from our finest Dinner Sets down to the cheapest. All our Chamber Sets come down to hard pan. We are not looking for profits now. We want to get our stock down to such proportions so we can move it with ease. This week we will sell you our Globe Fruit Jars as cheap as you can buy the ordinary Mason Jars. They are ten times better; there is no failure with them, and the fruit don't come into contact with metal. We have a few Refrigerators left. Hot weather will be with us yet for two months at least, and, if you think of buying, grasp this chance. They are going at New York cost. Fine decorated china Cuspidors go this week at $1 a pair. The Dresden's retail department goes between September 1st and 15th into the magnificent basement of the big J. M. High building now nearing completion on Whitehall street. We will have lots of room, and our assortment will surpass anything ever shown here, and our profits will be regular "dry goods" profits.

Mueller & Koempel,
2 SOUTH PRYOR,
Opposite Kimball House.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate,
No. 5 Wall St, Kimball House

Convenient to one of the finest city schools, I have a nice 6-room house and elegant lot, 50x200 with stable, barn, etc., $3,600.
New 6-room house, Luckie street, close in; gas, water and all conveniences; easy terms, $3,500.
11-room house, Forest avenue, fine lot, $7,000.
House and lot, 50x128, Summit avenue, $1,500.
Near Fraser and Jones streets, 6-room house, $3,000.
Edgewood, 2-story residence, 75x400, $6,000.
8-room Ivy street residence, $6,000.
4 room house, 60x180, West Fair, $2,000.
5-room house, Spring street, near in; cheap, $3,750.
4-room house, Filmore street, $1,000.
6-room house, near Air-Line shops, easy terms, $3,000.
Many vacant lots and small homes may be sold on the easiest terms if you will come early and investigate.

G. W. ADAIR,
NO. 5 KIMBALL HOUSE.
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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

CHIQUITA.

For The Constitution.

"Ned" Herries, or, as his cards read, "Edward T. Herries, C. E.," stood in the doorway of the Rough Diamond, and looked gloomily forth at the rain as it fell aslant the cactus growth and chapparal on the red soil of the mesa.

From the saloon within came the rattle of dice, the chink of glass, the rattle of coin and the murmur of deep, hoarse male voices. The Rough Diamond was a most lucrative and flourishing institution, in the little railroad town of Picture Canyon, on the line of the Union Pacific. It was one of those places which, at that time, sprang up in a night and were deserted in a day along the line of the great road. Indeed, they followed the track, and wherever tracklaying ended temporarily, there a town was certain to spring up—almost as if by magic. There were thousands of laborers, railroad men, engineers and speculators. With them came peddlers, storekeepers, and last, but not least, the great army of gamblers and saloon men. Some of these towns were located in advantageous situations, and finally took on a solid growth and prospered; others, having nothing to justify their existence save the presence of the army of railroad employes, vanished utterly when that army advanced further and further on its mission of conquering space and time, and binding east and west together with bands of steel.

Herries was attached to the engineer corps of the road, and had been for some time stationed at Picture Canyon, a city of some five thousand inhabitants—mostly males—and which was nearly a month old. So antique, indeed, that an election for a mayor and common council was being agitated by the more enterprising members of the community.

Harvard bred, delicately nurtured, accustomed to all the refinements of life which wealth, guided by correct taste, may give in an old and settled community, the rude surroundings of his present life had at first disheartened Herries. But being, at bottom, a man of good sense and pluck, and possessing a splendid constitution, a magnificent biceps, standing six feet and over in his boots, the man who had been Yale's especial terror as "right tackle," and who had filled his seat in the 'varsity eight with more than credit when the blue crossed the line ahead of the crimson, on Lake Quinsigamond, would hardly flinch at hardships which other men bore without complaint, even if at times his soul grew weary of oaths and liquor, maddened men and brawls, and bacon and muddy coffee and hard tack. Indeed, he grew at last to like the wild freedom of his life, as all men will do in time, and he was fast taking on the exterior of a genuine frontiersman when he—

When he met Chiquita!

Chiquita was a sprite. She was the true daughter of rocky canyon and desert mesa—a genuine child of the Sierras—and a woman withal.

Her reputed father was an evil-eyed old Mexican named Ramon; ostensibly a herder of other men's sheep; really a gatherer of other men's coins.

Chiquita kept house for him in a tumbled together "shack," on the outskirts of the town, and there entertained her father's guests.

Poor little Chiquita.

She was brilliantly pretty, with the rich rose-red flushing her olive cheeks, her white teeth flashing between ripe, dewy, crimson lips, with glorious brown eyes, under heavy arching brows, and shaded by such long, curling lashes as would make one's heart ache, especially the heart of a frontiersman, in whose life female beauty is a rich and rare event.

Many a dollar had Chiquita's eyes and lips brought to old Ramon's sheepskin pouch—and still he was athirst for more gold.

It was of this Herries was thinking, for he knew Chiquita, and it was this which, thinking of it, drove him out of the warm and cosy barroom (the only place where he could possibly stay, save in his cold and cheerless tent), and forced him to cool his heated brow in the cool, wet wind which blew from the mouth of Picture Canyon.

He was roused by a voice, a deep, slow plainsman's voice, addressing him:

"Pardner, you air a good one for a tenderfoot, leastways I've sorter tackled to you sence I seen the way you whupped that 'ere cowboy chump, and belted him with his own gun. Some tenderfoots ain't got no sand, but you have, en I'll not see you double-teamed on ef I kin he'p it, sho's I'm fum Texas—which I'm known as Black Waxy Jim."

"Why, what's the matter?" broke in Herries on Black Waxy's harangue, as he turned and regarded closely the tall, athletic figure of the man beside him.

The Texan jerked his thumb over his shoulder in the direction of the barroom. "In thar," he said in a low tone, "I heern somethin'—about—about you—en—en—"

"Chiquita?"

"Thet's it, pard. You've called the deal. It's jest about that 'ere little greaser gal, en you ain't the fust, nor you won't be the larst, I reckon, thet's got his hide bored 'long o' her."

"What's up, then?"

"Keep yer eye skinned—and don't go nigh old Ramon's shack. I've warned you. So long, pard."

And Black Waxy lounged away into the gathering gloom and mist.

"Hold on," cried Herries, rushing after him, "tell me at least who my enemy is."

Black Waxy turned and scanned the young engineer closely in the twilight.

"Pete—from Denver!" he jerked out, and strode rapidly off.

Herries was a brave man, but his blood chilled at the mention of that name. It was the synonym of all that was most fierce, bloodthirsty and wicked even in that wicked and bloodthirsty little community.

"Denver Pete!" he mused, "so he is going to do me up because I'm trying to win that poor child from her horrible life and save her for something better. I fear me, Edward, you're in no end of a bad scrape."

But the blood which had rushed so hotly through his veins when Yale's shouts rang triumphant over the football field as the goal was almost won, and which nerved him to dare any odds, take any risk, so long as he could save that game, now flowed again warmly though his heart.

"I'll not be bullied," he said, and he frowned and shut close his mouth and clinched his hands. These were ominous signs in Mr. Herries, and even Denver Pete, redoubtable knight of the green cloth, as he was, would have done well to have heeded them; had he known young Herries better he might have done so.

For Herries had stalked back to the brilliantly lighted barroom, and had called for a glass of whisky, the while he regarded a knot of men near by who were conversing in a low tone. Among these men was the gambler against whom Herries had been warned—a handsome, pale-faced, tall, slender man, dressed with great neatness in black, and without a single ornament visible—not even the belt which nearly every man wore. He had a small, keen, hungry-looking gray eye, and as he looked at Herries he met the latter's gloomy glance, smiled, and turned to his friends with the remark:

"The kid seems worried about something. I wonder if by any chance he has overheard us?"

"Guess not—he jest come in a minute ago."

"Perhaps—perhaps," muttered Peter, "but we will soon know."

Events move quickly in frontier towns. As Herries finished his whisky and banged the door behind him, Peter arose from his seat.

His friends also sprang up, but he made a gesture of dissent:

"No, boys. Leave this to me. If I can't deal with one tenderfoot I certainly won't call in aid."

"But he might git the drap on ye," persisted one.

Peter shrugged his shoulders and deigned no reply. He walked to the bar, called for and swallowed a huge glassful of brandy, which draught did not even bring a flush to his pale cheek, opened the door and was lost in the darkness of the night.

* * * * * *

About two hours later the inmates of the Rough Diamond were startled by hearing shots, cries, oaths, the heavy thundering of a horse's hoofs on the rocky soil of the mesa, and then a long, loud "hurra-a-h."

Then all was silent.

As one man they sprang to their feet and rushed for the door, but ere the foremost man among them could reach it, it was burst violently open and old Ramon rushed in, followed by Pete from Denver, who, swaying and staggering like a drunken man, tottered up to the bar, called for brandy, and then came to the floor with a crash that shook the windows.

A babel of voices prevented explanation for a long time, and when Peter had somewhat revived, he told them what had happened.

"Where's Chiquita?" someone asked.

A spasm of wrath convulsed the features of the dying man.

"Gone," he gasped, "gone with that cursed tenderfoot."

"How did it all happen, Pete?"

"He was there when I got there. Chiquita was all dressed and ready to go off with him—womanlike, curse her! He saw me coming. His horse was there. He waited for me. Oh! the fellow was game enough. I said nothing, but opened on him. The girl being there must have made me nervous, for I missed my man for the first time."

"And then?"

"Why, he pumped me full of lead before I could pull trigger. Hit me five times. Then he mounted and swung the girl up in front of him. Old Ramon came up and opened on him. I got up and followed suit. He got back at us once—his last cartridge—and caught Ramon, for I heard him groan. Then the tenderfoot yelled and rode off. Boys, give me a big drink. I'm done for."

And when they brought the drink a fast-chilling corpse was all that was left of Peter from Denver to drink it.

And Chiquita?

Chiquita went to a convent in St. Louis, and left there four years later, a cultured and magnificently beautiful woman. She will be pleased to receive any of Mr. Herries's friends at her lovely home in the Back Bay district in Boston, and, if you succeed in pleasing her, she will tell you of that awful night at Picture Canyon when a "tenderfoot" from Boston showed how "tenderfeet" can fight when a sweetheart is at stake.

And old Ramon?

When they looked for him he was gone. Nor was he or Edward Herries ever seen again in Picture Canyon.

C. J.

DEAD IN BED.

Thomas J. Mosier in Short Stories.

He was found dead in his bed. Wealth, prominence, influential friends could not save the always unpleasant coroner's inquest. This was proper. Laws are made to be obeyed. Two learned surgeons who had probed the secrets of the dead man's body, deposed that heart disease, doubtless superinduced by overexertion, was the cause of the sudden death. The jury said the same. The learned surgeons and the intelligent jury were wrong. This was the cause:

He, the man found dead, was home again for an autumn day in his quiet country birthplace. Everything seemed gladsome, and even the maples about the old place were in gorgeous holiday garb. His father, robust despite his years, welcomed him most heartily. Deeply touching was the joyful greeting of his tender mother, long bedridden, but whose spirit had grown sweeter through all the suffering until her face upon the pillow seemed to have about it the halo of God's angels. He turned that she might not see the welling tears, when a sharp report rang out. Somehow the weapon in his pocket had been discharged. The bullet —great God, what fatal chance! had pierced the temple of the invalid and, as the son looked down, the breath of the sainted woman departed, and her pillow was dripping red. The aged man rushed in. With a cry it seemed must echo to the portals of heaven, he sank lifeless, a crimson stream gushing from his lips. The blood formed a pool about the snow-white head, and the pool gave forth a little rivulet which crept slowly and tortuously across the floor as the one responsible for all this stood transfixed. And, as the son of the dead gazed, his brain reeled in such horror that hell could offer punishment no greater. Then the flaming, eye-searing stream changed to green and black and burnished gold, and a hideous serpent coiled about his feet, his legs, his waist—upward and upward to strangle life. And the awfulness and hideousness of it all caused the man's heart to stop its beating forever.

This was the dream of the man found dead in his bed.

Even the learned physicians did not know that he died of that horrible fright in his sleep, as had thousand before him, and as will thousands in the years to come.

A Monster Muskmelon.

ABBEVILLE, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—Dr. A. H. Crawford raised a muskmelon in his garden in south Abbeville this season that measured three feet in length and was correspondingly large in circumference. The flavor of the melon was excellent, rivaling the cantelope in this respect.

Big Catfish.

ABBEVILLE, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—Mr. A. G. Register, the professional fisherman of Abbeville, took from his trotline in the Ocmulgee river, last week, blue catfish that weighed from ten to forty-eight pounds, and in the aggregate weighed 313 pounds. This does not include his catch of small fish.

A Glorious Sensation

it is to feel that you are recovering vitality and flesh, improving in appetite and the ability to sleep. These are the invariable results of using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, most reliable of invigorants. So also are a departure of indigestion, the disappearance of malarious symptoms and those which mark the presence of bilious, rheumatic and kidney complaints.

A Marvelous Preparation.

Of all blessings, Tetterine has been the greatest to suffering humanity. Its success in permanently curing a certain class of skin diseases heretofore considered incurable has been marvelous. It does not fail one time in a hundred, and when once tried it becomes a household remedy, considered indispensable. Try it and you will never be without it. 50 cents at druggists, by mail by

J. T. SHUPTRINE & BRO., Savannah, Ga.

Hon. J. J. Ingalls.

This distinguished ex-senator, probably the most gifted speaker in the United States, will deliver an address at the Piedmont Chautauqua at Lithia Springs, Ga., on Thursday evening, August 6th. Subject, "Problems of the Second Century of Our Republic." Ample railroad transportation will be provided for the immense crowd that will probably greet the distinguished speaker. This will be an occasion that no one should neglect, as probably in a lifetime no such opportunity will be afforded to listen to so distinguished an orator. Let all come. The occasion will be a great intellectual treat.

Detroit, Mich., and Return Only $21.10.

Account Grand Army meeting August 3d to 8th. The W. & A. R. R. will sell round trip tickets July 30th to August 2d inclusive, via Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati at above rate. Trains leave union depot at 8:10 a. m. and 6:25 p. m. Rate open to everybody. For further information address J. H. Latimer, Pass. Agt., N. C. & St. L. Ry., or Fred D. Bush, D. P. A., L. & N. R. R. No. 38 Wall street, Atlanta, opposite union depot. July 21-10t

The Old Homestead.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science art, music, the home and farm; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or $1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

Chautauqua Lake on the Erie Railway.

Midway between Cincinnati and New York, the finest summer resort in America, 700 feet above Lake Erie, 1,400 feet above the sea. No mosquitoes, no malaria, no hay fever. Three through trains with Pullman cars every day from Cincinnati to Lakewood, the distributing point for the entire lake. Tickets good June 1st to October 31st. Be sure your tickets read over the Erie road from Cincinnati, the only line to this famous resort without change of cars. For circulars, tickets and one of the handsome Lake Chautauqua pamphlets, please apply to ticket agents of connecting lines in Atlanta, or H. C. Holabird, General Agent Passenger Department Erie Railway, 90 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. td

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The breaking of lamp-chimneys is one of the most provoking of home annoyances, and leads to a constant stream of expense.

It can be stopped. The breaking is due to brittle glass.

There are two kinds of glass. One is as tough as the other is brittle. Tough glass costs a little more than brittle. That is the explanation.

Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh, make their "pearl-top" chimneys of fine tough glass.

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The Century
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Double frontispiece portraits of the German Emperor and Empress. Light illustrated articles, and five complete stories. A great summer issue. On every news-stand Saturday, August 1st.

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25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

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MINARD'S LINIMENT cures Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Neuralgi Sciatica, Lame back or side, and stiff joints.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Cracks, Swellings, Scratches, and all wounds healed by

MINARD'S LINIMENT Relieves contraction of the Muscles. The genuine is made only by Nelson & Co., Boston, Mass.

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4. We, ourselves, will invest $25,000 in real bargains. No catch, we mean it.
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HEAL THYSELF

The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators but no equal.—*Herald.* (Copyrighted.)

Parties wishing to buy the stock of the Machester Investment Company or to get information on the subject, will please call on or write to J. A. Scott, No. 28, formerly 20, Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. july30d1w

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NO. 5 NORTH BROAD STREET.

Marietta street business lot, fronting street and railroad, 30x115 feet, offered for $1,600 for a few days only.

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No. 5 North Broad Street, - - Atlanta, Ga.

T. C. MAYSON. J. W. MAYSON.

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WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING AS
SPECIAL SUMMER BARGAINS

$800—3-r h, Linden avenue, lot 50x180
$3,500—6-r h, Luckie street,
$2,000—4-r h, Houston street, lot 48x153.
$4,000—7-r h, modern, Crew street.
HOMES in all parts of the city, anything from a cabin to a mansion.
$600 buys a Highland ave. lot 50x175.
Georgia ave., Martin and Lamar street lots, cheap.
We are headquarters for Copenhill and West End lots.
Lots and acreage property on all the leading streets.
Professor J. R. Mason and Messrs. Moses Wood and Charlie Peirce are with us and would like for their friends to call on them. Conveyances always ready and no trouble to show property.

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12 S. Pryor Street.

Always have some choice pieces of property to offer you in central, suburban and acreage. We know we can offer unheard of bargains.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.,
AGENTS.
N. R. FOWLER, AUCTIONEER.

Central 7-Room Residence, No. 10 Brotherton street, at auction Tuesday afternoon, August 4, 1891, at 4 o'clock.

This home is very centrally located, in first-class neighborhood, and only a few steps from electric car line, on Forsyth street. The house has gas and water, and everything in first-class condition No. 12, adjoining, will be offered at same time, former purchaser failing to comply; hence, you can get either or both of these fine residences. Terms cash. SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s
Real Estate Offers.

$4,000 for two neat 5-r West Mitchell street houses, on lot 100x105 feet.
$2,300 for two-story, 8-r Hood street residence, in good neighborhood.
Very cheap central corner lot, 75x100 feet, $10,000.
Store property, improved and vacant.
Calhoun and Courtland street homes.
Ivy street homes, new, modern, choice.
Forest avenue homes, $4,250 to $21,000. Can suit you.
Houston street lot, 70x140 feet, $650.
Randolph street lots, 50x160 feet, for $1,000 each.
Boulevard and Ponce de Leon avenue lots, choice in location, $75 per front foot.
Piedmont avenue lot, 60x200 feet, for $4,000, on liberal payments.
Bleckley avenue lots, between Peachtree and Piedmont avenue.
Peachtree lots and Peachtree homes in good variety.
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30 acres on E. T., V. & G. railroad, 5-r dwelling, fruit, vineyard, new barn and stables, plank fences, land high and level, pretty grove, three miles from Kimball house, $500 per acre.
46 acres, three miles from union depot, on E. T., V. & G. railroad, with about 300 feet on that and the A. & Fla. railroad, water, grove, etc. $200 per acre.

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Lovely home on Ponce de Leon avenue; large lot with nice grove.

Forest avenue lot very cheap.

80x208 Jackson street, near Forest avenue.

Shaded Peachtree lot, never will be cheaper.

Nice Shady lot between Peachtree and Calhoun streets, on extension Piedmont avenue at $30 per foot.

We have the cheapest lot for sale on the Boulevard.

Nice home on Courtland avenue.

The finest lot on Rawson street.

Several 3-room houses, Fraser street, $1,000 each.

Large lot on Richardson street.

Good home on Windsor street; also one on Stonewall and Nelson streets.

Cheapest lot in Atlanta, corner Nelson and Elliott. If you wish to trade, call to see

J. C. HENDRIX & CO

For MEN ONLY
YOUNG MEN—OLD MEN
GET IN THE TOILS OF THE SERPENTS OF DISEASE.

They make heroic efforts to free themselves, but not knowing how to successfully SHAKE OFF THE HORRID SNAKES they give up in despair and sink into an early grave. What an ERROR! There is HELP in

OUR NEW BOOK sent free, post-paid, (sealed) for a limited time, explains the philosophy of Diseases and Afflictions of the Organs of Man, and how by HOME TREATMENT, by methods exclusively our own, the worst cases of Lost or Failing Manhood, General and Nervous Debility, Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses, Stunted or Shrunken Organs can be Cured. Benefits in a day. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY made plain to all interested. Men testify from 50 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. For Book, full explanation and proofs, address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

GOLDSMITH,
30 S. BROAD STREET.

$12,000—Large three (3) story house, on large, shady lot, on electric line; central property; rents and pays good interest. Space for other houses and will pay handsomely to improve. Terms easy.
$4,000—Ivy street, 8-r house, nice home, near in. Worth $5,000.
$4,000—6-r house two blocks from capitol, on good street.
$7,500—Lovely W. Peachtree lot, shady and large.
$5,600—New two-story building. We will lease for you to good party at $65 per month. Splendid investment.
$15 front foot—Beautiful lots near electric car line in West End. Only 10 minutes ride. If you want a lot these will please you.
Cheapest lot in Inman Park if sold in next few days. A bargain and on easy terms.
$2,000—6-r house on Alexander street.
Boulevard lot that is the best bargain being offered. Shady and nice. Party anxious to sell.
Jackson street—Lot cheapest on the street. Will increase rapidly in value.
$5,000—Beautiful central vacant lot unsurpassed and a bargain for improving or holding. Will enhance in value.

ANSLEY BROS.,
REAL ESTATE,

$9,000 for a beautiful 18-acre farm on one of the prettiest streets leading out of Decatur; and adjoining corporate limits of Decatur; nice house barn, stable, etc. Together with all growing crops, also furniture, wagon, buggy, cow, horse and 4 acres of lot in vineyard and part of land in 150 feet of G. C. & N. R. R. Terms, one-third cash.
$2,250—Will buy if taken soon, a pretty cottage on Pulliam street this side of Fulton on lot 150x160.
$1,200—For nice lot in square of Boulevard and near Angier avenue. Terms easy.
$3,000—6-room house and lot on Jenkins street near in.
$3,000—6-room house and lot on E. Cain street near Courtland; cheap home, alley at side lot.
$3,750—For a 8-room house on a corner lot 68 feet front on south side city, pond street. Good neighborhood and not far out. Cheap.
$2,900—Gilmer street, 5-room house, water and gas.
$6,000—Elegant 9-room Spring street house on corner lot of 93 feet front. What a bargain!
$1,100—Cherry street lot nice shade, near North avenue.
$1,500—Lovejoy street house and lot, nice little home.
$5,200—Luckie street house and lot only three doors from Forsyth. This is very central and cheap.
$1,600—Beautiful Copenhill shaded lot.
We have some bargains in Inman Park.
$900—Crumley street lot 50 feet front near Windsor.

DECATUR PROPERTY.

$2,500—For a 5-room house on Main street leading into town and near both dummy and Georgia railroad depot, lot over an acre. Good stable on lot. Office 10 E. Alabama street, telephone 363.

Edward Parsons,
Real Estate Broker,
Mineral, Timber, County and City Lands For Sale.

Jellico Coal, Wholesale or in Carload Lots.

Also headquarters for Copenhill property, 8 lots for sale, a plat of which is in my office on exhibition. Come and make your choice.

I have entered on my books for sale upwards of $800,000 of mineral, timber, country and city lands to select from. Any gentleman wishing to purchase or sell lands I shall be pleased to do my best to suit him.

No. 92—3 lots in Bellwood, Jefferson street, lots 1, 3, 4, all fenced of a good material, less than two blocks from Marietta car line, elevated and public street corner. Lots $600 each, one-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months.

No. 94—40 acres, good farm, 1¼ miles from Marietta, Ga., on the Powder Springs road, good well water, high state cultivation, house 2 rooms; price $900.

No. 97—31 acres near new waterworks, suitable for vegetable garden, 6 beautiful building sites, 2 good springs, well timbered, will divide if required; price $60 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance to suit purchaser.

No. 98—18 acres near new waterworks, suitable for vegetable garden, on Howell's new river road, 4 miles from city; price $50 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance to suit purchaser.

No. 101—160 acres 5 miles north Marietta, Ga., on Bell's ferry road, good bottom land, Noonday creek running through furnishing waterpower for a mill, oak and hickory timber, 2 good dwellings, 4 rooms each, opposite side of farm; price $2,250, one-half cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent interest.

No. 102—16 acres 5 miles north of Marietta, Ga., on Bells Ferry road, good bottom land, Noon Day creek running through furnishing water power for a mill.

No. 103—86 Walnut street, 6-room new house, 2 stories, 50x100 feet; will be sold at a bargain; price $1,300.

EDWARD PARSONS,
24 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
No. 20 Peachtree Street—Telephone 1075.

$6,500 for a complete 10-r house with all the modern improvements, all as good as new, on a beautiful lot, close in, electric cars in front; terms very easy.
$2,000 for new 5-r modern built home on very large lot in West End. Terms, $500 cash, bal. in 1, 2 and 3 years. Here is a chance for you to stop paying rent and at a bargain.
$900 cash and $6 in monthly payments will buy a 5-r house on N. Butler st., close to Decatur st., house now rents for $17 per month.
$5,500—for a very nice 7-r house with modern improvements, on lot 55x200 on E. Harris st.
$5,000 for 12-r house, lot 50x140 to alley on Whitehall st.; $3,000 cash, balance to suit.
$600 cash for 3-room house on Magnolia st., lot 50x100.
$450 cash for new 2-r house on small lot near Rockwith st.
$65 per front foot for 100 feet on Washington st., running back 190 feet to 10-foot alley. Terms to suit.
$33⅓ per front foot for 48x150 on Pulliam st., lays beautiful; half cash, balance easy.
$15 per front foot on S. Boulevard, 200 feet front, surrounded by street.
37 acres with 8-r house and all necessary out-buildings for dairy and truck farm, about 7 miles from center of city at $2,650; half cash, balance time.
$332 acres on Etowah river at Bass station on Rome R. R., well improved, and one of the best farms in that section, suitable for a fine stock farm; can be made to pay a good interest on investment to rent it to tenants. Call and see about this.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN,
20 Peachtree Street.

Real Estate Exchange.
5 South Pryor Street Kimball House.

Atlanta will add 10,000 to her population during the next year; that is assured by the action of the Richmond Terminal in locating the headquarters here, to be followed by the building of the Belt Line and the erection of railway shops, etc., that will give employment to a large number of well-paid workmen, all of whom will require homes. These large improvements will advance the price of real estate and during this lull of the market is the time to buy. If you have money to invest call and see us; we can give you valuable pointers. We offer the following bargains:

3½ acres on Green's Ferry avenue and Ashby street, $3,000.
10 acres on the Belt Line, 3¼ miles from the city, $1,700.
25 acres near Peachtree road, lays beautifully, $450 per acre.
2 acres on Holderness street, West End, fine grove, $3,000.
Your choice of five lots on Myrtle street, near Piedmont avenue and north of Ponce de Leon, $1,250 each.
50x127, Piedmont avenue, natural grove, $2,250.

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
5 S. Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.
ROBERT MILLER, Manager.
L. M. WARD, Secretary and Treasurer.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS
22 Pages

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

THIRD PART.
Pages 17-22

VOL. XXIII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WHAT MILLS WILL DO.

HE WANTS TO BE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

BUT GOV. HOGG'S PEN MAY SIGN A CALL

For the Assembling of the Texas Legislature, Which Means that the Senatorship Fight Would Be On.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—[Special.]—Congressman Crain, of Texas, who is here managing Mr. Mills's speakership candidacy, denied today that the current reports of Mr. Mills's withdrawal from the race are true.

He says that Mr. Mills is in it to the finish. At the same time he admits quietly that things in Texas look squally, and that there is every prospect of an extra session of the legislature to repeal the alien land ownership law, passed last winter, which has proven very disastrous to the business interests of the state.

CHILTON HAS A HINT.

Horace Chilton, who was appointed by Governor Hogg to fill out Senator Reagan's unexpired term, and who has the governor's confidence, Mr. Crain says, is now stumping the state from one end to the other, and he thinks it looks very much as if the governor had given him a tip that there is to be a special session of legislature. If so, the election of Senator Reagan's successor will immediately devolve upon the legislature.

WHAT MR. MILLS WOULD DO.

Mr. Crain says that if this should happen, Mr. Mills would undoubtedly throw up his position in the speakership contest, and bend all his energies to securing the Texas senatorship, which is now the goal of his ambition. In the meantime, Mr. Mills is doing yeoman service for the democracy. He leaves for Iowa in a few days, where he will take the stump for Governor Bois. Later he will go to Ohio to help out Governor Campbell in his fight against McKinley.

THE MISSISSIPPI CAMPAIGN.

Senator George Seems to Be Taking Care of Himself.

JACKSON, Miss., August 1.—[Special.]—Tonight closes one of the hottest weeks, politically, in the state's history, and nothing like the intensity of the feeling in the fight for senator between Senator George and Hon. E. Barksdale, his subtreasury opponent, was ever before known. Speakers are shouting from every stump, and rallies, barbecues, etc., are the order of the day. In almost every county the people are voting directly for United States senator, the representatives in the legislature being instructed by such expressions. One or more primaries take place every day, and the excitement is kept at fever heat. The subtreasury leaders of the Farmers' Alliance are making a herculean effort to down George, but are failing to array the solid alliance vote against him. Twenty-nine counties, having seventy-two members of the legislature, have made nominations equivalent to elections, and the result to date is 54 votes for George, against 18 for Barksdale. The legislature consists of 178 members, ninety being necessary to choice.

CALLED TO OHIO.

Mayor Brown, of Athens, to Go There in the Interest of the Alliance.

ATHENS, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—Mayor Brown is in receipt of an urgent invitation from President L. L. Polk, of the national alliance, to deliver speeches in Ohio this fall. Mr. Brown has signified his intention of accepting the invitation, and he will pose in the Buckeye State as a full-fledged alliance speaker.

THROWS OFF REPUBLICANISM.

Hon. W. A. Brien Declares His Adhesion to Democracy.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 1.—[Special.]—Hon. W. A. (Dick) Brien, who has for twenty-five years been an ardent republican, and was a prominent member of that party in Davidson county, announces that he has renounced that faith and joined the ranks of the democracy. In explaining the causes leading him to this action, he says:

"I revere the declaration of independence and the constitution of the United States * * * but now the republican iconoclasm threaten their destruction with combines, trusts, monopolies, centralization and monarchy, to say nothing of its sectional selfishness and arrogancy."

He then comments on the sectional feeling existing in the north, and says:

"Regarding the democratic as being the only true and loyal party to the country, especially the party of my people, I feel recreant if I longer remain identified with that party whose mission has been accomplished, and which now is attempting to burden my people with odious, oppressive and partial laws, in the interest of a section of the land."

He declares his opposition to the subtreasury scheme, and to free trade, and favors the supremacy of the white race.

THE BONDHOLDERS DEFEATED.

Judge Key Remands Some Notable Cases to the Supreme Court.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., August 1.—[Special.]—In the United States circuit court today, Judge D. M. Key presiding, in Chambers, remanded from the federal court at Knoxville to the state chancery court at the Jonesboro term, the suits of McDonald, Shea & Co., contractors, vs. the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railway Company and Newman Erb et. al., vs. the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company et. al., thus ending a bitter contest between certain of the bondholders of said railroad and the contractors. Three different petitions for removal from the state to the federal court have been filed during the past four months at the instance of the bondholders, and all have now been passed upon by the federal court and the causes finally remanded, and the bondholders defeated. They now have to contest the rights of the contractors in the state courts of Tennessee, and can never in any way take these cases to the federal courts or to the supreme court of the United States. This means a dismemberment of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago railroad and the sale of the Tennessee part thereof. The case has attracted wide attention. Memphis parties are interested as contractors. Philadelphia, Boston and New York parties hold the bonds.

FELL DEAD ON A TRAIN.

Dr. Judkins, Stonewall Jackson's Brother-in-Law, Dies Suddenly.

LEXINGTON, Va., August 1.—Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Judkins, of Houston, Tex., but a native of this city, and brother-in-law of Stonewall Jackson, fell dead on an East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad train while near Johnson City, Tenn., this morning, and his remains will be interred here tomorrow. He was for twenty years pastor of the New Providence church in this county. This is one of the oldest churches in the United States now standing. It was established in the colonial days.

Reciprocity with San Domingo.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The president today issued his proclamation promulgating the reciprocity treaty with San Domingo. It [illegible] September 1, 1891, [illegible] its [illegible] provisions. The articles to be admitted free into San Domingo are almost precisely identical with those named in the Spanish treaty promulgated yesterday, and the articles upon which duties are to be reduced, though fewer in number, are essentially the same as those in the Spanish treaty.

MARSH AND BARDSLEY

Seem to Have Been in Collusion to Defraud.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—The affidavit of the defense in the suit brought by Edward Magill, assignee of ex-City Treasurer John Bardsley, to recover $925,000 alleged to have been deposited in the Keystone bank, and for which Bardsley holds fourteen due bills, has been filed in court. The affidavit is sworn to by Cashier John Hayes, on behalf of the Keystone bank. Hayes avers that six of the due bills, representing $325,000, are genuine, and represent cash paid into the bank. The others, he says, are fraudulent, having been given by President Marsh, of the bank, to Bardsley, with the intent to deceive, and there was guilty collusion between the two. Not one cent was deposited by Bardsley, Hayes says, in return for $600,000 worth of due bills given him by Marsh. Hayes concludes his affidavit with the statement that he will produce evidence to prove what he says when the case is brought to trial.

DYING OF HYDROPHOBIA.

A Michigan Boy Suffering from the Bite of a Dog.

SAGINAW, Mich., August 1.—Morris Godfrey, seventeen years old, is suffering from a horrible attack of hydrophobia, with no chance of recovery.

On July 4th last, while returning home from a picnic, he was attacked by a strange dog, which knocked him down and bit him in several places, inflicting severe and painful wounds. The boy's wounds were dressed by a local physician on the following day, and he then went about his work. Several days ago he complained of feeling unwell, and remained at home from his work. Yesterday, at the sight of a glass of water, he was taken with spasms, and since then has gone from one convulsion into another. He snarls like a dog and tries to grab his attendants with his teeth. Three or four men are required to keep him quiet during his frenzied exertions, and he pitifully begs his attendants to kill him. Physicians say it is a well-developed case of hydrophobia, and there is not one chance in a thousand of saving his life. He is a remarkably strong boy for his age, and extreme difficulty is had in keeping him quiet.

A BAD GEORGIAN IN ALABAMA.

He Deserted His Georgia Wife, and Has Other Strings to His Bow.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 1.—[Special.]—William G. Bell is in jail here on the charge of disposing of mortgaged property, and Justice Kennedy says he will hold him until the contents of a letter received from his wife in Georgia, are explained.

His wife lives at Trion City, and writes that she wants her husband held until she can reach Birmingham, and compel him to support her. He married her in Dahlonega in 1877. Five children were born to them. They were living in Cedartown about a year ago, when he left her to go to Round mountain, for work, since which time she has not heard of him until he turned up in Birmingham.

She has been nearly crazy about him, she says, and news has reached her that he has married again, and also that he is engaged to a young lady here, named Dora Baker. His wife is named Amanda.

A SEMINOLE EXECUTION.

John Frog and Jackson Wolf Shot to Death. The Whole Tribe Attend the Funerals.

WEWAKA, Indian Ter., August 1.—John Frog and Jackson Wolf, Seminole Indians, were executed this morning in the peculiar fashion of the Seminoles for the murder of John Harg. The whole tribe joined in paying a tribute of respect after the men had been shot, and they had such a funeral as would have been accorded them had they fallen in battle. The decree of council had wiped out all the blood feud between the families, and the whole tribe united in the ceremonies attendant upon the burial.

A DAY AT CRABBING.

The President Spent Yesterday Trying to Get a Bite.

CAPE MAY, N. J., August 1.—The president this morning, with Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Dimmick, J. W. Buckman, of Philadelphia, and several others, went out crabbing. The party expects to spend the best part of the day in the water.

THE OLD MAN IS DEAD.

The Sexton of St. Michael's Gathered to His Fathers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 1.—John Beesley, sexton for half a century of St. Michael church, died yesterday in the eightieth year of his age. In him one of the most interesting landmarks of Charleston passed away. He was part and parcel of St. Michael's and his intense interest in the church and personal knowledge of its history for over half a century made him a leading authority with all tourists and sightseers.

Movements of Specie.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Exports of specie from the port of New York for the past week amounted to $75,572, of which $31,572 was gold coin and $44,000 in silver bars. All the gold went to South America and all the silver to Europe. Imports of specie to the port of New York last week amounted to $34,339, of which $29,840 was gold and $4,499 silver.

The Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The debt statement issued today shows the aggregate of the interest and no interest-bearing debt to be $1,004,248,958.61, being a decrease during the month of $1,557,902; certificates and treasury notes outstanding offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury, $547,648,703, being an increase during the month of $7,456,672; aggregate of debt, including certificates and treasury notes, $1,551,897,661.61; aggregate cash in the treasury, $754,789,697.20; net cash balance in the treasury, $55,783,715.90.

Shot by a Robber.

STAUNTON, Va., August 1.—Last night when the east-bound Chesapeake and Ohio train was between Waynesboro and Basic City a man entered the sleeper, and going to the berth occupied by Connell, of Portsmouth, O., demanded his money. Connell refused to give it to him, and started to make his defense when the robber shot him, inflicting a dangerous wound. The assailant escaped. Connell is now in Charlottesville in a critical condition.

The North Carolina Cotton Report.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1.—[Special.]—The weekly crop bulletin issued today for the state at large, shows the following condition: Cotton, 78; corn, 84; tobacco, 87; eastern district, cotton, 77; corn, 82; tobacco, 86; grass, 89; peanuts, 84; potatoes, 86; central district, cotton, 75; corn, 84; tobacco, 85; western district, cotton, 76; corn, 87; tobacco, 90.

Sentenced to the Pen.

PIGEON RIVER, N. C., August 1.—[Special.]—The negro, Siler Lowry, who committed an assault upon the thirteen-year-old daughter of William Wells, of Turkey Creek, in Buncombe county, was today sentenced in Buncombe criminal court to five years in the penitentiary.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS

THE WEEKLY BULLETIN ON THE CONDITION OF CROPS.

APPEARANCE OF THE DREADED BOLL WORM

Fears that Great Damage Will Be Done. The Farmers Purchasing Poison—How the Rainfall Has Been Distributed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 1.—The cotton worm has made its appearance in many parts of Alabama and Mississippi.

A telegram to The Advertiser from Mobile says

"A Macon, Miss., man says he has seen the worm eating the cotton plant."

The crop is two or three weeks late, and as the new cotton is coming on, the worms, if they develop, will do a great deal of damage. So far they have done very little. Worms are reported in Narcubee and Monroe counties, in Mississippi, and are particularly numerous in the neighborhood of Prairie.

They are reported also in Wilcox, Monroe, Clarke, Perry, Choctaw and Marengo counties, Alabama, and pretty nearly everywhere in spots along the Mobile and Ohio railroad. A correspondent from Selma telegraphs the same paper that he saw several prominent farmers in town, and each one was of the opinion that the crop was to be very slim.

One gentleman had just returned from a trip to several places around Selma and reported that the worms had appeared in almost every place.

He told a reporter that though they didn't seem to be in any great quantities, yet still they were in so many different places that with these warm rains it would not be very long before they would be in swarms.

Poison is being purchased. In many places the farmers are trying to poison crops. Selma is in Dallas county, the center of the finest cotton region in the state.

THE WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Showing Condition of the Crops and Amount of Rainfall.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The weather, the bureau's weekly crop bulletin for the week says, was cool in all regions east of the Rocky mountains, except along the gulf coast, including southern Georgia and the greater portion of Texas. In the northwestern states north of the Ohio valley, including the entire lake region, the daily temperature was from 6 degrees to 8 degrees below normal. The same conditions prevailed over New York and Pennsylvania, and the greater portion of Arkansas. From the lower Ohio valley westward to Kansas, the deficiency in temperature amounted to about 4 degrees per day. To the west of the Rocky mountains the week was warmer than usual, except along the California and Oregon coasts, where the normal temperature prevails. There has been more rain than usual for the week generally along the Atlantic coast, in the interior of the southern states and at the Rocky mountain stations.

The greater portion of the cotton region has received unusually heavy rains during the week, although Louisiana and southern Texas received less than the normal rainfall.

In Arkansas the rainfall ranged from four to eight inches, and in portions of Georgia and South Carolina it ranged from two to six inches. These heavy rains, with cool weather, have doubtless proved unfavorable to the growing crops.

The principal corn and spring wheat states received less than the usual amount of rain during the week, although well-distributed showers are reported from those sections.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Arkansas—Excessive rains have worked injury to crops on the low lands. Highland crops continue in a good condition. The weather has been too cool and cloudy.

Mississippi—Excessive rains have been very injurious to crops in the northwestern portion of the state and have caused too weedy a growth of cotton with danger of shedding. Fruit shedding has not occurred as extensively as was expected in the southern portion, and reports from there are more favorable. Caterpillars are reported near Artesia.

North Carolina—The weather conditions were decidedly unfavorable to crops. Cotton is growing too weedy and is not fruiting well, is beginning to shed and becoming grassy. In the western district more favorable conditions prevailed and crops are improved. A local hailstorm in Stokes county did some damage.

Alabama—Too much rain for cotton; in the southwestern counties insects are attacking the crops. Corn has been benefited.

Virginia—Warm, sunshiny weather needed, corn and tobacco doing well, some damage to melons, potatoes and grapes by wet weather.

Texas—Local showers have been very good, but a general rain is needed within two weeks to make a full cotton crop. Boll worms are reported from a few localities in north Texas. Other crops need rain.

Tennessee—Generous rains of the week have greatly improved cotton, tobacco and corn. A large second crop of Irish potatoes has been planted, outlook splendid.

South Carolina—Cool, wet weather has caused early cotton to shed and rust; young cotton has grown so rapidly it has but little or no fruit. Injury to the crop will be considerable.

Louisiana—Frequent showers have retarded work and made the crops rather grassy; otherwise favorable reports are received. The laying by of cane is nearing completion, and it is growing well. Rice is promising. Cotton prospects continue favorable. A good corn crop is assured.

PATROLLING THE SEA.

The Commanders of the Cruisers Watching for Trespassers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 1.—The Chronicle's Ounalaska correspondent, under date of July 20, writes that the commanders of the different cruisers in Behring sea have divided the sea into four districts, which are patrolled, and sealing vessels warned away.

It is believed that once having received the necessary legal warning, the sealing vessels will leave the sea, but as about one-half of the fleet has avoided being served with notice, it is feared some reckless captain will raid the seal island and then clear out.

On July 12th the United States steamer Rush picked up a boat containing seamen from the whaling bark Herman. They lost their ship in a fog three days before and were nearly dead from hunger and exposure when found.

A Serious Casualty.

OXFORD, Ala., August 1.—[Special.]—W. W. Bigby, a prosperous farmer living a few miles south of here, passed through yesterday morning in his buggy en route to Anniston. While driving along North Main street, he encountered a hand car which frightened his mule and caused a runaway. He was thrown from his buggy, and one of his legs was broken in two places between the knee and ankle. The street is very narrow where the unfortunate affair occurred, so much so that it is hazardous to be there when the dummy or other cars come along. Public safety demands a widening of Main street.

The Sunday Schools of Anniston.

ANNISTON, Ala., August 1.—[Special.]—The Calhoun county Sunday school convention met in this city Thursday night, and was in session all day. Judge B. F. Cassady, of this city, was elected president, and W. A. Davis, of this city, secretary and treasurer. There are fifty Sunday schools in the county, and each school has three delegates. Much interest was manifested, and the reports of the various committees indicate wonderful advancements made by the Sunday schools of the county in the past year.

France Will Be There.

PARIS, August 1.—The foreign committee of the Columbian fair commission has made arrangements with Fayette, chief of the ministry of commerce and industries, by which France has [illegible]

A STRANGE ROBBERY

IN WHICH A BROTHER-IN-LAW IS IMPLICATED.

THE STRANGE MAN IN THE SHRUBBERY.

A Hand-to-Hand Encounter, in Which the Victim Is Worsted and Forced to Give Up His Money—The Case in Court.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 1.—[Special.]—The little town of Rutledge, thirty miles south of here, the county seat of Crenshaw county, has been for the past two days experiencing the most sensational trial in its history, and one of the strangest robbery trials on record.

THE PASSIVE BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Last Saturday night Lee Hudson went to spend the night with his brother-in-law, named Sexton, who lived with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Daniels, a short distance from Rutledge. After supper Mrs. Daniels and the two men sat on the front porch of the residence, and before they had been there a great while Sexton heard a noise and thought he saw some one moving through the shrubbery in the front yard. He called Hudson's attention to it and went into the house, returning with his gun, determined on making an investigation. Hudson accompanied Sexton in the direction of the shrubbery, and as soon as the bushes were reached a man rose from his hiding place.

HUDSON INTERVENES.

Sexton leveled his gun to shoot, but Hudson threw it up, crying, "don't shoot." As he did so, the man who sprang up, grasped the gun. A struggle ensued for possession. Sexton retained the gun, and pulling it from his antagonist's grasp, struck him over the head with it. As he did so, another man rose from the bushes, and leveling two pistols on Sexton, made him give up the gun to the man he knocked down. The two men then took Sexton under guard, and went into the house with him. They told him that they were United States marshals sent out by the government to inspect all the money in the country, and see whether it was genuine or spurious. They then demanded that Sexton and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Daniels, should show them any money they might have.

THE WOMEN GIVE UP THE MONEY.

The two women were so terrified that they produced at once all the money on the place, Mrs. Sexton giving up about thirty-five, and Mrs. Daniels $40. The two men counted the money as it was given to them, and examined it as best they could in the dark, putting each coin and bill in a small bag, which one of them had swung by his side. After getting the money in their possession, the men left, carrying Sexton's gun. Sexton recognized them by their voices as Martin Gibson and a man named Owens, both residents of the vicinity, and when they took their departure, Sexton proposed to Husdon that they arouse the neighbors and follow them, but Hudson dissuaded him, saying the men were desperate, and would kill him.

HUDSON SUSPECTED.

Hudson's indifference aroused Sexton's suspicions, and next day he swore out warrants for the arrest of Gibson and Owens for the robbery, and Hudson as an accomplice. About forty witnesses have been secured to establish the main facts and prove Hudson's interest in the robbery. Gibson will, it is said, turn state's evidence. Rutledge is off the telegraph line. The trial had not been concluded today.

HIS CONSCIENCE SMOTE HIM

And He Confessed to a Murder Committed Sixteen Years Ago.

ALPENA, Mich., August 1.—Sixteen years ago Albert Molitor, known as king of Presque Isle county, and his clerk, Edward Sullivan, were mysteriously assassinated in Molitor's office. The trouble was supposed to have arisen from the arbitrary manner in which Molitor conducted his office as county treasurer. At the time of the murder William Repke, a well-to-do farmer of Rogers City, was suspected of the crime, but evidence to convict was lacking, and he was never arrested.

Thursday night, when the story of the shooting had almost died from the minds of the people, Repke made confession of the crime implicating with him fourteen of Rogers City's best known citizens, among them August Goslin, Carl Vogler, August Forgenfrier, Fred Uno, Ferdinand Bruder, Henry Jacobs, Gottlieb Lambert, Herman Menze, Charles Wessengest, August Thurman and four others, all well known in the county.

In his confession he says the only reason for making it is that ill luck has pursued him the past few years. His children have been drowned, his barns and houses burned without apparent cause, his investments all turned out bad and his horses died. All this would not have made him confess, he says, but of late he has been unable to sleep of nights from thinking of the crime, and he could not stand the strain any longer. The confession stirs up a great commotion, as all the people implicated will be arrested, and Repke is in jail.

THEY WATCHED HIM DIE.

An Anniston Man Makes a Lurid Exit from This World.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 1.—[Special.]—Robert Ashley is a young man with wife and children in Anniston, as well as a mother.

He came to Birmingham a few days since and began having a high time. Tonight he went with two companions to Annie Dukes's bagnio, and from the parlor to a room with one of the inmates. There he sat on a sofa and showed her a telegram from his mother in Anniston, which he said was in answer to a letter asking her to send him $5. The telegram read: "Your poor old mother has no money to send you to waste."

Ashley then asked for some water, and when the girl returned with it she found him eating a white powder. He said it was morphine, and asked the privilege of lying down on the bed to die. This was refused, and he went out into the hall, where he called to his companions "come on, boys, and see me die." They took him to a doctor's office and watched him die in about thirty minutes. The telegram is the only thing that sheds any light upon his motive.

THE LAWYER'S KINFOLKS DIE,

But Mrs. Gilmer Continues to Tell a Straight Story.

BRISTOL, Tenn., August 1.—[Special.]—The Baker-Gilmer trial was postponed from today until Monday on account of the death of the son of Hon. F. S. Blair, one of the counsel for the defense. This is the second relative of the counsel that has died since the trial began Monday morning.

The cross-examining of Mrs. Gilmer was concluded without a single entanglement on her part. She told a straight story all the time, and there was no confusing her. Only nine of the witnesses have been examined, and the testimony of each tends to strengthen the prosecution and weaken the defense. If the other witnesses testify as these have his neck will most likely pay the penalty. He is not retaining the sympathy of the people, and the woman is gaining ground all the time.

WIMBERLY IN HAWKINSVILLE.

He Delivers an Address to Alliancemen and Townfolk.

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., August 1.—[Special.] Captain F. D. Wimberly, alliance lecturer for the third congressional district, delivered an address here today at the courthouse to the general public, on alliance principles. His speech was listened to with close attention by an audience of town people and farmers. Captain Wimberly is one of the most forcible of the alliance lecturers in the state, and discussed the principles of the order in a manner calculated to sustain his well-earned reputation as an expounder of alliance doctrine.

Your correspondent interviewed Captain Wimberly after he had finished speaking. He believes that the people's party is inevitable; that the convention in Washington in 1892 will declare for it. He believes that the third congressional district will be for the new party, and that the same may be said of Pulaski county. Captain Wimberly has canvassed the district pretty thoroughly. He stated that he believed that the alliance would go into the new party, and that he would go with it. When asked what truth there was in the rumor that he aspired to succeed Judge Crisp, and was working to that end, he said that he had never shirked any duty or responsibility; that he was not trying to ride the alliance horse to congress, but admitted that he had been spoken to on the subject by gentlemen from several counties in the district.

PLEADING FOR PARNELL.

The Freeman's Journal Appeals to the Warring Factions.

DUBLIN, August 1.—The Freeman's Journal today renews its appeal to the warring factions of the Irish parliamentary party to find some means of promptly effecting a reconciliation "without ruthlessly throwing to the wolves the man whose leadership brought the case to the threshold of success."

The National Press, McCarthyite, intimates that there is a divergency of opinion among the directors of The Freeman's Journal Publishing Company as to the policy pursued by The Journal.

E. Dwyer Gray, it is understood, is now a thorough anti-Parnellite, and he is supposed to need his hands strengthened in the work he has recently undertaken on behalf of a great majority of the Irish parliamentary party.

THE OLD BANK WEAKENING.

And There is Considerable Alarm in Rome About It.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A London special says: There is considerable alarm in Rome over the rumors of the impending closing of the Bank of Rome.

The bank is an old Catholic institution, and it is said that the pope has advanced 2,000,000 francs and thus averted the threatened disaster.

Caused a Cutting Down of Force.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 1.—[Special.]—The withdrawal of the East Tennessee from the union depot causes a cutting down in the office. Depot Master J. C. Howell and Agent J. H. Peedles returned from Nashville this morning, where they had an interview yesterday afternoon with President Thomas. This morning Depot Master Howell announced his retirement, and Agent Peebles will act as depot master, with other duties. The union depot telegraph office is closed and two men are out; one clerk and two truckmen in the baggage department, one man in the ticket office, two porters and one janitress are dropped and the policeman is no more. Deputy Master Howell was importuned to stay, but couldn't devote the necessary time, since the force is decreased.

Whilden's Wife in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 1.—[Special.]—Mrs. Whilden, wife of B. D. Whilden, since the escapade of her husband at Birmingham, has been living here with her sister, Mrs. J. K. Downs. Whilden is the man reported in the dispatches yesterday as having been arrested at Portland, Ore. Since his mysterious disappearance from Birmingham and the finding of the clothes on the river bank, his wife has mourned him as dead. Whilden deserves no sympathy, deserting his wife when he did. There will hardly be any prosecution by the insurance companies, inasmuch as he was not a party to the suit.

Consolidation of Iron Companies.

DULUTH, Minn., August 1.—The reported consolidation of the Chicago and Minnesota Ore Company with the Minnesota Iron Company which opens Tower mines and the Duluth and Iron Range railway, turns out to be a much larger deal than at first reported. The Chicago and Minnesota Ore Company and Chandler, Chippewa, Norma, Delaware and Canton iron companies, as well as the Duluth and Iron Range railway and the Minnesota Steamship Company, are all owned in a great part by stockholders of the Minnesota Iron Company. It is proposed to consolidate all these into one. The combined capital is about seventeen million dollars.

He Raised It to Ten.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., August 1.—[Special.]—Dr. L. Millard McDuff, from Oleander, Marshall county, Alabama, was placed in jail this morning on the charge of attempting to pass a one-dollar bill "raised" to ten by adding a cipher cut from a confederate bill. En route to prison he threw away an old pocketbook in which was found a similarly doctored bill. He is also arrested for carrying a concealed pistol. Heretofore his character has been irreproachable, and on full investigation he says he will come out all right. His relatives are expected today to make bail. He is about thirty years old.

The Eight-Hour Law in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., August 1.—The eight-hour law passed by the last legislature, went into effect this morning. The only trouble growing out of the enforcement of the law so far is the lockout of the job printers. The employing printers refused to grant eight hours, and when the men came to work as usual, this morning, they were told that their services were no longer needed. Only one shop in the city (Berkeley's) has complied with the law.

Reciprocity with Spain.

MADRID, August 1.—General E. Burd Grubb, United States minister here, has induced the government to agree to a reciprocal arrangement for the treatment of American vessels arriving at the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico. The commission is sitting for the purpose of revising and bringing the Spanish laws into conformity with those of the United States.

An Attack Upon Athale.

LONDON, August 1.—Dispatches received from Zanzibar state that the tribe of Somalis which recently made a treacherous attack upon Athale, the Italian coast station in southeast Africa, situated in about latitude 3 degrees north, was repulsed after a sharp struggle, during which thirty men were killed on either side.

They Want Silver in Portugal.

LISBON, August 1.—Senator Carvalho, minister of finance, has issued a decree giving legal currency to the francs imported into the state and prohibiting the exportation of all silver coin.

Three Sailors Burned to Death.

LONDON, August 1.—The British steamer Angelica, from Cardiff for the Mediterranean, has returned to Cardiff, on fire. Three of her crew were burned to death during the progress of the fire.

All the Papers Will Be Indicted.

NEW YORK, August 1.—District Attorney Nicoll today came to the conclusion to indict all the New York newspapers that published accounts of the electrocution at Sing Sing on July 6th last. The evidence in the hands of the district attorney's office will be presented to the grand jury on Monday.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco.

DANVILLE, Va., August 1.—Sales of leaf tobacco on this market for July amounted to 3,[illegible] 113 pounds, an increase of [illegible] pounds over July last year.

FRANCKE'S FORGERIES

WHICH CAUSED SUCH A SENSATION IN GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

He Is for Good Beer, But Bad Liquor Should Be Shut Out—A New Cure for Consumption—Foreign Gossip Generally.

BERLIN, August 1.—[Copyrighted, 1891, by the New York Associated Press.]—Shares of the Deutsche bank, which last Saturday were quoted at 150, closed today at 140. The frauds on the bank perpetrated by its Clerk Francke and Broker Schwieger have excited the whole German financial world to a degree unknown since the embezzlements of two directors of the Leipsic Disconto Gesellschaft. The full extent of the frauds on the Deutsche bank has not been disclosed. The admissions made by Schwieger, who is under arrest, cover only operations carried on by himself and Francke in paper roubles. During the month of July both men were well qualified to effect the swindle. Schwieger, who is an ex-manager of the Berliner Handel Gesellschaft, had good connection as a stock broker.

Francke had been for fifteen years in the service of the Deutsche bank. He was entrusted with the duty of revising and stamping the brokers' memorada sent into the bank. The manager of the Deutsche bank was away on a prolonged leave of absence when Schwieger and Francke arranged the plan to buy the roubles for a rise for the July settlement and by means of the forged memoranda represent purchases as made on account of the bank, and Francke falsified bank entries, to enable him to carry over his engagements.

Among these, July purchasers are discovered. But contracts falling due later, some of which are now known as having been carried over month after month, will swell the total amount involved in the frauds to an enormous sum.

Francke dealt largely in lottery speculations and carried on a general speculative game under the very noses of the bank directors for years with an adroitness suggestive that Schwieger is right in his statement that Francke originated the frauds and used him as a tool.

The bank has offered a reward for Francke's capture. He has been tracked to Bremen, but there he was lost sight of. The immediate effect of the swindles threatened for the moment to produce a grave financial crisis. The position of several banks involved in the South American collapse and weakened through existing bourse embarassments, is so delicate that any strain may lead to a break down. Luckily the press and public accepted the statement of a reassuring character issued by the various banks. It was also seen that isolated frauds, however gigantic, did not warrant a panic.

A committee of the Reich's bank was appealed to and urged to ease the position by a reduction of the official rate of discount. The recent influx of gold to Reich's bank from America, France and England was so large that hope of reduction in the discount rate was justified. The directors of Reich's bank considered the request, but after deliberation decided against making any alteration in the rate, because, says a semi-official communication tonight, though the bank holds a large stock of bullion, international gold displacements would inconvenience the large central banks and the general position requires a cautious policy.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EMPEROR.

The imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William on board, touched at Drontheim today homeward bound. All the party are, in the best of health and timed to drive at Kiel Wednesday. The emperor's projected measure for the repression of public drunkenness has become, under the manipulation of ministers, merely a proposal that the landtag should increase the penalties imposed on drunkards. Ministers Herr Furth and Miguel and others concur in the belief that the public would not tolerate active legislative interference with drinking. The emperor thinks differently.

The draft of the proposed bill was sent to him, and was returned with suggestions concerning the state supervision of the healthy qualities of beverages.

Impressed with the recent official statistics concerning the growth of criminal offenses and suicides arising from drink, the government has opened an inquiry in regard thereto, and is drawing evidence from hospital and other medical sources concerning the increasing use of potato spirits and other impure alcohols, and how far the use of these spirits may be regarded as leading factors in crime.

INCREASE OF SUICIDES.

Official returns of suicides committed in Berlin during the first fortnight of July show a total of 147. This enormous self-destruction is attributed chiefly to drink. The emperor is a friend of good beer, but blames bad drink for many violations of law throughout the empire, but more particularly in the great cities, especially Berlin. He means to try to attach such penalties to the sale of bad liquors, both malt and spirituous, that it will not be worth while to run the risk of incurring them.

THE EXILED JEWS.

The fresh decision of the Russian government concerning its policy towards the Jews debars the children of Hebrews not having the right to sojourn in Russia or resident of any Russian district without a permit from admission to the middle and higher schools.

The Nova Vremya today, in announcing that this order will take effect at the beginning of the next scholastic year, praises the regulation as assisting to reduce the Jews to their natural social level. The influx of Jewish emigrants into Germany is rapidly abating. This is partly owing to stricter official supervision. Hundreds of these emigrants who succeeded in reaching there have been sent back to Russia on the ground that they had fradulent passports, or that they did not possess means to proceed to their destination outside of Germany.

AMERICANS AT BAYREUTH.

The great number of Americans who attended the Bayreuth festival has been a subject of remark on the part of the German press. It seems to be generally admitted that the financial success of the undertaking was practically due to the great American patronage.

A NEW CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Professor Dr. Max Schuller, of Berlin university, has now a new cure for tuberculosis. He says he has experimented with it for the last twelve years, and that he is sure of his results. Professor Schuller is a surgeon, and consequently his experiments have mostly been made in cases of so-called surgical tuberculosis, such as affections of the joints, bones, glands, lupus, etc. He says, however, that he has treated successfully some cases of tubercolosis of the lungs. His remedy is "guaical," an extract from boxwood, and also the active principle of creosote. He says he was first to introduce this extract in the materia medica. He has made numerous experiments upon animals, and in 1880 commenced to treat human patients with "guaical," which he at first applied in the form of an injection. Later on, as the result of his experience, he began to use the medicine internally in very small doses, and, in rare cases, by inhalation. He uses "guaical" mostly in connection with iodoform injections into the affected parts. He cites [illegible] cases treated by him, of which [illegible] were absolutely cured, [illegible] the [illegible] out of his hands.

INTO SPLINTERS.

TWO FREIGHT TRAINS ON THE EAST TENNESSEE.

Conflicting Orders from Operators Cause the Trains to Come Together—A Frightful Accident in South Carolina.

DALTON, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—Engine 415, on the East Tennessee road in charge of Engineer Noyes, going south, collided with engine 412, in charge of Engineer Mimms, both freights, two miles south of Dalton at 7 o'clock this morning, demolishing the immense jacks and knocking nine cars into splinters, blocking both the Western and Atlantic and East Tennessee tracks.

The cars were mostly loaded with lumber, which was strewn in every direction.

Fireman Stanley had a shoulder dislocated by falling, when he jumped from his engine. No others were seriously hurt.

The Western and Atlantic blockade was raised at 1:30 o'clock. The East Tennessee track may not be cleared before morning. Passenger trains have been transferring. The railroad men will not talk, but it is understood that the collision was caused by conflicting orders, one train to make the passing point at Dalton, while the other was to pass at Millers.

A large wrecking force is at work, and is making short order of the wrecked cars. It is reported that the operator at Sugar Valley had orders to stop the northbound train but did not do so, and that he has skipped.

THEIR NECKS BROKEN.

Two Railroad Men Killed In An Accident.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—A wreck, in which an engineer and fireman were killed, occurred at midnight last night at Ridgeville, on the South Carolina railroad. The fast mail, which left Columbia for Charleston, ran into the way freight, which had not cleared the main line. Engineer Henry Brissenden and Fireman W. B. Brown, seeing the danger they were running into, jumped from the cab while the engine was running at full speed. Engineer Brissenden had his neck broken, his leg mangled and was cut in the stomach. He died instantly. Fireman Brown also had his neck broken from the jump. There was another fireman in the cab, Mr. Webb Johnson. Johnson did not leap, but remained in the cab until the engine struck a switch, and turned over on the side. He escaped with a broken leg.

Engineer Brissenden was well known in Augusta. He ran the day passenger between Augusta and Charleston up to two months ago, when he was transferred to the Columbia division. He was about thirty-five years old. He leaves a wife and five small children, who live in Charleston. Fireman Brown was a young unmarried man, whose home was also in Charleston. The remains of both dead men were carried to Charleston this morning on the train from Augusta.

THE MURRAY HILL PROJECT.

Captain Eugene O'Connor Returns with His Report.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—Captain Eugene J. Connor returned from New York today. He is largely interested in Murray hill and the dummy line company. Captain O'Connor says there has been a hitch in the matters of the company. The Southern Investment Company, of Washington, proposed to invest $100,000 in the enterprise. They knew it was a good thing, being so closely allied to Augusta, and are even now anxious to hold their position, but the tightness of money in New York somewhat disarranged plans. The Southern Investment Company were unable to negotiate their paper in New York, hence the delay. They didn't carry out their part of the contract, and will now very probably be barred from further participation in the project. Other capitalists are willing to take it up.

DR. BOGGS TO SPEAK

In Several Places in Georgia in Behalf of the University.

ATHENS, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—Chancellor Boggs is staying a few days at his home, after having returned from the Gate City.

He is well satisfied with the outlook for the university, and believes that the general assembly will establish the normal school at Rock college.

He is not taking much of a vacation. He is hard at work in the interests of the university. He goes in a few days to Griffin to visit the experiment station, thence to Milledgeville, where he will deliver an address in behalf of the university; thence to Waycross for the same purpose. He is making an active canvass during the summer for the university, and expects an increased attendance next session.

To Entertain the Farmers.

ATHENS, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—The State Agricultural Society meets in Athens on the 12th instant, and our people are getting ready to entertain the delegates in royal style. Athens is noted for her hospitality, and on no occasion will it be dispensed more freely than at the meeting of the agricultural society.

Mayor Brown will call a meeting of citizens to take the matter in hand, and it goes without saying that the entertainment of the farmers will be perfect.

Over two hundred delegates are expected to be in attendance.

The Southbound Road.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—The Southbound railway will be opened to Denmark, on the South Carolina railroad, ninety miles from Savannah, by September 1st. The only thing that prevents the road from being thrown open for traffic now, is the capping of about ten thousand feet of trestle. This will be done as quickly as possible. The road officials expect to run trains into Columbia by October 1st. When the road is finally opened up, an invitation will be extended the South Carolinians to come over and see the city, and study its immense trade, free of cost.

Mad Dog Signs.

VALDOSTA, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—It is learned that our city father have about decided to order down those mad dog signs posted over town. The women and children have been in trepidation long enough, and the country people frightened away from our town may possibly want to come in by this time and do some trading. It may be they are really in need of supplies which they are accustomed to get from our merchants, and they have been so scared by the signs that they have kept away.

Sudden Death of a Preacher.

THOMASTON, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—Rev. E. T. Hendricks, pastor of Upson circuit, died here very suddenly this morning at 1 o'clock, with paralysis of the heart. He was only thirty-five years old, and was a preacher of ability, and much loved by the members of the churches in his charge. His remains were shipped to Acworth, where his wife's relatives reside.

An Alliance Meeting in Hall.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—The two "Toms" and two W's—Watson and Winn—will be here August 1st, and will address the farmers of Hall county, at Antioch camp ground.

Lucy Mitchell Acquitted.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—Lucy Mitchell, colored, who was charged with the murder of Dinah Harris, colored, in this city on the night of the 21st of March last, has been acquitted in Hall superior court.

A Short Cotton Crop.

HAHIRA, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—There is a strong probability that the cotton crop will fall short in this section. The weed is good, but the fruit is very poor up to date.

MONEY TO BE SENT TO WASHINGTON.

The Earnings of the Central Road Diverted from Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—The order to the agents of the Central railroad to convert all assets hereafter into cash, and remit at once to the treasurer of the Richmond and Danville at Washington, coupled with the request to remit every dollar possible at once, has created a great deal of talk here. Heretofore the Central's receipts have been remitted to the Central's bank in Savannah. The company's earnings amount to $12,000,000 in the course of a year. Now, according to the order, "every dollar possible" must be sent to Washington, to the detriment of Savannah and Georgia. Why it would not answer to deposit the cash here, and have the treasurer at Washington to draw it, is the mystery. It is the impression here that the treasurer of the Richmond and Danville is in urgent need of money.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING,

Which Was Probably Attracted by the Pistol in His Pocket.

DAVISBORO, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—During a heavy rain and thunder storm this afternoon, Alfred Rose, colored, was killed by lightning, and Julian Hall, the little son of John D. Hall, was seriously, if not fatally, injured. The two were seated together in Mr. Hall's two-mule wagon, under an umbrella, coming to town, and, in passing a tall tree near the road, it was struck by lightning, killing Rose outright and shocking the little boy beyond consciousness. Both mules were badly shocked, one falling flat on the ground. More than an hour had passed when they were found in the wagon on the edge of the swamp. The little boy was piteously begging the dead man to drive on. In the pockets of the negro were found a deck of cards, a razor and a pistol, and it is not known whether the steel in his pockets or the steel in the umbrella had anything to do with attracting the lightning.

THE NOONDAY BAPTISTS.

The Meeting of the Association in Smyrna. A Large Attendance.

MARIETTA, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—The Noonday Baptist association is now in session at Smyrna.

The attendance is large and considerable interest is manifested in the proceedings.

The permanent officers elected were: Rev. J. A. Wynne, moderator; Rev. J. Cox, clerk, and Mr. R. H. Northcutt, treasurer. A very pleasant feature of the association is the number of distinguished visitors from other sections of the state.

Among these we notice Rev. Mr. Gibson, of Crawford, who represents the state mission board; Rev. J. G. Ryals, formerly of Mercer University; Rev. G. A. Nunnally, president of Mercer University; Rev. Harvey Hatcher, of The Christian Index; Dr. McDonald, of the Second Baptist church of Atlanta, and Rev. G. S. Tumlin, of LaGrange, Ga.

Under the able speech from Dr. Nunnally, a nice little sum was raised for Mercer University, and under that of Dr. Gibson a similar collection for missionary purposes. This association is composed of a number of flourishing churches in Cobb, Cherokee and adjacent counties, the aggregate membership of which amounts to about two thousand.

At the former annual meeting of the association held with Noonday association in Cobb county, a divison arose between the members on account of certain beliefs held by those whose views on certain doctrinal questions accorded with those of Rev. Martin of Texas, and those who did not hold these views.

Rev. Martin seems to have taught among other things, that when a man was converted he knew it as an absolute certainty, and if he entertained any doubt on this question he was not converted and should set about and try to attain that state. One of the results of his teaching in which he had a good number of followers, was the rebaptizing of a large number who had been members of the church for quite a while.

The dissensions that formerly prevailed and seriously threatened the prosperity of the churches of the association have happily disappeared so far as one can observe in the meeting of the association now being held, and love and harmony and cordial co-operation prevail among the membership.

The association will close its session tomorrow.

The Carolina Midland Road.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—Vice President Mike Brown, of the Carolina Midland road, which is being built from Greenwood, S. C., to Allandale, S. C., was in Augusta today, and he offered to extend the road from Barnwell, S. C., to Augusta, a distance of only forty miles, provided Augusta would take enough bonds to warrant the extension being made. He would want to bond the road for twelve thousand dollars a mile, which amounts to $480,000. Mr. Brown said he would not expect Augusta to take the full amount of bonds, but if our people would make a liberal subscription, the road would be built. Sixty miles of the road is already completed, and the balance will be finished in a few months. Colonel Brown says the Carolina Midland would form a connection with the road from Savannah to Columbia, with the Seaboard air-line at Greenwood, and the Richmond and Danville at Batesburg. The Carolina Midland would draw Augusta closer to both Savannah and Port Royal. The people of Augusta are apt to take Mr. Brown's offer up.

A Woman's Struggle with a Burglar.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—Mrs. Stella Dawson, a white woman living on Waldburg street, was badly beaten and robbed early this morning. Mrs. Dawson was awakened by a noise made by some one in her room. She arose and sprang at the negro burglar, but he was too much for her, and gave her a terrible beating, and then disappeared. When she went to bed last night she put $50 that she had just got under her pillow. After the burglar had disappeared she looked for her money and found it was gone.

A Gang of Counterfeiters.

MONTEZUMA, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—It seems that there is a regular gang of counterfeiters in our county. Monday United States Marshal Corbett, of Macon, arrested a white man and a negro who were working on the railroad bridge. The white man was turned loose but the negro was taken to Macon. One of the negroes implicated got away and has not been heard from. Several counterfeit silver pieces had been passed on Mr. Perdue and Mr. D. P. Coogle, and they put the marshal on to them.

A Prominent Firm's Opinion.

MACON, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—A representative of THE CONSTITUTION had a talk with a prominent legal firm this morning and learned from them that they were opposed to the Baxter bill which passed the house yesterday, but that they would do nothing to prevent it. Their commander, Dr. Gewinner, staff surgeon of the Second regiment, has great hopes for the success of his company. He will teach them the drill of the hospital corps, and when they are fully organized they will be an honor to themselves and to the regiment.

A West Georgia Barbecue.

WEST POINT, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—A great barbecue was served Thursday out at Pine Mountain Springs, two miles from this place, at which there was a great gathering of people. It is under the auspices of and given by the Knights of Pythias. Colonel L. M. Bookhardt, assisted by his veteran, Liston Cherry, presided.

Merchants to Organize.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 1.—Augusta's retail merchants will organize a branch of the merchants' retail commercial agency of Chicago, to protect themselves against deadbeats and bad debtors.

The Bainbridge Gang.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—The city chaingang now numbers ten able-bodied hands, with one guard and superintendent. The gang is slowly but surely increasing, Solicitor Frank Harrell being a faithful prosecuting attorney.

"Rough on Rats" Will Serve Him.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—William Cummings, a young white man, took a dose of "rough on rats" tonight. He stands a fair chance of filling a grave tomorrow. He had been suffering from erysipelas.

IN HALL COUNTY.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE HAS A RALLY.

Addressed by Hon. Pat Calhoun, Hon. Charles L. Moses, Judge Wellborn and Other Leaders.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Alliance of Hall county had a grand rally at Antioch camp ground, six miles west of Gainesville today.

The weather was very inclement, the rain falling in torrents, but the people were determined not to be outdone by the weather, so at an early hour the people commenced to gather, and by 10 o'clock there were almost six hundred on the ground. The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. A. Thompson, president of Hall County Alliance. Rev. M. B. U. Langford president of Jackson County Alliance, led in prayer.

Mr. James I. Tarrel delivered a welcome address, which was responded to by Hon. Tom E. Winn, congressman-elect of the ninth district.

HON. PAT CALHOUN INTRODUCED.

After this, Rev. Mr. Langford, in a few well-chosen words, introduced Hon. Pat Calhoun, as follows:

Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a very pleasant thing for me to introduce the speaker, Hon. Pat Calhoun, from the very fact that I feel that I am introducing one of the coming men of Georgia. Yes, one of the coming men of the south and these United States. A man fitted and qualified by God as a great leader, whose mind and heart are as much in sympathy with the great movement of the people today as perhaps any other man in this dear south land of ours. I feel also that great things are to be accomplished. It has always been that God has raised up great men capable of leading these great movements to success, and I ask for him a very patient hearing, because I know what he says will be for our interest and instruction.

Mr. Calhoun for one hour and fifteen minutes held the crowd in wrapt attention. It was indeed a most magnificent speech, and a masterly exposition of the political issues of the day. He dealt in facts and figures—the living issues of the day, and not the dead issues of the past. He made an analytical speech—made up of plain unvarnished truths, and was calculated to interest one and all. At times Mr. Calhoun grew wonderfully eloquent, and his great earnestness lent force and charm to the necromantic power of his eloquence. Garbled extracts from his speech would do him a great injustice, and your reporter declines to give a synopsis of it, for the people with one accord call for the full text of the speech and that it be published and cast to the four quarters of our state.

Mr. Calhoun stated that the harmony of all interests showed there was no inconsistency in the democratic party representing all classes of people.

He said that if the alliance formed a grand old procession and carried with them all who were interested and allied in interest there would be very few parties left sitting on the fence to see the procession go by; that the farmers of Georgia were the majority of the democratic party and that it was a good old Jeffersonian doctrine to follow and submit to the will of the majority.

He concluded his speech at ten minutes after 1 o'clock, at which time dinner was announced, and each and every one present repaired to the groves near by and regaled the inner man with a good dinner. Mr. Calhoun's speech was the theme discussed during the dinner hour, and every one was extravagant in praise of his effort. It was his first visit among our people, and he made a fine impression.

HON. CHARLES L. MOSES.

In the afternoon the crowd assembled under the large tent, where they were addressed by Hon. Charles L. Moses, congressman-elect from the fourth district. It is one of the remarkable features of this meeting that Mr. Moses, as well as all the other speakers, proclaimed the necessity that the merchants, the lawyers, the railroad men, and all classes unite in the great movement for the reforms necessary for the permanency of American institutions. As an illustration of the stringency of money Mr. Moses gave the following figures from the report of R. G. Dun & Co., comparing the number of failures during the first six months of 1890 and the first six months of 1891, selecting states from different sections of the United States.

	1890.	1891.
Alabama	$ 523,000	$1,569,000
Missouri	1,000,000	9,000,000
Georgia	360,000	over 3,000,000

Arkansas three times more in 1891 than 1890; Connecticut, more than twice as much in 1891 as in 1890, asking the business men and farmers if it was not enough to bring consternation to the hearts of all.

He further said that we must look to the west for our allies, and not to Wall street, and that a division of our ranks—of the alliance vote—would inevitably result in the return of the republican party to power, and the passage by them of such laws as would guarantee their continuance in power.

His address was interrupted by frequent applause, showing that he had the ears and hearts of the audience which listened to his speech with the closest attention.

JUDGE WELLBORN SPEAKS.

The next and last speaker was his honor, C. J. Wellborn, judge of the superior court of the Northeastern circuit. He is not an allianceman but is a rock-ribbed democrat and is in full sympathy with the alliance. He made a good speech and held the attention of the audience for about thirty-five minutes.

Hons. S. R. Merritt, J. A. Hulsey Mosely, members of the lower house were present and Senator Irvine, Mr. W. A. Thompson, president, of Hall county, left nothing undone to make the day a pleasant one for all and succeeded.

Andrew J. Mundy, sheriff of Hall county, was on hand and was only hitting the ground in high places for he was in fine spirits and in a high glee. He is the prince of good fellows and a "pizened" allianceman. Hon. John A. Smith, the progressive mayor of Gainesville and president of the J. G. Hynds Manufacturing Company, was on hand, and did much to make all feel at home.

The day is one long to be remembered in old Hall, and had it been a bright day there would have been at least five thousand people on the ground.

Mr. W. C. Hammond, secretary to Mr. Calhoun, reported the proceedings in full, and no doubt the people of Georgia will have the pleasure of reading some of the speeches at an early day.

A Little Girl Bitten.

ATHENS, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon the little eight-year-old daughter of Mr. George H. Palmer was playing with several children in Mr. Horace Martin's yard on Oconee street. They were playing with a small terrier dog, when the animal became enraged and inflicted a painful wound on the little girl. Dr. Benedict was called in and dressed the wound. It is not of a serious nature, but it was a narrow escape for the little child.

The Barkeeper Was Fly.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—William Miller, a bartender at the DeSoto hotel, was arrested today on the charge of embezzlement. He was subsequently discharged, a compromise having been effected, and it is stated he will leave the city. He is said to have taken about three thousand dollars.

Deaths in Georgia.

DAWSON, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—Miss Jessie Turner died here today of typhod malarial fever. She graduated this summer and was just blooming into young womanhood.

PALMETTO, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—W. R. Wilkerson, whose illness was mentioned in your paper a few days since, died and was buried here yesterday with Masonic honors.

A Man Ground to Pieces.

THOMASTON, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—Jim Freeman, colored, was killed by a Macon and Birmingham train while on a trestle eight miles east of Thomaston, today at 3 o'clock. He was literally cut and ground to pieces. Only small particles of his body could be found.

CHAUTAUQUA.

PROFESSOR BEAL'S INTERESTING LECTURE.

Address from James Lane Allen—Today Dr. Burrows Will Preach—C. L. S. C. Reception on the 5th.

LITHIA SPRINGS, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—Professor W. H. Dana, who has been here for some time, leaves us tonight. His last lecture this morning was a great success. He expressed himself specially pleased with it. His talks will be missed very much. It is hoped that he can be secured to lecture next summer.

Professor A. H. Beals entertained a good audience at 11 o'clock on "Russia and Russian Ideas." It was a good lecture, and well delivered.

Just as Professor Beals finished and the audience had dispersed, a very heavy rain began to fall, which lasted half an hour. It ceased and the sun shone most beautifully over the wet grass and leaves, making them sparkle as if they held precious diamonds within their verdent clasp. We look for a beautiful day tomorrow without a particle of dust and no mud. It is too high here to be very muddy, the water runs off immediately after falling, and the half day of sunshine has taken what was left. Come up and enjoy Sunday.

In the afternon Mr. James Lane Allen lectured.

His address was a continuation of his last evening's lecture. He went on to say that the civil war will do us good which we shall not live to see, but will nevertheless be good for the country in a variety of enterprises.

That it broke down a landed aristocracy existing within a national democracy.

That it was an emancipation of southern imagination.

That this imagination has found vent in short prose, stories and novels.

That if fiction in its way does not occupy as much of a place as biography and history, that it is an idle waste of words.

That all great literatures grew from a beginning. All epic poems, lyrics, history, autobiography, etc., and even music, painting and sculpture is its history.

No sooner than the story was fully developed, it has been drawing in to itself all the other forms, philosophy, etc., are told more and more in novels.

Fiction has taken the lead in every country and state.

Of what does fiction consist? The civil war left a desire with a great many men to tell what happened. In considering this all isolated works shall have to be left out because we shall only consider the history writings.

The first need after the war was that north and south should be united. It was to be done by southern writers. It was not an union brought about by addresses and pamphlets, but by taking stories from life and showing how the south lived before, during and after the war, without exception. The southern writers do not defend slavery, but the life of the south before the emancipation of slaves. In this manner the writers of the south have confined themselves to the better but no less true relation of master and slave. All of this literature has been sent north to be published. The north has paid for it and has distributed it over the country.

While literature of the ante-bellum days was forcing the two sections apart, it is now doing as much toward bringing them together as steam and electricity.

Although this literature began to appear while the flower of the south was torn and dying on many battlefields, it has always been fair and forgiving.

It is most unfortunate that more people did not hear Mr. Allen, especially as he says he will never lecture again. He cannot lose the time it takes to fill engagements to lecture. This will be a great blow to our lecture platforms, for never did a man grace the platform more.

In the evening Rev. Dr. Lansing Burrows delivered his famous lecture on "Cats." He showed the feline character in a great many of our people. How much like cats we are we don't know until we hear the doctor. Tomorrow will be a nice quiet Sunday, which every one will enjoy with sermons from Dr. Burrows. The music has been specially prepared by the chorus and quartet, and

Here is tomorrow's programme:

SUNDAY'S PROGRAMME.

9:00 a. m.—Devotional meeting.
10:00 a. m.—Sunday school assembly, Bible study.
11:00 a. m.—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Lansing Burrows.
5:00 p. m.—Chautauqua vesper service.
7:00 p. m.—Service of sacred Song, by assembly, quartet and chorus.
8:00 p. m.—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Lansing Burrows.

On the evening of the 5th, Wednesday, the Gillett Chautauqua League will tender a reception to the managers of the Piedmont Chautauqua and the public, in Peabody hall. Refreshments will be served, and all are invited. A large crowd is expected.

BENTON McMILLIN TALKS.

He Tells Why He Is a Democrat—A Good Story.

From a New York Letter.

McMillin was at a table in the Hoffman house the other evening when a gentleman present, who is a dyed-in-the wool democrat, put to the candidate for speaker the plump question: "Why are you a democrat?" There were eager ears about and the change which came over the countenance of the Tennessee democrat plainly showed that he was averse to being drawn into a public declaration upon such a subject. He endeavored to laugh the query by, but the questioner was persistent and repeated it again, adding, with rather an aggravating smile, "I suppose, like most men with their religious belief, you can give no better answer than that you follow the faith because your father did."

"That general rule," responded McMillin, "does not hold good in my case. My great-grandfather, although an Irishman, was a Methodist, which it must be confessed is rather an exceptional combination. My grandfather was an infidel. My father was a Campbellite, of the Christian church, the religious organization to which Garfield belonged. As for me, I might truthfully respond as did Congressman Zeb Vance, of North Carolina, when on the stump during an exciting political campaign in his state in which liquor prohibition was made a very important issue, and one which Vance desired to avoid a discussion of on account of his pleasantly convivial habits. At one meeting a man in the audience insisted upon being told how the congressman stood upon the question of prohibition, and when he could no longer be put off, Vance finally replied: 'I will reply to the gentleman's question by saying that my head is strongly in favor of the great policy of prohibition, but my stomach yearns the other way, and so I may, therefore, truthfully declare myself as being divided on the issue.'"

ANOTHER GOOD STORY.

This, however, did not satisfy McMillin's questioner, and again he asked, "But why are you a democrat?" The congressman evidently was determined not to be cornered, for again he resorted to an anecdote. "I may answer that," he said, with a nervous smile, "by narrating an incident said to have taken place down in my portion of the country. A well-known rabid republican caught a coon which was not small enough to eat and too big to turn loose, and being accosted by three boys who pleaded for the prize, he asked them what their politics were. One proudly declared himself a democrat, another was a greenbacker, and a little eager-faced fellow, who well knew the man's political proclivities, proclaimed himself a republican.

"The possessor of the animal announced as his decision that he would give the coon to the boy who gave the best reason for the faith which was in him. The democrat said that he was a democrat because the principles of that party were the best, when fully practiced, for the government of a republic. They taught, first, the rights of the citizen; next, the rights of the separate states, each with a sovereign power, but acting as a cohesive whole; third, the rights of the government acting in its parental capacity, with due regard for the rights of the states and the rights of the citizens. The young greenbacker declared himself in favor of paper money, because 'if the greenbackers win everybody will have all the money they want, and I will have lots of candy and marbles.' Turning to the third urchin, the man said anxiously: 'Now, my little fellow, why are you a republican?' The boy looked up into his face with a grin and answered: 'Because I want the coon.' And the animal was his."

ARE THEY PAUPERS?

Correspondence in Regard to the Admission of Hebrew Exiles.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Simon Wolf and Lewis Abraham, of this city, on behalf of the union of American Hebrew congregations, have addressed to the secretary of the treasury a communication on the subject of the immigration of Russian Hebrews to the United States. In their address the writers, while deploring the arrival in this country of so many of their exiled people, maintain that the statutes of the United States should not be so interpreted as to class them as paupers or assisted immigrants "when hands of help and welcome are outstretched to elevate them to the exalted position of American citizenship, without demanding any contributions from national or local taxes:" "That the refugees are generally in distress," say the writers, "is not denied. Circumstances have placed them in a situation that is recognized throughout the civilized world as resulting from the direct crime of the so-called enlightened country, and this distress their brethren are untiringly striving to alleviate.

"To close the avenues of this free and liberty-loving country, that has always opened its gates to the downtrodden and unjustly persecuted, would be against the underlying genius and theory of our glorious and beloved constitution. Neither the letter nor spirit of the laws of our country requires us to close the gates of mercy on mankind."

The writers refer to the large influx of Russian Hebrews into this country about ten years ago, and state that, so far as can be ascertained, not a single one of them has become a public burden. Arguing from this, and the further fact that a large number of organizations have been formed throughout the country, having for their object the general care and elevation of exiles, the writers maintain that even if they have their "passage paid with the money of another," they cannot be designated as paupers, but rather come under the exceptional clause of the law, viz: "When it is satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to the foregoing excluded classes."

To the address Secretary Foster has replied as follows:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo, with its enclosure as stated. You call my attention to the bitter hardship suffered by many thousands of Hebrews by reason of their forcible expulsion from their homes in the Russian empire and you state, among other things, that there is no organization in the United States which assists or encourages destitute Hebrew refugees to come to this country; that you deplore this form of immigration; that the efforts of several Hebrew societies represented by you are confined to ameliorating the condition of these unhappy people after their arrival at American ports, by relieving those in distress and aiding all to avoid massing in seaboard cities, and to distribute themselves to widely separated localities, where they may, as soon as possible, become self-sustaining. You state you have no complaint to make in connection with the official treatment of refugees who have already arrived, and that you do not apprehend any future cause for complaint in this regard; but you urge a consideration, that practically enforced, immigration of this nature cannot be classed as "assisted" immigration, within the meaning of our laws, and finally you declare the readiness of people and associations for whom you speak to give to the government, in all cases, a satisfactory bond, guaranteeing that none of these refugee immigrants shall become a public charge.

Be assured, gentlemen, that I fully concur in your estimate of the magnitude of the present calamity which has befallen so many of your race, as well as in your hope that an early mitigation or cessation of the current measures of expulsion may render unnecessary any general migration of Russian Hebrews to America or elsewhere. Unquestionably great and sudden influx of expatriated and destitute aliens of any race would be a grave misfortune to any country, and American Hebrews act both patriotically and humanely when they advise Jewish refugees against coming hither, but at the same time endeavor to render self-supporting those who finally come. Obviously the support of great numbers of dependent persons is a tax upon the resources of the country, even though paid from private funds and quite as plainly, industrial conditions here might be seriously disturbed by the sudden arrival and enforced competition of a multitude of needy people. Hence it is important to the last degree that the volume of this unexpected refugee immigration be not excessive or threatening and that with entire certainty it would be promptly and widely distributed so as to supply the real want in scattered communities and interfere as little as possible with the existing and normal industrial condition.

The apparent scope and thoroughness of your plan for securing this immediate and wide distribution of expected refugees are most gratifying, and upon the success of your association in carrying out these plans will largely depend the possibility of the government meeting your views in other cities, and while the immigration laws of the United States must and will be enforced, I agree with you that those laws were never enacted in derogation of the plainest requirements of humanity, and no worthy immigrant who, in all other respects, meets the demands of our statutes, should be excluded from the country because, through the actions of others, he is for the time being homeless and without property.

I shall rely on your voluntary assurance that you will actively urge upon your brethren in Europe the attitude of our laws toward assisted immigration. I also beg to remind you that any tendency abroad to deflect towards this country the movement of destitute refugees, or to stimulate their migration hither, would be distinctly hostile, to the spirit manifested in your letter and to the spirit in which the government of the United States desires to treat this difficult and delicate problem.

Thanking you for your expressions of confidence that this department, while executing the immigration laws efficiently, will also execute them humanely, I am, respectfully yours,

CHARLES FOSTER, Secretary.

THE MACON ASSOCIATION

Of the Y. M. C. A. Holds a Most Delightful Reception.

MACON, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—Last night the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, of this city, were the scene of one of the greatest social successes the association has ever known.

The occasion was a reception given by the members to their friends in the city.

The entertainment consisted of music, recitations, an exhibition drill by the class in physical culture and other novel and interesting features.

The drill and a recitation by Mr. Lamar today, who is not unknown to fame as an elocutionist, attracted special attention and great applause.

The entertainment was very highly enjoyed by all who were so fortunate as to attend.

THE SECOND GEORGIA REGIMENT.

Colonel Wiley Had Already Issued an Order Concerning Enlistments.

MACON, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—There are now being sent into Colonel Wiley's office, enlistment rolls of the different companies in his regiment.

Colonel Wiley did not wait for resolutions to be passed by the legislature ordering this step, but more than a week ago he issued orders to his several captains requiring them to send to him the rolls of their companies. So far the colonel has found no inaccuracies in the report whatever. He will send them, as soon as verified, to the adjutant general of the state.

DEPOSITORS WORRIED

About Their Deposits in the Late Capital Bank.

MACON, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—The depositors in the late Capital bank, of this city, are becoming quite anxious in regard to their deposits, which they were assured would be paid in less than thirty days after the bank failed.

It has now been something over four months since the failure, and only 40 per cent of the deposits have been paid.

The unfortunate depositors are beginning to fear that they have received the last of their money left in the hands of this bank.

The Hospital Corps.

MACON, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—Last night at the Volunteers' armory the hospital corps of the Second Georgia regiment was organized.

There were about twenty members present and they all seemed to take a lively interest in their new organization.

Rev. Reese Returns.

MACON, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—Rev. Mr. F. F. Reese, rector of Christ church at Macon, has returned from his trip with the committee to visit Bishop Talbot at Laramie, Wy. He will fill his pulpit tomorrow morning and evening.

A Lady's Death.

Mrs. Caroline Garret died early yesterday morning at her home in Bellwood, after a short illness. The funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Westview.

CAN'T BE EQUALED.

THE ATTRACTIONS AT THE PIEDMONT THIS FALL.

The List Continues to Grow in Size and Interest—The Greatest Show the South Has Ever Seen.

The Piedmont continues to grow,

And the people are realizing that it's to be the biggest show in the country.

Barnum had his $20,000 attraction of New, Forepaugh his $10,000 beauty.

Atlanta will eclipse both. It is admitted by all that the greatest show ever given in the world is the one now being given at the Eldorado, New Jersey, where Kiralfy produces King Solomon with his 3,000 wives. The great show will come to the Piedmont exposition.

The Piedmont will, in addition to this, have a wonderful exhibit. Ten counties have already applied for space, and there is but little room left in the agricultural department. Secretary Charles Arnold says he will have a handsomer line of exhibits than ever before. He regrets, however, that Atlanta is not represented as she should be.

The fact that such a great attraction as King Solomon is coming to our exposition is drawing a large number of exhibitors and privileges from every section of the country.

KING SOLOMON.

Among the Atlantians who have seen King Solomon are Messrs. Oglesby, W. C. Sanders and Blockwood, in addition to Messrs. Pa and Thompson, the exposition committee.

Every one of these gentlemen is loud in praise of the selection and is positive in is opinion of the ten-strike made in the securing of the great production. A long talk with these gentlemen had only the effect of bringing out a brilliant display of adjectives.

MUSIC.

The only important feature of the exposition that has not as yet been decided upon is the music, and the committee has a number of propositions on that line that will be considered at their meeting this week. A great deal depends on the music in the production of King Solomon.

THE RACES.

That the races will be greater than ever is evidenced by the fact that Monmouth, Jerome, Brighton and Washington park speeders have become quite interested in our races and many of them will test their speed on the fastest half mile track in America.

The race programme has been in great demand and will be ready for delivery by Wednesday of next week. It is doubtful if there will be stable accommodations sufficient for the speeders that will come.

LIBERAL TO THE FARMERS.

No company in Georgia has ever displayed such liberality to county and county alliances, or to the farmers, as has the Piedmont, as is demonstrated by the $5,800 given in the following manner:

To the county, or County Farmers' Alliance or agricultural club, making the largest and best display of products, grown or produced by residents of the county:
First premium........
Second premium........
Third premium........
To the county, or County Farmers' Alliance or agricultural club, displaying their products in the most unique, artistic and attractive manner, a premium of........
To the first six counties, or County Farmers' Alliance, or agricultural club, entering for competition and making a meritorious display, will be paid the sum of $300 each, in case they fail to take the first, second or third premium; provided, the same is approved by the judges and directors in charge........
To the individual making the largest and best display of products, grown or produced by him or her, or under his or her direction:
First premium........
Second premium........
Third premium........

The exposition has been equally liberal in every department and will give away three times as much as any exposition in the United States this year.

$50,000.

That is a small figure to estimate the cost of the attractions.

King Solomon.
The great carnival.
The magnificent ballet.
Archille Phillion on his spiral tower.
Kennedy Brothers' great Roman chariot races.
Twenty-four great acrobats.
The rooster orchestra.
Boltair's palace of illusions.
The miniature city.
Bartholomy's museum.
The Royal Marionettes.
The automatic city.

Professor Moss's great cyclorama, are among the attractions already arranged for. In addition to the above, applications are in for every conceivable kind of show, from the famous pop corn and sausage man to the never-absent nigger head, not forgetting the razzle dazzle, and the merry-go-round for the little ones.

TOBOGGAN SLIDE.

The roller coaster and the switchback are no more.

The toboggan slide is the latest and greatest of all the fastest, self-riding machines invented, and there is to be one at the famous exposition.

"What are you not to have?" asked a reporter yesterday.

"Well," said a director, "we are going to have everything worth having, and will give a premium of $5,000 to any other exposition whose attractions equal ours."

VERY UNPLEASANT.

A Lady's Awkward Predicament at a Summer Resort.

From an Aix le Bains Letter.

This is a perfectly true story about a lady who met with a disagreeable surprise here a few days ago. In taking the baths a certain knowledge of French is desirable, particularly when ladies are unaccompanied. When the bath is over the patient is rapidly dried, wrapped in flannel sheets and blankets and carried back to the hotel in a curious sedan chair; then he or she is lifted into bed, still swathed like a mummy, is covered up with additional blankets and a quilt and left to perspire. The lady in question found herself in a very ridiculous position through her faulty pronunciation of French.

She is an American, unmarried, and of more than usual proportions. She is staying at the Hotel des Princes. She took her bath in the usual way and gave instructions to be carried to "Numero Onze, Hotel des Princes." This she pronounced in such a manner that the porters understood her Hotel de France, whither they at once proceeded, took the lady up to No. 11, laid her on the bed and left her to perspire.

Imagine her horror on removing the covering to find herself alone in a strange bed, with a man's effects all round the room, and no other clothing than a blanket. Her indignation may be better imagined than described.

What the Country Needs.

From The Butler, Ga., Herald.

What the country needs is more money. This can be had on a perfectly safe basis. Let congress and President Harrison give the country free coinage of silver; then let them repeal the law taxing the circulation of state banks 10 per cent, whenever the circulation of any state bank is based on state bonds deposited with the treasurer of the state; provided such circulation does not amount to more than 90 per cent of the state bonds deposited with the treasurer of the state in which the bank is located. We cannot see why the national banks should object to this plan, since their circulation is being annually decreased, and state banks on the plan suggested would not produce a plethora of circulation.

Something must be done to give us more circulation, and the only question is, shall congress give us a safe and sound circulation, or wait until a "wild wave" of public excitement gives us "wild cat banks."

He Does It in the Printing Offices.

From The New York Tribune.

The announcement that certain city churches will be closed during a portion of the summer gives various persons an opportunity to [illegible] time-honored question: "Are we to [illegible] that the devil takes a vacation [illegible]

BE EQUALED.

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ons to be carried to "Nu-
Princes." This she pro-
r that the porters under-
ce, whither they at once
up to No. 11, laid her on
rspire.
removing the covering to
range bed, with a man's
n, and no other clothing
dignation may be better

ntry Needs.

rald.

is more money. This
ate basis. Let congress
give the country free
them repeal the law
f state banks 10 per
tion of any state bank
posited with the treas-
such circulation does
0 per cent of the state
easurer of the state in
We cannot see why
object to this plan,
being annually de-
n the plan suggested
a of circulation.
o give us more circu-
n is, shall congress
culation, or wait until
excitement gives us

rinting Offices.

[illegible]

E MODERN JOAN OF ARC.

WOMAN WHO BEAT INGALLS

s About Him and Other Things of Interest.

DAUGHTER OF A NOBLEMAN

a Commoner by Oppression. An Interesting Woman Is She.

s. Mary E. Lease, of Kansas, arrived in nta yesterday morning, and will be here al days.

s. Lease is advertised to speak at tauqua on Monday, which is alli- day, and on Tuesday, which farmers' day. It is probable that she will be invited to address the ral assembly some day this week, and that it is possible that she may ad- alliance meetings at other points in the

There is a natural desire on the part of people to know more of the woman part in the uprising of last fall won the name of Joan of Arc. Catch and popular sobriquets are often a expression of fact or feeling, and there doubt that this expression, which out in the heat of conflict, nearly ex- es the relation which Mrs Lease occu- toward the Kansas farmers.

o one can talk to her five minutes with- being impressed with her intense earn- ess. So earnest is she that all sense of or seems to have departed from her na- and she actually complains of being ble to enjoy a joke.

Who She Is.

though she owes her prominence to her ership of a popular uprising, and al- gh she has long been identified with ular agitation, Mrs. Lease is by no s of plebean origin. She is the hter of an Irish nobleman who incurred displeasure of the British government reason of his love for Ireland and his osition to do all he could to defend the people from unjust rulers.

is said that his property was confiscated a price set on his head. He to America and enlisted with his in the union army, was taken oner and died at Andersonville. His son killed in Virginia, and Mrs. Lease was wn upon her own resources at an early With native force she battled against fortune and not only earned her living, found time to study and to equip herself her life work, which, to use her own words, the cause of oppressed humanity." Having through the fiery ordeal of oppression elf, she seems fired with a burning zeal the relief of the down-trodden and the un- nate. Nature seems to have prepared her ate spirit to meet the desperate situation Kansas, and with the impetus of that won- l campaign, she is widening the sphere influence.

here have been all sorts of stories printed t Mrs. Lease. It has been said that "she ld have been a great preacher had not her intellect rebelled at the restraints of odoxy," but when accused of holding the s of an infidel and an anarchist she says invariably preaches "the religion of Jesus and the patriotic principles of Wash- and Lincoln."

tain expressions used by Mrs. Lease that she is anything but a superficial agi- . For example, when, after her Washing- eech she was pressed with invitations to speeches in all parts of the country, d: "I have learned the philosophy of work and wait." Such remarks show he has a purpose much deeper and more of attention than the mere love of ap- . She is a member of the Wichita bar, founder of several clubs, a member he prohibitive lecture bureau, the of the citizens' alliance and the f the people's party, and all this at the thirty-seven, when she is the mother of children.

Mrs. Lease Talks.

en a representative of THE CONSTITU- called on her at the Kimball, yesterday rnoon, she had just received a bundle of s which had been forwarded here. The of her correspondence shows how great a n leadership imposes, but she does not to feel the weight of it, and did seem to feel the fatigue of a long journey. ually her appearance at chautauqua was ubject of remark, and her attention called to the fact that she was to speak two days before Mr. Ingalls. This opened the foundation of her feeling.

I wish he had come on the same day," said "for if it had been so, and I could have n first, I think I could have shown the ence where he got his speech. address on the problems of the nth century is the speech I delivered years ago in the union labor and green- ers' movement."

ne reference was made to Mr. Ingalls' n to himself as "a statesman out of a " when Mrs. Lease said with some earn- : "He is out of a job, but I don't see ing to authorize his claim to statesman- . He cannot point to a single piece legislation which he was instrumental ssing for the good of the people would entitle him to be called a states- ."

n reference to the saying that Ingalls's de- was due to her she said: "I don't claim but I would be glad to believe that it true. I began the fight on Ingalls a year a half ago, when it was sacrilege to say thing against him in Kansas. The man's Christian Temperance Union and Woman's Suffrage Association ostracised on that occasion, but the people were with from the start."

hen the idea was suggested that some s of the farmers' movement in South olina last year reached a point of frenzy esting the descriptions of the French rev- tion, Mrs. Lease said:

Yes, I think the condition of this country very much like that of France before the ch revolution. Last fall I thought I see in the faces of the Kansas farmers look of desperation which Victor Hugo so hically describes in his picture of the ch peasants.

In France a few thousand people owned all land. In this country, Thomas G. Sher- , a New york lawyer, estimates that 250,- people own the whole wealth, land and a population of sixty millions."

What Is the Outcome?

What will be the outcome of it all?"

Well, unless there are reforms by means of ballot there will be bloodshed. Greed has been willing to give up one dollar of [illegible] gains, and it is not certain that reforms can be brought about by peaceful methods."

"But is there not this difference between the status in France and the status here—that the 250,000 who own all the wealth are in the minority, and of the 60,000,000, 10,000,000 have votes; while in France the people had no voice?"

"Yes, we have here the alternative of the ballot or the bullet. In France they had no alternative but the bullet or the bayonet. But I do not see how much can be done through the ballot unless it is reformed by the Australian system."

Mrs. Lease's eyes flashed indignantly as she said:

"What good will the ballot do when millionaires can vote hordes of Italians? They say it is the shotgun down here. Up there it is intimidation by employers. 'You vote this way or give up your job.' Votes are bought in every part of the country. In Oklahoma the negroes passed through a room, receiving a sack of meal, a piece of bacon and a bag of beans on one side, and were given a republican ticket on the other side. You remember there was a balance of $45,000 left of the appropriation of congress for the Johnstown sufferers, and by resolution it was given to the distressed people of Oklahoma. Instead of giving it to all the distressed people, white and black, the republicans used all of it to get negro votes in the election, and not a dollar of it was given to white people. I was a witness of that transaction, and after we got through in Kansas I went down there, and we didn't leave them a single county office, notwithstanding the negro votes. I held a large meeting in Kingfisher county just before the election. It was in a Methodist church, and the house was packed. Men sat in the windows, and there were many women in the church. Suddenly the floor sank two feet, and there was an awful panic. Men were leaping on benches, shrieking in fright and as white as they will ever be in death. But for my self-control, it would have been terrible in a moment more. With my powerful voice I succeeded in catching their attention and allaying their fears. I told them there was no danger, and that it was nothing but a republican trick to break up the meeting. At the moment I honestly thought it was. We had had attempts to break up our meetings in Kansas. They tried to have me arrested as a rebel interloper from North Carolina. When I got the attention of the crowd I asked the men to stand still until the women and children could get out. They did so, and when the women were out I told the men to pass out quietly, but to go quickly, as there was a nine-foot cellar underneath, and there might be some danger. I don't know how I controlled myself. I was awfully scared, for I could see the walls sag in when the floor sank.

"The people went out of there believing it was actually a republican trick, and men who had been life-long republicans left the party and voted with us. It looked like the Lord was on our side. They say that all is fair in love and war, and that was very much like war. I afterwards went back to see if there had been any attempt to cut the under pinning, but became satisfied that there was not."

"Were you from South Carolina?"

"No, I am from the old country; I am of Scotch-Irish descent. My father and brother were in the union army. My brother lies in Virginia and my father sleeps in Andersonville. When they started the North Carolina story these facts came out, and that is the way I came to be called Joan of Arc. The union veterans took it up and gave us thousands of votes. They stood in long lines to shake my hand."

ON TUESDAY NEXT

The Gallant Forty-Fourth Georgia Regiment Will Hold a Reunion.

This regiment, led into the confederate service by Colonel Robert A. Smith, of Macon, who was killed in the first battle of the Chickahominy, will hold its annual reunion at Griffin on August 4th next.

The Forty-fourth formed a part of General George Doles's brigade. After he was killed bravely leading his men in battle, it formed a part of General Phil Cook's brigade.

There was not a braver command in the service from the south, and it will be a matter of great regret with the surviving veterans of the regiment that General Cook, who led them to victory on so many bloody battlefields, cannot be with them.

The railroads will give reduced rates, and a large crowd is expected at the reunion.

NAPOLEON'S DAUGHTER.

Mme. Chaussenot Claims She Was Changed for the Prince Imperial.

Widespread sympathy was elicited in Paris for the Empress Eugenie during her late visit, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, in view of the peculiarly painful annoyance to which she was exposed by the claim made upon her by a person named Albertine Chaussenot. This woman—whom I have interviewed—is employed as cashier in a small restaurant in the Faubourg St. Denis. She makes the sensational allegation that she is the daughter of the empress, and professes to be in possession of certain proofs that it was she who was born at the time that the young Prince Napoleon came into the world; that it was she, and not the young prince, who was the child of the emperor and empress, and that the substitution was made because the emperor, for political reasons, desired a male child. I was not able to gather very clearly what might be the nature of the proofs referred to. Mme. Chaussenot has a romantic story to tell of her childhood and of a certain mysterious visitor, who on his deathbed told her that the empress alone could reveal to her the secret of her birth. She shows in supposed confirmation of her story various tattoo marks on her hands and face, a T on her thumbs, and a mark which she imagines to resemble an imperial crown on her chin. According to her statement, she has on her body other tattoo marks—an eagle, a T surmounted with an imperial crown, and so forth—which she declares were made at the time of her birth to facilitate her recognition by her imperial mother. T she presumes to stand for Teba, which was the Empress Eugenie's maiden name.

During the Empress Eugenie's stay at the Hotel Continental under the name of Countess de Pierrefonds, Mme. Chaussenot made repeated attempts to see her. This is not the first time that Mme. Chaussenot's absurd claim has been heard of, for about a year ago, at the time of a visit of the empress to Paris, the papers published her statement. It is to be hoped that an end will be put to the lady cashier's dreams of greatness. The Empress Eugenie has enough to suffer in life without being subjected to annoyances of this kind when she pays visits to Paris, where she was once so happy, and where she is now so sad. It is fair to Mme. Chaussenot to say that she does not seem at all prompted in this matter by pecuniary interest, but by a desire to know the truth about her parentage. She is a fine-looking woman, but, as far as I can judge, does not bear the slightest resemblance to the beautiful Countess de Montijo.

Funeral Object-Lessons.

From The Detroit Free Press.

McKinley can summon a good many murdered Banquos to help him in his campaign if he desires. There are Cannon and Perkins and Payson and La Follette and Dunnell, and all their hundred fellows who fell by the wayside last fall, including Cutcheon and Allen and Bliss, of Michigan. But when they arrive in their winding-sheets he cannot remark with Macbeth, "Thou canst not say I did it," for the McKinley bill killed every one of them. What fine object-lessons these walking funerals would be in the Ohio campaign.

It Was Not in the Bond.

From The Philadelphia Record.

She—Darling, go and get that beautiful bit of seaweed for me, won't you?

He—My dearest, I'd get my feet wet.

She—And yet before marriage you said you'd go through fire for me.

He—But I honestly leave it to you, did I say anything about water?

WILL HE ACCEPT?

BISHOP TALBOT WRITES A LETTER TO DR. TUPPER.

He Has Not Yet Decided—The Committee Coming Home—Mr. Harrison Thinks He Will Accept.

What Bishop Talbot's definite answer will be to the committee appointed to notify him of his election is as much a matter of speculation as it was the day he was elected.

He has been notified by letter and by the committee, but has given no definite answer, and will probably not do so for several days yet.

The committee—Messrs. Rees and Miller,—is now on its way home from Laramie, and will probably arrive here today.

They have a letter from Bishop Talbot to the standing committee of the diocese, expressing his views on the situation.

DR. TUPPER RECEIVES A LETTER.

Dr. T. C. Tupper, rector of St. Philip's church, wrote to Mr. Talbot several days ago, urging his acceptance.

To that letter Dr. Tupper yesterday received a reply. In his reply Mr. Talbot simply states that he has been visited by the Georgia committee, and has given them his views in writing, but has not yet decided the matter.

The letter reads as follows:

LARAMIE, Wyo., July 29.—Rev. and Dear Dr. Tupper: I beg to thank you for your kind favor of the 3d instant, and for the hearty welcome which you so kindly offer me.

The Georgia committee has just left me after a most charming visit. To them I have expressed in writing my views of the situation and while the matter is not yet finally settled I may say that I do not at present see clearly my way to leave my present charge, conscientiously asking your prayers for proper guidance. Believe me, faithfully yours. ETHELBERT TALBOT.

Dr. Tupper says that in his reply to Bishop Talbot he will urge the claims of Georgia in the strongest manner for the bishop's favorable consideration.

HOPEFUL THAT HE WILL ACCEPT.

Mr. Z. D. Harrison, secretary of the standing committee of the diocese, has not yet heard anything from the committee, but is hopeful that Bishop Talbot will accept.

"I attach no significance to reports that have been sent out about Mr. Talbot's refusal. I am inclined to believe that after fully considering the matter Bishop Talbot will accept. It will be some time, as he will have to confer with a number of bishops, but I rather think he will accept."

In the meantime Episcopalians all over Georgia are anxiously awaiting Bishop Talbot's answer and are hoping that he will accept.

ABOUT THE CITY.

Captain Ike Roberts, conductor of one of the most unique trains, perhaps, in this whole country, was in Atlanta yesterday. There are few conductors in the state who are better known than Captain Roberts. He is conductor on the little train that runs from Chamblee, up on the Air-Line road, out to Roswell, a distance of only about fifteen miles, but the little train is famous. It is one of the most original trains in the world. When I first saw it, it struck me as being mildewed. It is consisted of one car, which was divided into three compartments, an engine without any of the modern improvements, without even a tender, the wood being piled up in the cab. As soon as everybody gets on, the train starts. There is no preliminary bell-ringing or warning from the engine, but you are off, bumping and rolling around at the rate of about nine miles an hour before you know it. At different places, along the line, at a road crossing, in the middle of a cotton patch, or cornfield or anywhere, a passenger presented himself the little train would stop.

Captain Roberts runs the engine out to the first station, and then gets off, and lets the brakeman take charge of the engine while he takes up tickets. It is a great train, and is the idol of everybody's heart up around Roswell.

* *

Mr. W. G. Meagley, of Columbus, Ga., has taken an interest in the Gordon school, and will hereafter be headmaster and general manager of that institution. Mr. Meagley is an educator of prominence, and his connection with the Gordon school will add to its already high standard. He will be warmly welcomed in Atlanta.

* *

Hinton Wright's lecture at DeGive's opera house on Tuesday evening, the 11th, promises to be an interesting event.

Said he yesterday:

"I hope to entertain the people. I will have something to say of my past experience with the world when hand and glove with the devil for twenty years. Also to give my ideas as to some needed reforms, not coercive, but of a competitive nature."

* *

Captain J. C. Haskell, who succeeds Mr. R. Schmidt as agent of the Central railroad in Atlanta, took charge of the office yesterday.

* *

A historic relic of the Atlanta of the '60s was removed yesterday.

It was the old lamp post at the James bank corner which was shattered by a shell from Sherman's bombardment of this devoted city. Ever since that eventful time the old lamp post has stood on the James corner, an object of curiosity and interest.

But yesterday it was dug up and carried away to make room for an electric street car pole. It should not be committed to the rubbish heap. The old relic should be preserved.

* *

Speaking of electric lines,

Said Superintendent Larendon yesterday:

"We are able to run a quick schedule on the Whitehall line out as far as Humphries street, but from there on out through West End we cannot run more than a twenty-minute schedule just now, because from there we have only a single track. As soon as we get through with this rush work here in the business portion of the city we will extend the West End line to Westview cemetery, and then place turnouts so that we can put on a ten or fifeeen-minute schedule from Humphries street.

* *

"Say" said Roxie, the king of the newsboys, "do you know that a man who bets is a gambler?"—

"Yes."

—"And the man who doesn't is no better?"

* *

The railroad commission decided a novel case yesterday. Up at Tallulah falls there are two rival hotels, the Grand View and the Cliff house. The Blue Ridge and Atlantic railroad used to stop its trains in front of the Grand View, but recently began running past there and stopping at the Cliff house. The Grand View complained to the railroad commission and asked that the railroad company be made to do as it formerly did—discharge its passengers in front of that hotel.

Mr. W. T. Moyer argued the hotel's side of the case, and President W. B. Thomas, of the railroad company, argued his side. The commission decided against the road, and now it will have to stop in front of the Grand View.

What next?

She Gave Credit When Due.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Wife (sternly)—Was that you singing, Mr Heavysides?

Heavysides (meekly)—Yes, dear. I sometimes sing when I am alone.

Wife—You have more consideration for the feelings of others than I had given you credit for.

CHANGES OF SCHEDULE

WHICH TAKE EFFECT ON THE DIFFERENT ROADS TODAY.

Superintendent Hammond Talks About the Macon and Northern—Other Railroad Matters of Interest.

Changes in schedules.

They occur on nearly every road running into Atlanta today.

Many of them are important changes.

Connections are made closer, and through-car service is greatly improved.

The most noticeable changes are on the Central. Beginning today, the trains on that road will arrive as follows:

No. 3 from Savannah, 7:45 a. m.; No. 11 from Macon, 10:50 a. m.; No. 1 from Savannah, 5:35 p. m.; No. 13 from Macon, 10:20 p. m.

And depart as follows:

No. 2 to Savannah, 7:10 a. m.: No. 14 to Macon, 12:30 p. m.; No. 12 to Macon, 4:10 p. m.; No. 4 to Savannah, 7:10 p. m.

The Barnesville accommodation, which left at 5:45 p. m. and arrived at 8:00 a. m., is taken off, and the regular train will do this work.

Richmond and Danville Changes.

Beginning today Richmond and Danville trains will arrive and depart as follows:

No. 12 will leave at 8:10 in the morning instead of 7:10.

No. 11 will leave at 6:20 instead of 6 p. m.

No. 38, the vestibuled limited, will depart at 12:25 as it has been.

No. 9 will arrive at the same time, 12:10 p. m.

No 11 will arrive at the same time also, 11:30 o'clock.

No. 37, the vestibuled train, will arrive at 4 o'clock in the afternoon instead of 2:25 o'clock.

West Point Changes.

Taking effect today, trains on the Atlanta and West Point will arrive and depart as follows:

Train No. 50 leaves at 4:15 p. m., No. 52 leaves at 11:50 p m., No. 54 leaves at 7:00 a. m., No. 56 leaves at 5:05 p. m.

Train No. 51 arrives at 2:10 p. m., No. 53 at 12:05 p. m., No. 55 at 5:55 p. m., No. 57 at 8:15 a. m.

Trains Nos. 50 and 53 carry vestibuled sleepers, connecting with Richmond and Danville vestibuled trains.

Graded Rates.

Down go passenger rates.

The Georgia Southern and Florida road, which is a competitor with the East Tennessee, Central and Savannah, Florida and Western for Florida business, from Macon to Palatka, has struck out in the direction of a two-cent rate.

From now on the Georgia Southern and Florida will use a graded scale of rates, ranging from 3 to 2 cents a mile.

The rate for the first fifty miles will be 3 cents.

For the second fifty miles, 2¾ cents.
For the third fifty miles, 2½ cents.
For the fourth fifty miles, 2¼ cents.
For the fifth fifty miles, 2 cents.

This makes the regular rate from Macon to Palatka $5.25, which is pretty certain to draw a good deal of travel that the road has not been getting heretofore.

Mr. Harry Burns, of the Georgia Southern and Florida, was in the city yesterday. He says while the road is in the hands of a receiver it is at the same time doing very well, and expects to see fine results from the new passenger rates.

The Macon and Northern

Superintendent Hammond, of the Richmond and Danville, returned from his trip over the Macon and Northern yesterday morning.

"The Richmond and Danville has taken hold of the Macon and Northern," said he, "and intends to put it in first-class trim. In going over the road, one hundred and five miles from Macon to Athens, I found it in a very fair condition, though there is room for much improvement.

"The Macon and Northern trains are now running into the Northeastern depot in the city, and in a few days we expect to have trains running through from Macon to Lulu, connecting there with the main division."

Mr. Hammond was asked about changes in the local management of the road,

"The change and consolidation made on the Macon end you have already published. In Athens, Mr. M. Freman, agent of the Macon and Northern, succeeds Mr. J. C. Postell, who has been occupying that position for the Macon and Northern, there being no necessity for the two."

It is understood that the Richmond and Danville will spend $150,000 in putting the Macon and Northern in first-class condition.

Superintendent Hammond says there will be some changes in the yard force of the road at Athens, but none of material consequence.

General Manager Green's Orders.

A number of orders relating to the Richmond and Danville system were issued by General Manager Green yesterday.

One of them is especially interesting to employes of that system.

It reads this way:

"After August 1st this company will not ask connections for passes for members of the families of its employes."

So, hereafter, when the families of the Richmond and Danville employes want to travel beyond the lines of that system, they will have to pay their money just like other folks.

Another of General Manager Green's orders extends the jurisdiction of J. A. Dodson, superintendent of the South Carolina, Columbia and Greenville divisions, over the Spartanburg Union and Columbia railroad, relieving R. R. Bridges.

The extension of Superintendent Hammond's jurisdiction over the Macon and Northern, is also officially announced.

Here is still another interesting circular.

It gives notice that the Columbus and Western, running between Columbus and Birmingham, and the East Alabama railway. between Opelika and Roanoke, Ala., will hereafter be operated as a part of the Georgia Pacific, under Superintendent Ryder.

Western Freight Shipments.

During the month of July forty carloads of freight from New York were shipped by Ocean Steamship line to Savannah and over the Central to Atlanta, and over the Georgia Pacific to be delivered to the Missouri Pacific for western consigners.

This is the skirmish line for a big battle for freight in the future. Already there is a row brewing. The trunk lines that have handled all this business for years, don't like to see another line ready to divide this business, and they are through their friends making a vigorous kick, in a financial way. Some of the assaults on Terminal stock came from the friends of these trunk lines. Composed of four lines, not a mile of any one of the four helps, or can help the cotton states.

Coast Advantages.

"It is a singular fact," remarked a prominent railroad man who is connected with the Terminal company, "that Jay Gould, with all his power, has never been able to secure a foothold for his western lines on the Atlantic coast. He tried it with the Erie, and had to give it up. The same thing is true about Huntington. He tried it with the Chesapeake and Ohio, making Newport News the eastern terminus.

"The trunk lines combined under Vanderbilt's management, and they got Huntington in a close place and made him sell a controlling interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio to one of the Vanderbilt family. They are trying the same game with the Terminal, but we will be too smart for them."

"When the new iron is laid on the old Griffin and North Alabama and trains can make good time between Griffin and Chattanooga, a large amount of the freight that now comes to Georgia over the Western and Atlantic railroad will be diverted to that route."

A good railroad man said yesterday, talking on this subject, that the Western and Atlantic will then loose 25 per cent of the business heretofore furnished by the Central, and the Central gave that road fully 50 per cent of all their through business at this end of the line.

Quick Time to Memphis.

Today the Georgia Pacific division of the Richmond and Danville railroad, will inaugurate the fast mail and express train between Atlanta, Memphis and the west, leaving Atlanta at 4:05 o'clock p.m., arriving at Memphis at 7:20 o'clock a. m., with finest Pullman buffett and sleeping cars through without change.

Mr. S. H. Hardwick, general passenger agent of the Georgia Pacific, has just issued an attractive flyer calling attention to the superb schedules, elegant coaches and sleeping cars and other advantages of the route.

By the Georgia Pacific route you leave Atlanta at 4:05 o'clock p. m., see the pretty girls and hear the band play as you pass Lithia Springs, have an excellent supper from the buffet, pass the model city Anniston, view the lights of magic Birmingham, then a refreshing sleep and you are in Memphis 7:20 o'clock a. m. By the new schedules all points west and northwest are reached in about twelve hours quicker time.

Chautauqua Schedules.

Commencing today the Georgia Pacific will run ten trains—five each way—between Atlanta and chautauqua.

Here is the schedule:

Going—Leave Atlanta, Georgia Pacific, No. 58, 9:10 a. m.; No. 60, 2:20 p. m.; No. 50, 4:05 p. m.; No. 54, 6:00 p. m.; No. 52, 11:45 p. m. Arrive Lithia Springs, No. 58, 10:00 a. m.; No. 60, 3:25 p. m.; No. 50, 4:55 p. m.; No. 54, 6:57 p. m.; No. 52, 12:42 night.

Returning—Leave Lithia Springs, Georgia Pacific, No. 53, 5:30 a. m.; No. 55, 7:42 a. m.; No. 51, 11:23 a. m.; No. 59, 4:30 p. m.; No. 61, 9:40 p. m. Arrive Atlanta, No. 53, 6:30 a. m.; No. 55, 8:40 a. m.; No. 51, 12:15 noon; No. 59, 5:20 p. m.; No. 61, 10:30 p. m.

HOT AND HEALING SPRINGS, VA.

A Quaint and Picturesque Spot for Summer.

HOT AND HEALING SPRINGS, Va., August 1.—Editor Constitution: This quaint, picturesque old valley scarce knows itself now that the eyes of the spectative, wide-awake world have turned admiringly upon it. The spirit of stir and bustle in the "sleepy hollow" is an existence totally new. And the hours begin to be marked in other ways than the blowing of a horn at sunrise, another at high noon for dinner and yet again at sunset for supper. Primitive ways are falling before the invasion of progress as grain before the reaper, and in a little while we may have another formula to antedate our events than "before the war." We shall perhaps even speak of the glory with which the moon shone, and the vividness of the green grass, before the Southern Improvement Company laid violent hands upon the Warm Springs valley.

Last week we could catch something of a glimpse down the vistor of the future of the community when several of the officials here gathered together to confer about their plans now in progress. Mr. Burditch, of Boston, was present with his efficient corps of engineers who are scattered through the valley with their instruments. His plans for the landscape gardening of the three connecting resorts, the warm, the hot and the healing are progressing, until it is doubted not but what the firm will reap a second such success as Tuxedo park, the piece of work which won the firm lasting laurels.

Mr. Charles Read, of Richmond, an eminent architect, having just returned from a survey of the Hot Springs, Arkansas, works in unison with Mr. Burditch, and in a few days begins the building of the fine hotel and depot at Hot Springs. Mr. H. W. Fulier, and Mr. Decatur Axtell, of the C. and C. company, were also present.

Already there are hundreds of northerners here, and by next season, when a pool, unequaled in magnificence is built, hotels the most extensive and pleasure drives in every direction are ready for their reception, guests without number are sure to flock thither.

One great point upon which our guests from the frigid clime dwell is the exquisite salubriousness of our climate.

The air is as fresh and fragrant as spray, yet as soft and balmy as a summer sigh. In comparison with the sharp crispness of the Adirondacks it is simply delicious. Yet our energetic northern cousins succumb to the laziness of such an atmosphere and are content with the distant views of the mountains, reserving their "Alpine stocks" and their boasted energy for stout climbs among their own hills.

The gayety at the warm springs is working up to its midsummer fever heat, and a few more days' high carnival will be held among the votaries of every phase of pleasure. Mr. Charles B. Hanford, of Washington, a prominent actor, having supported in leading parts such men as Booth, Barrett, Modjeska, and Julia Marlowe, on account of some physical injury received in an accident, has been compelled to leave the boards. His marked histrionic talent still receives appreciation in readings, which he gives throughout the season at the healing, the hot and the warm springs. A week of drama is looked forward to at the Warm. "Luon Ball," a clever little comedy in three acts, and "Donna-Diana," an old-school comedy, by Westland Marston, will be rendered by some of the social lights, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Hanford.

Card parties, favor germans, tennis tournaments, hayjrides, etc., are rapidly succeeding numbers on the programme of frivolity and enjoyment. So pleasure is richly within the grasp of the sojourner here, as well as health, which is the invariable raison d'etre declared by the average guest. Many prominent Cincinnati families, as well as Louisvilleians, are recuperating among us. At the healing is Mrs. W. S. Rowe, and her interesting family and Miss Rowe, and from Columbus, Mrs. DeWitt and her mother.

At the hot is Dr. Oliver Norton, surgeon in the United States navy, and his wife; while at the warm are registered from Cincinnati, C. F. Greiber, Adam Gray, Colonel J. A. Maddox, J. E. North. Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Maddox and family, Mr. E. N. Bruce, Miss Harbeson, Mrs. R.E. Thomas, Miss Alice Neave, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Ault, Mrs. Hugh Stewart, Mrs. L. E. Miller and others.

From Louisville, Ky., are Mr. and Mrs. George Gaulbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bockee, Miss Winchester, J. M. McDowell, George Cross, C. E. Price, S. Weatherby, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Metcalf; and from Frankford, Ky., Buford Hendricks and family. Among the most popular young ladies is Miss Florence Bayard, of Washington daughter of ex-Secretary Bayard.

LAID TO REST.

The Funeral of Mrs. Dohme Occurs Yesterday Afternoon.

Mrs. Robert Dohme was laid to rest yesterday afternoon.

The funeral was attended by an exceedingly large number of sorrowing friends, to whom her death had been the severest blow,

The services were held at the home of her father, Colonel Mark Hardin, 135 Pryor street. They were most impressively conducted by Dr. Henry McDonald, and he brought out many lovable traits of the estimable woman. The singing was very touching.

The pallbearers were: Albert H. Cox, A. B. Steele, James Akers, Lewis H. Beck, I. S. Mitchell, H. H. Cabaniss, John Milledge, M. C. Kiser, E. C. Atkins, M. C. Torbett and Henry Porter.

There was an escort from the Governor's Horse Guards. It consisted of John A. Miller, Dr. W. G. Brown, J. S. Dozier, Zack Castleberry, John L. Beattie, John J. Woodside, Dr. C. F. Benson. E. A. Morrow, A. C. Lampkin, F. M. Stewart, Fred B. Law and R. O. Campbell.

The body was put in a receiving vault at Oakland.

MY AMBITION.

For The Constitution.

This is my ambition:
To have my earthly life
Leave good to linger when I am gone—
This would be fruition,
Though, in the strife,
I should be left to work alone.

Though glory stoops not
From her lofty flight
To brush my brow with her balmy wing,
My spirit shall droop not,
While a ray of light
Shall linger faint and glimmering.

—ALEX M. WILLIAMS.

Dahlohega, Ga.

LITTLE LOCALS.

—Mr. Meagley in Charge.

Mr. W. E. Meagley, formerly of Columbus, Ga., has taken an interest in the Gordon school, Atlanta's private school for boys, and is now general manager. He has had much experience, and is highly endorsed by all who know him,

—At the First Baptist.

Rev. R. H. Jackson, the distinguished representative from Heard county, will occupy the pulpit at the First Baptist church today. Mr. Jackson has the reputation of being a fine pulpit orator and an able doctrinal preacher. He will, no doubt, have a large congregation.

—In New York.

Messrs. W. J. Thomas and B. Davidson, of the firm of Douglas, Thomas & Co., are now at their branch office in New York looking after fall and winter goods. They will be gone several weeks.

—Has Resigned.

Professor Alexander Grotte, who has had charge of the cutting and designing department of the tailoring business of Eiseman Bros., has resigned his place, and will on September 1st open business for himself.

Park Street Methodist Church.

There will be preaching both morning and evening by Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., pastor.

SCORING A SHERIFF.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SHERIFF JONES.

Mrs. Brittain Says He Has Acted Roughly and Without Heart in the Goff Girls' Case—She Wants Sixty Dollars.

The King's Daughters society must have $60 today or tomorrow.

That's what Mrs. Brittain said yesterday.

This money must come, as a later issue of the Goff girls' case.

And Sheriff John W. Jones, of Union county is responsible for it, says Mrs. Brittain.

"He has acted roughly and ungenerously," she says, and she explains her statement.

The history of the Goff girls' conviction, their passing through Atlanta, the interest taken in them, the commuting of their sentence to a fine by the governor, the paying of the fine by Atlanta people, is all well known.

Now comes a new feature in the case. Mrs. Brittain says $60 more must be raised to pay the sheriff and clerk of Union county the costs in the case.

"When getting up money for the girls," said she yesterday, "we thought, of course, the county officials of Union county would help us at least to the extent of the costs. The fines of the girls amounted to $75, and this was paid through the generosity of Atlanta people.

"Solicitor General Thompson, of that county, gave up his costs. Sheriff Jones wrote that he only wanted the fines. This he wrote to Chief Connolly, but, later, he wrote to the governor that he wanted both the fines and costs.

"Two weeks ago he came to Atlanta, and I saw him. He said that he had to have his and the clerk's costs, amounting to $60. I told him the state of affairs; that he had received the $75 fine raised by Atlanta people, and that he had written he was willing to donate the costs. He replied that he had to have the costs, and would get the money or put the Goff girls in the chaingang.

"I talked to him for some time, but he was rough to me and simply stated that he didn't care what other people had done; he wanted his money, and was going to have it. He said that the Atlanta newspapers had written him up, and he was going to get the money due him.

He said that if I didn't give him the money by the first of August he would get it anyhow, as he had a rope around the governor's neck, and could make him pay up.

"I told him that of course the costs were due but I thought in the interest of humanity they would be remitted. I told him that he needn't fear that the girls would go back to his county, as I had learned enough of the county officials to do my best to keep a dog from getting under their charge. Then I added that we would pay the costs as near the 1st of August as possible.

"Now, we must get the money. It amounts to $60, and there is no way to get it but from the public. We must have it at once, or, I suppose, the sheriff has the right to bring back the girls, which doubtless means their ruin.

"I talked to him plainly," she says, "but not near like he talked to me.

"I don't know what to do unless the people help us out."

Mrs. Brittain indulged in strong, yet quiet talk of Sheriff Jones, and speaks of him as acting most wrongfully and without heart in the matter.

The money, though, she says, must be had, and she wrote to persons who will help.

A JUST TRIBUTE

To the Excellence of an Atlanta Manufacturer, John M. Smith.

John M. Smith, the carriage maker, as everybody concedes, is the head and front of his business in Atlanta—in Georgia. He has won the place by honest work and close attention to business.

But one of the best acknowledgements of his high standing as a vehicle builder is an order from the city of Birmingham for a hose wagon to be used in the fire department of that city. The wagon has just been completed by Mr. Smith and is now ready for shipment to Birmingham. It is without question the handsomest vehicle of the kind ever seen in Atlanta, and has many improvements upon hose wagons turned out by eastern makers.

Mr. Smith built the wagon from drawings executed by his own workmen. In fact, every inch of it was made in his factory, and the Birmingham fire department will have a hose wagon which has not a superior in the whole country.

In general appearance the wagon is similar to the one used by the Atlanta department. It is supplied with chemical extinguishers, axes hooks, lanterns and every other conceivable convenience for fireman's use. It is painted a beautiful carmine color and trimmed in gold, polished to a most exquisite degree. The wagon will be shipped to Birmingham in a few days.

Mr. Smith has in process of building a number of fine vehicles, including four landeaus, a stylish T-cart, a lady's phaeton and several other vehicles. Like the hose wagon, their vehicles are built from the ground up at the Smith factory, even to the silver plating on the trimmings. Nobody ever heard of a John M. Smith carriage or wagon that didn't give the very highest satisfaction—look the most stylish, and wear the longest, and ride the easiest. That is why he draws so much patronage. His factory, at No. 100 Wheat street, is one of the largest in the south, by long odds the biggest in Atlanta, and yet he can hardly keep pace with his business.

Such men as John M. Smith and such enterprises as his are what have made Atlanta the great city that she is.

The work he sends out not only advertises him but advertises the city. His work is absolutely the best that can be done and therefore the advertisement is best both for him and Atlanta.

JOHN LEON BRYAN.

A Tribute to the Memory of a Brave and Generous Son of Florida.

From the Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union.

LLOYDS, Fla., July 27.—John Leon Bryan, eldest son of Mrs. M. E. Bryan and I. E. Bryan, died at his home in Jefferson county, Florida, on the 17th of July. His disease was typhoid malarial fever, contracted in Tallahassee during the session of the last legislature. He had figured conspicuously during that stormy session, and the long strain of excitement told upon his highly-strung nature.

Gifted and magnetic, loyal and generous, utterly fearless in defending what he believed to be right, John Bryan had made many friends during his brief and fateful life. His hand was ever ready to help one in need, or to aid a losing cause. His nature was affectionate and tender, with that quality of childlikeness which is the sure accompaniment of genius. He was like a boy in his ardent impetuosity, and in his enthusiastic loyalty to his friends and his party. He had not one personal vice or bad habit.

His mothes, Mrs. Mary E. Byran, the well-known writer, and his aunt, Miss Julia Edwards, who had been to him as a second mother, had been summoned from Atlanta to minister at his bedside during the last ten days of his life.

His illness caused a profound sensation throughout the state. Letters and telegrams of inquiry came from prominent men in south Florida and Washington city. Just as he breathed his last—calmly as a child would sink to rest—a messenger came with a letter from Senator Call, saying: "I pray God your life may be spared to render other services to your country. You did the greatest service to your state by your steadfast support of the people's cause in the last legislature, and by your brave and fearless exposure of the corruption which was used to overthrow the people's government and the people's right."

These praises came too late to soothe the dull, cold ear of the dead, or to comfort the broken hearts of those who had just seen the young life, so full of splendid promise, go out in the darkness of death. A FRIEND.

AGAIN IN THE NINTH.

ATLANTA WINS AFTER A HARD-FOUGHT BATTLE.

The Deppens Beaten by 8 to 7—A Very Exciting and Interesting Contest—Baseball News in General.

A more exciting game than that at Piedmont park yesterday afternoon has not been seen here this season.

It was won in the ninth inning—

And the Atlanta boys were the ones to pull out the victory.

With the score 7 to 5 against them they made three runs. It was a regular pandemonium. The crowd rushed on the field in wildest joy, throwing up hats, cheering like mad, and every one apparently desirous of hugging the home team and forgiving them for every error they had ever made.

It was just the kind of a contest one likes to see. First one side ahead, then the score tied, next all hope abandoned and finally the game pulled out of the fire.

Victory or defeat can hardly be attributable to any one. There was some fine playing, and again schoolboys could not have done worse.

Twenty-three errors were made.

Pfeiffer, who pitched for the Deppens, did well for seven innings. Three scratch hits were all Atlanta could get off him up to that time. In the last inning he was batted almost at will.

Butler's twirling was good. Throughout the game he was hit somewhat freely, but only in the seventh inning did the Deppens punish him severely. In the third he struck out the opposing team on eleven pitched balls.

A noticeable feature of the game was the frequent kicking.

Several times matters were delayed by the decisions of Woodsides. He was surrounded four times and the players made their complaints and arguments with earnestness.

None of it did the least bit of good.

In the sixth the Deppens were called from the field by Gagen, but went back shortly afterwards. Lagomarsino had hit to short. The ball was thrown to McFarlan for a double, but he in turn fired it over the first baseman's head into the crowd. It was recovered and thrown home to catch Turner. The fleet runner scored. At that moment Lagomarsino, through some reason unknown, started back to first. Terrell threw to catch him and the ball hit Butler, who was standing inside of the base line. Lagomarsino then ran safely back to second.

All of the Deppens protested at this, claiming that the runner was out because of Butler's interference. Woodsides, however, refused to allow it.

Lagomarsino subsequently scored.

The Game.

The Deppens scored on their very first turn at the bat. Long made a two-base hit to left, stole third and scored on a sacrifice hit.

Neither side counted again until the fifth, when the Louisville boys made their second run.

In the sixth, Turner reach first on a scratch hit, second on McFarlan's error of Marshall's grounder, and came all the way home on a wild throw by the second baseman, in attempting to make a double play. On Roach's single and Gagen's fumble of Coppedge's hit, Lagomarsino tied the score.

At this point the game was exciting in the extreme. Some heavy batting, however, dispelled all hope for victory by the Atlantas. Brooks reached first on an error, stole second and easily scored on Smith's drive to center, which Turner let pass him. Smith stole second and reached third on Merrill's fumble of Long's hot grounder. McFarlan then sent the ball into deep left center and made a home run without difficulty, bringing in two men, and making the score 6 to 2.

When Atlanta failed to score, the game was given up as lost.

In the eighth, while four runs behind, Turner obtained his base on balls, made a clever steal to second and went to third on Marshall's single to right. Lagomarsino hit the ball into deep left for two bases, and brought both men in.

Hope began to revive. Roach hit to center and every one thought the chances for victory exceedingly bright. Lagomarsino was thrown out at home on an attempt to score, and the crowd began lamenting the luck.

Merrill hit to McFarlan, and on a fumble Roach put the local team within one run of a tie.

The ninth began, and every one was awaiting to see what Atlanta would do. Long, for the Deppens, made a clean hit to right and on a steal, and Coppedge's muff of a fly, tallied the seventh run.

Matters looked dark when Butler stepped to the plate. He reached his first on balls, Glenn was hit by the pitcher, and both men were advanced a base on a passed ball. On another passed ball, Butler scored and Glenn reached third.

It was very interesting at this stage. Turner singled to right, and Glenn came in. This tied ths score, and for fully a minute the crowd gave vent to its enthusiasm. Turner stole second and went to third on Marshall's sacrifice. Lagomarsino was expected to make a hit, but he struck out. This made two outs, and Turner had to take his chances.

Taking a good lead off third he drew a throw from Terrell. As the ball came he started for home. The throw was wild and as it bounded into left field, Turner scored.

The game was won and everybody was happy.

The bright fielding features of the game was a pretty back-running catch by Merrill in the eighth inning and the general playing of Roach and Glenn. Long did the best stick work and base running.

ATLANTA.	R	BH	PO	A	E	DEPPENS.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Butler, y.	1	1	0	3	0	Long, l f..	3	3	1	0	0
Glenn, 3b..	1	0	1	5	0	M'Fa'l'n2b	1	1	5	3	4
Turner, cf.	3	1	0	0	2	Johnson3b	0	0	1	1	3
Mar'h'll, 2b	1	1	2	3	1	Pfeiffer, p	0	0	1	2	1
Lag'mo, c.	1	1	2	6	3	Miller, cf.	0	2	0	1	0
Roach, 1b.	1	2	18	1	0	Gagen, ss.	0	0	2	3	1
Copp'ge, rf	0	1	1	1	1	Brooks, 1b	1	0	6	0	2
Merrill, ss.	0	0	3	1	1	Smith, rf..	1	1	1	0	0
Stone, lf....	0	1	0	0	0	Terrell, c..	1	1	9	2	4
	8	8	27	20	8		7	8	26	12	15

SCORE BY INNINGS:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Deppens	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	—7
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	3	—8

SUMMARY:

Base on balls—Atlanta, 1; Deppens, 1. Struck out—By Pfeiffer, 4; by Butler 7. Left on bases—Atlanta, 6; Deppens, 3. Stolen bases—Marshall, Lagomarsino Merrill, Turner (2), Long (3), Miller (2), Brooks and Smith. Two base hits—Lagomarsino, Long. Home runs—McFarlan. Hit by pitcher—Glenn Merrill, Stone. Double plays—Gagen and Johnson, McFarlan and Brooks, McFarlan and Terrell. Umpire—Woodsides. Scorer—White. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Cincinnati.

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	—4
Chicago	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	—7

Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Chicago, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Radbourne and Keenan, Luby and Bowman.

At Pittsburg.

Pittsburg	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	—3

Base hits—Pittsburg, 4; Cleveland, 6. Errors—Pittsburg, 0; Cleveland, 8. Batteries—King and Mack, Viau and Simmer.

At Philadelphia.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Base hits—Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 2. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 0. Batteries—Gleason and Clements, Staley and Bennett.

At New York.

Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	—9
New York	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	—6

Base hits—Brooklyn, 10; New York, 8. Errors—Brooklyn, 2; New York, 5. Batteries—Lovett and Kinslow, Jewins and Burrell.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Cincinnati.

Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	—6
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Washington, 11. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 7. Batteries—Morris and Kelly, Carsey and McGuire.

At Louisville.

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2
Athletics	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Louisville, 9; Athletics, 6. Errors—Louisville, 2; Athletics, 0. Batteries—Fitzgerald and Ryan, Sanders and Milligan.

At St. Louis.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	*	—7

Base hits—St. Louis, 5; Boston, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Boston, 8. Batteries—Stivetts and Munyan, O'Brien and Murphy.

At Columbus.

Columbus	2	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—7
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Columbus, 9; Baltimore, 4. Errors—Columbus, 3; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Knell and Donohue; Madden, McMahon, Welch and Robinson.

Longstreet Beats Tenny.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The much-talked-of and long-delayed match between Pulsifier's swayback horse, Tenny, and M. F. Dwyer's Longstreet, was run at Morris park today, and resulted in an easy victory for Longstreet by eight lengths. Fully twenty-five thousand people were present.

The horses started with Longstreet in the lead. At the quarter Longstreet was a length ahead. Time, 0:25½. At the half Longstreet led by two lengths. Time, 0:50. At three-quarters Longstreet led by three lengths. Time, 1:17½. At the mile it was Longstreet by eight lengths. Time 1:42. Among the heaviest losers on the match was Bill Lovell, whose books lost nearly fifteen thousand dollars.

First race, handicap, sweepstakes, $1,000 added, seven furlongs, May Win won, Adventurer second, Riot third. Time, 1:28¾.

Second race, Seabright stakes, for two-year-olds, $1.500 added, six furlongs, His Highness won, Kaluiah Colt second, Shellbark third. Time, 1:15½.

Third race, Eatontown stakes, $1,500 added, one mile, starters: Raceland, and Judge Post; Raceland won. Time, 1:42½.

Fifth race, sweepstakes for two-year-olds, $1,000 added, selling, five and one-half furlongs, Take Back won, Ilion second. Time, 1:08.

Sixth race, Billow stakes, six furlongs, Simrock won, Stryke second. Time, 1:16.

At Brighton Beach.

BRIGHTON BEACH, August 1.—Four favorites won.

First race, selling, five furlongs, Maggie Wood was left at the post, Gyda won, Adair second, Quibbler third. Time, 1:05.

Second race, maiden two-years-olds, five furlongs, Katurah won, Maxim filly second, Adalgia colt third. Time, 1:05½.

Third race, selling, five furlongs, Zenobia won, Mucilage second, Servia third. Time, 1:03½.

Fourth race, selling, mile and a sixteenth, Rambler won, Willie L second, Rover third. Time, 1:50½.

Fifth race, all ages, six and a half furlongs, Kingston won, Glory second. Time, 1:22. Two starters.

Sixth race, for two-year-olds, selling, five furlongs, Verbena won, Peruvian second, Gold Wave third. Time, 1:04½.

Seventh race, selling, mile and a quarter, Longford won, Little Jim second, Middlestone third. Time, 2:15.

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, August 1.—First race, one mile, Uncle Bob won, Bolero second, Gettysburg third. Time, 1:16¼.

Second race, Turf, Field and Farm stakes, for two-year-olds, six furlongs, Foreigner won, Actor second, Temple third. Time, 1:20.

Third race, Sportsman stakes, for three-year-olds, $1,000 added, mile and a furlong, Forerunner won, Tactician second, Prettiwit third. Time, 2:03¼.

Fourth race, free handicap sweepstakes, $1,500 added, mile and a quarter, Al...on, Carroll second, Kincsem third. Time, 2:15.

Fifth race, selling, one mile, Now or Never won, Reporter second, Joe Blackburn third. Time, 1:48.

A FALLING WALL

Causes Two Suits to Be Filed in the Courts.

The falling of the wall of the building at No. 31 North Pryor street has caused two suits to be filed in the city court and one man to lose control of his muscles.

On the 21st day of April the brick wall of the building fell with a terrific crash, leaving the rooms exposed.

The excavating for the foundation of the great Equitable building caused the wall to cave in, and the East Atlanta Land Company is the defendant in the suit. John D. Rankin is the plaintiff in one of the suits, and he asks $5,000 for his mental and physical injuries which in his petition are vividly described.

He says that at the time the accident occurred he was in the upper story of the building and his wife in the basement. Hearing the rumbling of the walls as they began to give way he started to inform his wife, who is hard of hearing, of the impending danger. Before he could reach her side the brick from the crumbling wall almost totally obstructed his way, and it was with almost a superhuman effort that he succeeded in getting down into the cellar and dragging his wife from her imminent peril.

The result of this, as stated, are that the plaintiff was stricken with nervous prostration, from which he has not and never will entirely recover, the muscles of the neck having become affected, resulting in an involuntary motion of the head greatly embarrassing the petitioner and to his lasting injury.

Mrs. Rantan Sues.

Mrs. Annie E. Rantan brings suit against the land company for injury to her property caused by the falling wall.

She says that individually she owned the furniture in the house at 31 North Pryor street, where she and her husband resided, and that the brick, mortar and plastering falling on the furniture and bedding almost totally ruined it. It is said the household goods received further injury from being exposed, the employes of defendants in repairing the building working over them.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

—Policeman Bowie Convalescent.

The friends of Policeman R. T. Bowie, who has been very ill with typhoid fever for the last month, will be pleased to learn that he is slowly convalescing.

—Returned from Tennessee.

Dr. W. R. Foute, station house keeper, returned yesterday from near Knoxville, Tenn., where he has been on the sad mission of attending the funeral of his brother.

—Stonewall Paul's Condition.

Stonewall Paul, the boy who was so badly hurt in the elevator machinery in the Hirsch building a few weeks since, is still in a precarious condition, but it is now thought there is a chance for his recovery.

—Gradually Improving.

General Philip Cook is gradually improving from his recent injuries. Nothing to the worse has appeared recently, and it will not be long before he is out again.

—Editor Kersch Here.

Editor Will Kersch, of Fort Valley, is in Atlanta. Everybody knows him, and to know him is to like him. A bright, genial fellow, with an eye to business and pleasure at the same time, he makes friends with all.

"We're living in fruit down our way," says he, "and shipping lots of it. We have the best fruit county in the world, and that's the reason we are growing so rapidly."

—A Quiet Marriage.

Judge Pat H. Owens officiated at a quiet marriage in his office just after noon yesterday. The contracting parties were William Stokes and Mollie Pope, both of the genus Ham. Bailiff Ray, Clerk Williams and the invincible Pat McCullough were the attendants, and went through their parts well. Thus the jail is saved from embracing two more parties.

—The Burglar Arrested.

The detectives have been at work on the Elkin and Dunn robberies, and yesterday arrested John Stuart for the man. Stuart denies it, but several of the articles missed were found in his possession. A pair of shoes that were taken were found on his feet. Others will probably be arrested for complicity.

—A Kentucky Divine.

Elder C. P. Williamson, a popular Kentucky evangelist, will preach this morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 8 o'clock, at the Hunter street Christian church. All members and friends are especially invited to attend and enjoy the preaching of this eminent divine. As an earnest and effective preacher, Elder Williamson has few equals. He is superintendent of Kentucky Chautauqua, and will probably visit Piedmont Chautauqua before going to Kentucky.

TELEGRAPH POLES.

THE PRESENT SUPPLY IS FAST BEING EXHAUSTED.

What Will Be Substituted—How Long a Pole Will Last—New Lines Being Built Cause a Great Demand for Poles.

Telegraph poles—did you ever wonder where they come from or how long they last?

The present supply is being rapidly exhausted and within a few years they will have totally disappeared.

That's what the managers of telegraph and telephone companies say.

Within the past few years many miles of telegraph, telephone and electric lines have been put up and the demand for poles has been very great. In addition to this these companies are constantly replacing old poles with new ones and the demand has been so heavy that the supply is almost exhausted.

It is only a matter of very short time before all desirable poles will have been cut.

Where They Come From.

Five-sixths of the poles used by the companies named are red cedar, and are obtained in small quantities in southwest Georgia and largely in north Alabama and Tennessee.

Mr. W. T. Gentry, manager of the Atlanta telephone exchange, which uses large numbers of poles, says that at the present rate all good poles will be cut in a very few years.

"They are rapidly being cut now," said Mr. Gentry yesterday, "and the demand for them for the past two years has been greater than ever before. Many new lines have been put up, and the building of the Postal telegraph company's line took many thousand poles. We get our poles from north Alabama and East Tennessee, and we use none but the very best red cedar."

"What does a good pole cost?" Mr. Gentry was asked.

"That depends on the height. A pole sixty feet high will cost from fifteen to twenty dollars, and will last about fifteen years in the city, but will last three or four years longer in the country."

"What will be done when the supply is exhausted?"

"I can't say. We hope to get our wires underground by that time. I suppose the only chance will be when the red cedar poles all give out, to use creosoted pine poles, such as are used for piling on railroads."

Mr. Gentry stated further that he had just ordered poles for next year.

"We have," said he, "a large number of poles kept in reserve here in case of a storm or cyclone. We have about 2,500 poles in the city, besides over lines to Newnan, Marietta and Decatur.

"We are only waiting for permission from the city council to begin putting our wires underground. We are anxious to begin, as it will take us three years to complete the work."

Mr. Meriwether Talks.

"Yes," said Mr. C. G. Meriwether, district superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, yesterday, in reply to a question, "the supply of poles is giving out and it is only a matter of time before they will all be gone.

"Now, about those creosoted pines, I don't know whether they would do for telegraph poles or not. They make splendid piling for railroad trestles, and last for years. What does a telegraph pole cost?—well, I don't think that's a fair question, but a good sixty-foot pole will last forty years!"

"Forty years!"

"Yes," said Mr. Jim Stephens, who was present, "there's no telling how long one of those cedar poles will last. Why, I had some taken up out here near East Point the other day which, to my certain knowledge, have been there for twenty years and they were good poles then. We just took them up because they were not large enough."

Selecting the Poles.

The Western Union has a man regularly employed to stay in Tennessee to inspect and buy poles. Last year the Western Union used 800 carloads of poles. These were shipped principally from Falkville, Ala., Point Rock, Ala., Garleys, Ala., South Pittsburg, Tenn., and Lebanon, Tenn. At all of these points, and in fact, all points where poles are shipped from, the poles have all been cut within a radius of fifteen miles and have to be hauled on wagons to the railroads.

Poles in the City.

There is a large number of poles in Atlanta—many more than the average observer thinks. The Atlanta telephone exchange has about three thousand, the electric light company has about four thousand, the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company has 3,000, and the Western Union Telegraph Company about two hundred, besides a large number on smaller lines.

So some idea of the large amount of money invested in poles can be obtained from this.

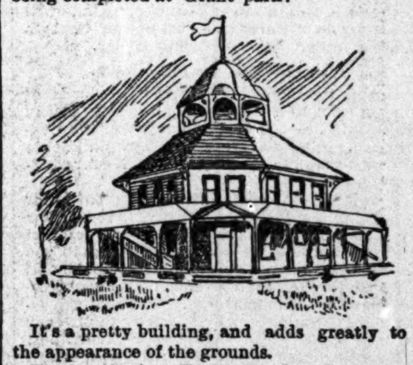
According to the telephone and telegraph men, the supply of poles will be exhausted in five years. Then where are the poles to come from?

It is an open question.

A PRETTY BUILDING

Is the New One for Public Comfort at Grant Park.

Here's the new public comfort building just being completed at Grant park:



It's a pretty building, and adds greatly to the appearance of the grounds.

The interior is well furnished and conveniently arranged. It is built especially for the benefit of the ladies, and will be greatly appreciated by them.

It will be thrown open this week, just as soon as the plumbing contract is finished.

Mr. J. W. Golucke is both architect and contractor, and has added to his reputation by his excellent work.

He now has a great many contracts on hand, and his pretty designs and able work are appreciated by the people.

Among his contracts he has received and is now engaged upon are many nice residences, such as an eight-thousand-dollar residence for D. P. Hill, on Hunnicutt avenue; a five-thousand-dollar residence for Mrs. D. J. Hayes, Hill street; a five-thousand-dollar residence for I. S. Mitchell, Smith street; a four-thousand-dollar residence for J. J. Barnes, Whitehall street; a ten-thousand-dollar brick block for J. C. Smith, Capitol avenue; a five-thousand-dollar residence for Mrs. Angier, Angier avenue.

There are many more besides these, all pretty and all well constructed.

The public comfort building is one of the prettiest and best for its cost to be found, and on no building has Mr. Golucke achieved more of a success, considering the price.

MR. N. W. WATTS, with Keely Company, who has been off on a two-weeks' visit in Heard, Troup and Coweta counties, has returned to the city.

REV. LANSING BURROWS, of Augusta, is in the city.

REV. W. A. CANDLER, of Oxford, is at the Kimball.

ADREW J. MILLER & SO

Furniture.

Our line of Chamber and Parlor Furniture is not surpassed anywhere for style, quality and price.

Special bargains all the week in Sideboards, Chairs, Hatracks and Tables.

Examine our stock and you will find it to your advantage to place your orders with us.

You are entitled to our prfits this week.

Carpets.

Our line of Parlor and Chamber Carpets is constantly being replenished from the best mills.

Our Matting stock is very attractive.

A new line of Irish Point Lace Curtains.

A new stock of Window Shades.

A new stock of Portieres and Rugs.

We will offer you as good bargains as anybody can.

Remnants at off prices.

Mantels-Tiles-Gra

In these goods have an excellent sortment, and we satisfied we can pl the most artistic from our stock.

We will conv you that our prices right if you will time to compare what you see where.

Examine our st and we will be s fied, and you too.

Old Numbers 42 and 44 Peachtree Street.

New Numbers 60 and 62, Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

TEN ACRES TO THE MULE

TO REDUCE COTTON PLANTING THROUGH THE ALLIANCE.

The Alliance Members of the Legislature Take Action—Mr. Smith's Resolution—He Is Interviewed.

The alliance members of the legislature, over a hundred in number, met in the capitol the other night to consider the cotton situation, and the following resolutions offered by Hon. A. H. Smith, the representative from Greene county, were adopted:

The Cotton Resolutions.

Whereas, Cotton is the money crop of the larger portion of Georgia; and

Whereas, This fact has led to a constant extension of the cotton belt and an increase, annually, in the acreage given to cotton and in the number of bales produced; and

Whereas, This large and increasing crop, coupled with circumstances and combinations over which the producer has practically no control, has resulted in prices that are both unremunerative and discouraging; and

Whereas, Our best interests demand that we should attempt at least to find, in our own management, a remedy for this end; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of this conference of senators and representatives, who are alliancemen, that, in our judgment, the first step to be taken in furtherance of relief is a great reduction in the acreage to be planted in cotton in 1892—this reduction to be made in each and all of the cotton-growing states.

Resolved, further, That a committee of five from this conference be appointed by the chairman, at his leisure, to bring this important matter to the attention of the state alliance, at the session to be held in this city next month, to the end that said body, speaking for the alliancemen of Georgia, shall declare in favor of the reduction of the cotton area as herein recommended, and take all steps necessary to secure the cooperation of our brethren in the cotton states and to make sure the object of this movement as outlined in the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Mr. Smith Talks.

Mr. Smith, in talking about the matter, put it this way:

"I don't care how much money comes down here, if we go on planting cotton this way we will continue poor. When the alliance members of the legislature met, I asked all who planted all cotton, bought their corn and had a dollar in their pockets to stand up. I also asked those who raised their supplies, made cotton a surplus crop, and had no money to rise. Four or five gave their experiences, and said that they raised their provisions, made cotton a surplus crop and had money to lend. One man said he sold his corn this year for a dollar a bushel, spot cash.

Now, what does this mean? It means that when we plant all cotton and buy corn, we increase the supply of cotton, thereby depressing the price and increase the demand for corn, thereby increasing the price. We bear the price of cotton that we sell, and bull the price of corn which we buy. That sort of management will make everybody poor. Let the southern states, through all the alliances, adopt the policy of planting ten acres to the mule, and the price of cotton next year will be 12½ cents. Nothing on earth can prevent it. It is the profit in the transaction that should be looked at. It is better to make five bales to the mule and own it than to make ten bales to the mule and owe eleven at the end of the year. This year it costs the farmers 3 cents a pound more to make cotton than they will get, and the great cost is due to the high price of provisions they are buying.

THE BIGGEST YET.

A Grand Alliance Rally at Alpharetta Tomorrow.

The alliance rallies are not all over yet.

The biggest one of the season is booked for Alpharetta, Ga., tomorrow.

Colonel Livingston, Colonel W. L. Peek, Hon. Thomas E. Watson, Hon. J. L. Chupp and several other prominent speakers will be on hand.

There will be a grand barbecue and alliancemen from several counties around are expected to be present.

It will be a great affair and lively times are promised.

It is said that Colonel Livingston will be on the warpath after Editor Rucker of The Free Press and will "go for him" in his usual vigorous style.

Several thousand people are expected to be present.

A Welcome Visitor.

There is a nightly visitor to THE CONSTITUTION office whose visits are hailed with joy by the printers.

He is the weinerwurst man. He usually arrives about 12 o'clock at night, and he is certainly well patronized by the printers. He is one of those individuals that do not sleep, but day and night all the year round he wakes the echoes by his ceaseless cry of—

"Weinerwurst!"

Mr. Adair's Funeral.

The funeral of Mr. J. A. Adair will occur this morning at 1 o'clock from the Second Baptist church. The services will be conducted by the pastor, Dr. Henry McDonald.

Mr. Adair was a prominent Mason and Knight of Honor. From the latter the pallbearers have been chosen. They are: James A. Andersen, F. B. Law, R. A. Montief, C. F. Malone, G. S. Prier, L. P. Thomas, William Laird, J. W. Cotton.

The interment will be at Oakland.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Hon. Tracy Baxter Thinks Their Number Should be Increased.

Hon. Tracy Baxter, of Bibb, who is an advocate of the bill to increase the number of judges of the supreme court, was seen yesterday in regard to the bill now before the legislature.

"What do you think of the idea of increasing the number of these judges?" he was asked.

"I am in great hopes that the legislature will pass the bill allowing an increase of two judges to the present number on the supreme bench. The legislature does not really have the power to make the change in the law. It is a change of the constitution and requires a vote of the people. It will not cost anything, however, to take the vote if the question is submitted at the next general election along with the candidates for office."

"What is the sentiment of the members in regard to the bill?"

"I do not think that the economic view will control the decision of the members, as it can be left and must be left to the people, and that too without any expense, the legislature need not feel any great burden of responsibility resting upon their shoulders. It is a grave and important question and if there is anything wrong or unnecessary about the bill, it will be found out before the elections of '92."

"Have the people ever considered the matter?"

"It is true that the same question has been before the people at a previous election and they decided against it; but I am inclined to believe that they had formed the impression that the bill had been framed in the interest of candidates for the office to be created. Whether that impression was right or wrong, I do not know. This I do know, that the present bill is framed with regard to no man or men, but appeals to the legislature and to the people of Georgia free from any taints of personal advancement for aspiring politicians and solely on its merits and the needs of the time."

"Why do you think such a measure necessary?"

"The reasons that, I contend, justify its presentation and demand its passage are briefly these: The state of Georgia has too many people in it; has too many circuit courts in it; has too many litigants in it for any three men to pass so intelligently on their contending views as to collocate them under any principle, rather than decide them on the isolated aspects of each case.

"With time to devote to the study and elaboration of each case, to reconcile it with preceding ones, to lay down the general principle controlling it clearly, concisely, logically the supreme court of Georgia would deliver decisions that would not only lessen litigation in the state, but they would be referred to with more confidence in other states of the union. Our first reports have gone much further than our later ones in establishing the laws of the state, and every time a mooted question is settled definitely and on general principles it is money in the pockets of the people of the state."

"Why do the first reports show more careful research than the later ones?"

"It is for these reasons: In 1850, five years after the establishment of the court, the white people of the state numbered 521,572 (it is true there were 380,000 slaves, but they could not be litigants), while in 1880, according to the United States census, the population of Georgia was 1,531,616. Think of that. An increase of 1,000,000 possible litigants. In the first year of the court's existence it decided eighty-four cases, an average of twenty-eight cases per man. In the last year it has decided 522 cases, or an average of 174 per man, over six times as many as during the first year. I have compiled the decisions of eighteen states and the court of Nebraska was far and away in the lead of the other seventeen in regard to the number of cases decided per man during the year. The average number for the whole eighteen was forty-two, but Nebraska's was ninety. Georgia's was 174, nearly twice the number of the highest. Twenty-five states have from five to nine judges, and we have three. The average salary in thirty-nine states is $3,851. In Georgia it is $3,000 for the associates and $3,500 for the chief justice. In addition to these figures we have this further testimony: In 1860 we had sixteen circuits; now we have twenty-two, showing that when the people saw in their own affairs the need of better legal advantages they never failed to provide them.

"What do you think the people will do?"

"The supreme court, being only attended by lay lawyers, the country generally is slow to recognize its wants, but I believe that when it is brought home to them they will cheerfully accord a lightening of that excessive labor which has unquestionably hastened three members of the supreme court to an untimely grave within the last six years."

HE IS NOT A CANDIDATE.

Colonel Mark Hardin Denies the Report About His Candidacy.

In a special from Atlanta to The Macon Telegraph of this morning a report is printed to the effect that Colonel Mark A. Hardin would be a candidate for secretary of state, and that he had received strong endorsement from the alliance.

Colonel Hardin was shown the article in The Telegraph last night and asked if the report was true.

"This is the first I have ever heard of such a thing," said Colonel Hardin. "General Cook is secretary of state, and is a gallant confederate general who has just been badly crippled, and I shouldn't think any one would want to run against him."

So Colonel Hardin is not in the race.

MANCHESTER IT I

THE OPINIONS OF A FEW P NENT ATLANTIANS.

A New Suburb Attracting Great At and the Stock Selling at a Rap Rate—Its Promising Future.

Friday afternoon between fifty and five of the leading business and pro men of the city went to Manchester to the place, and to say that they were is putting it mildly. One thousand beautiful undulating land, shaded with tic oaks, is enough to attract the atte men who have lived in the heart of and have seen little of the country for few years. So beautiful, so inviting scenes that many of the capitalists who Manchester have already bargained and will erect handsome houses there

A prominent banker, in speaking of suburban town, said: "I don't think know, there is not a spot around Atla is so favorably located, that has so vantages, that is so convenient particular for a beautiful residence place as Manchester. It fills exactly, and just up yonder on the I expect to build me a comfortable spend the balance of my days there."

Mr. E. P. Chamberlain, whom knows to be a practicable, clear-head servative man, was among the numb visited Manchester, and was perfect lighted with it. It is probable that months he may build a magnificent and reside there. In speaking of the said, "I know of no more charmi about Atlanta than Manchester. It natural advantage. Its drainage is The Atlanta and West Point railr directly through the center of the town, over a mile and a quarter of the acres. I don't know when I have been pressed with the importance and the a place as I have been with that of chester. Those who like suburban find an ideal place there. The whole land is covered with large oak trees, is shade in abundance for homes. streets have been systematically arran the town when completed will present nificent appearance." "There is said Mr. Chamberlain, "that gives faith in Manchester, and that is the ment at that place of the Georgia itary institute. This is destined of the best schools in the south. With fessor Neal back of it, there is no telling can be done in the way of establishing nificent school. He is in my opinion the finest educators, the best disciplina this country. He is already securing best talent that can be found for his and by the time his buildings are ready year from now, the school will start a magnificent patronage. There will established at that place, I underst large female school. It is the intention promoters of this new town to make male school the best of its character south.

"More of our business and professional should live in the suburbs. The tenden all great cities is for our best people to surrounding suburban towns. I think chester an ideal place for those who suburban life."

Everybody who has investigated the is of the same opinion.

MR. MOORE'S FUNERAL.

It Will Take Place from the Residence Afternoon.

The funeral of Mr. W. A. Moore will occur afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

All that is mortal of this man, whose life one of honor and of profit, will be laid to Oakland.

The pallbearers have been requested to C. H. Swift's. They are J. A. Smith, W. ford, J. H. Dawson, W. H. Eckford, F. M. man, J. B. Smith, Frank Baker, J. G. St. and W. Wolf.

The services will be held at the residence ducted by Dr. Henry McDonald.

The escort will be as follows: The elders deacons of Moore's Memorial.

The session of the First Presbyterian catur.

The elders and deacons of the First terian.

The employes of Moore, Marsh & Co. Draper, Moore & Co.

And Messrs. E. W. Marsh, John Silvey, Kiser, C. S. Kingsberry, F. M. Clarke, inson, J. C. Kirkpatrick, Lewis H. Beck, Hirsch, A. J. Haltiwanger, R. D. Spalding, Boylston, Campbell Wallace, J. W. Atkin, Hoyt, J. W. Kirkpatrick, Judge Brice, Grant, J. W. English, M. A. Candler Shannon.

A PRETTY LITTLE GIRL

Is Taken in Charge by the Daughters.

Lizzie Frollinger is a pretty little girl, than thirteen years old, who was taken by the King's Daughters yesterday.

She was found in company with Mrs. Angland and a man. The purpose of was suspected, and the girl was done

Her story is that since she was nine years ents are. That since she was nine years has been living with a family at Flowery Branch. She was with cruelty, she and she Atlanta to find her uncle, a man Payne.

While walking up the railroad track for him, she met the Angland woman, her to come to her home and she of her. This she gladly did, having go. Nothing wrong was done thing was pleasant. Yesterday they would go out to Grant park fun.

When they got on the dummy the and the Angland woman's purpose pected, the girl was taken from Daughters will keep the girl be heard.

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. English, M. A. Candler

PRETTY LITTLE GIRL
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EVE RYAN IS OUT.

WAS RELEASED ON BOND LAST NIGHT.

Judge Gober Signs the Bill of Exceptions and Issues an Order Granting Mr. Ryan's Release.

Steve Ryan is a free man again.

Just as the clocks were striking 10 last night he walked out of his cell and out of the Fulton county jail.

An hour later his bond had been perfected and was in the keeping of Judge Tanner, clerk of the superior court, by whom it was accepted.

The bond is for $121,000, and stipulates that Mr. Ryan must comply with the ultimate order of the court.

It is signed by Stephen A. Ryan as principal, and Mr. John F. Ryan, Mr. William Venable, Mr. Edward S. McCandless and Mr. Henry Kuhrt as sureties.

A strong, good bond it is.

Immediately after the bond was accepted by Clerk Tanner, Deputy Sheriff Blount issued an order to Jailer Faith ordering the gentleman's release. Then Mr. Ryan, accompanied by a few friends, left the office.

Mr. Walter R. Brown and Mr. A. H. Cox, representing Mr. Ryan, and Mr. Jack J. Spalding representing the creditors, went to Marietta yesterday afternoon and at 5 o'clock Judge Gober gave them an audience.

The instant the case was concluded, and almost before Judge Gober's signature was dry, a telegram was on the way to Atlanta bringing the joyful news to Mr. Ryan and his friends.

Then it was that a dozen of Atlanta's best men came forward offering to sign the bond.

But that had all been arranged before the attorneys left for Marietta.

Mr. Ryan was lying upon his cot reading when the pleasant intelligence was conveyed to him. The news produced no perceptible change on him. He did not leap from his cot and scream with joy, but with that same calm, marked dignity which has characterized his conduct since his troubles began, remarked:

"Well, I'm glad of it."

Then he resumed his reading, and in a few seconds was apparently engrossed in his paper.

It didn't take the news long to get all over town, and the universal expression was one of satisfaction.

Everybody seemed pleased.

Later in the evening two of Mr. Ryan's brothers, Henry Kuhrt, Mr. Bob Lampkin, Mr. Larry James and Mr. Dennis O'Leary called at the jail and were admitted. Mr. Ryan chatted with them pleasantly, but never once referred to his approaching release.

When Judge Gober handed the completed papers to the attorneys in Marietta the last train for Atlanta had passed that station. Mr. Brown did not want his client to pass Sunday in jail, and hiring the best double team Chuck Anderson had, he started for Atlanta. In the rig with him were Mr. A. H. Cox and Mr. Jack J. Spalding. The party left Marietta just at 7 o'clock, and by half-past 9 reached Atlanta.

Mr. Brown's office was made the scene of action. Mr. Charley Hopkins was there to assist Mr. Brown and Mr. Cox and Mr. J. J. Spalding was present for the creditors. Deputy Sheriffs Blount and Green were on hand.

The bond was drawn and when everything was in readiness Colonel Cox remarked:

"Shall we go over to the jail and have Mr. Ryan sign it or send for him?"

Some one suggested that Mr. Ryan be sent for.

That was satisfactory to all present, and Deputy Green drove at once to the jail for the gentleman.

"I suggest," said Mr. Brown, "that Clerk Tanner be sent for so that he can accept the bond."

A messenger was sent for Judge Tanner.

As Deputy Green started for the jail, Mr. Brown telephoned over, asking him to be ready. At the jail, the deputy found Mr. Ryan patiently awaiting his arrival. The officer and Mr. Ryan have been friends from boyhood up, and as they met there was a friendly grasp of hands. Without losing any time they stepped into the buggy and drove rapidly to Mr. Brown's office.

Mr. Ryan mounted the stairway with his usual elastic step and entered the office smiling happily and speaking pleasantly to all.

First it was a handshake all around.

A royal reception it was, and Mr. Ryan enjoyed it just as his friends did.

He was attired in a neat, light-colored suit, and looked as fresh and neat as ever.

A minute after entering the office, Mr. Ryan and Mr. Brown entered Mr. Brown's private office. For a minute they talked and then returned to the room. Mr. Ryan dropped into a chair at a table, Mr. McCandless sat at one end and Mr. Spalding at the other.

Other friends were grouped around the table.

The order of the court was handed Mr. Ryan and he read it carefully. It was:

L. & C. Wise et al, vs. Stephen A. Ryan et al. Petition to Fulton superior court. Fall term, 1891. Ex parte petition of Charles S. Kingsberry. A bill of exceptions to the order passed on the 28th day of July, 1891, on the above stated petition of the receiver having been presented to me and certified, and it having been made to appear to the court that the said Stephen A. Ryan is now in the custody of the sheriff of Fulton county, confined in the jail of the said county under said order.

It is simultaneously with certifying said bill of exceptions ordered by the court, that pending the hearing of the adjudication of the bill of exceptions aforesaid, the further execution of said order be superseded, and the sheriff is hereby directed to release the said Ryan from custody thereunder upon his giving a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $121,000 with good and sufficient surety, to be approved by the clerk of the superior court of Fulton county, payable to Charles S. Kingsberry as receiver or his successors in office, conditioned that the said defendant shall comply with, perform and obey the said order of the court, if the same should be affirmed by the supreme court by within twelve hours after the remitter has been filed in the court below, delivering to the receiver the money mentioned in said order or surrendering his body to the sheriff of Fulton county to be held under said order, so long as the same shall be of force; if said case should be debarred, then that he shall comply under said petition by delivering any of his assets so ordered to said receiver or surrendering his body to the sheriff aforesaid; the sureties on said bond to bound therein as sureties upon appeal bonds. At chambers, A[illegible], 1891.

This order is granted upon the [illegible] Charles S. Kingsberry, receiver, throu[illegible] orneys.

GEORGE F. [illegible]
Judge Super[illegible]

As attorneys for the receiver, Char[illegible]bery, the movant, we request the court to grant the within order.

CALHOUN, KING & SPALDING, Attorneys.
August 1, 1891

As he finished the reading he glanced up, saying:

"Well?"

"Here's the bond, Steve; read it," said Mr. Brown.

Mr. Ryan read it through. Its terms were about the same as Judge Gober's order. It was written on three sheets of legal cap, and the sheets were fastened together.

"Where shall I sign—here?" asked Mr. Ryan, indicating the right place.

"Yes," answered Mr. Brown.

Mr. Ryan dipped a pen in the inkstand, and in a clear, legible hand, wrote his name. As he was writing Mr. McCandless remarked:

"Leave some room, Steve, for us to sign."

"I am out of practice," he answered, pleasantly.

Then Mr. Ryan's sureties signed. Judge Tanner attested the bond, and Mr. Ryan was a free man.

He did not tarry long in the office, but with a friend or two withdrew, going to his home.

Today he will be receiving the congratulations of his friends.

Before Judge Gober.

MARIETTA, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—When Mr. Jack Spaulding, Colonel Cox, Mr. Walter Brown and Captain Harry Jackson boarded the Western and Atlantic train for Marietta harmony prevailed. Three sides of the famous case were represented by the party. Mr. Jack Spaulding represented the receiver. Colonel Cox and Mr. Brown their client, by whom they have stood so firmly, and Captain Jackson, Mr. John and Mr. John F. Ryan.

Before leaving Atlanta they, with others in the case, had gone carefully over the bill of exceptions until the two contesting parties had consented to an order, which meant much to Steve Ryan.

As soon as the train reached Marietta, it was ascertained that Judge Gober had not yet arrived, but was expected on the 5:20 o'clock train on the Marietta and North Georgia railroad. The gentlemen took rooms at the Elmwood, and held a private consultation. Just before the time for the train bearing the judge to come in, the attorneys started to the depot.

"It won't take us long to dispose of this matter," said Mr. Brown.

"I hope not; for we want to be able to catch the train to Atlanta, which, they say, is thirty minutes late," said Mr. Spaulding.

At the depot, on both sides of the track, the lawyers stood as the train pulled in.

Judge Gober was among the last passengers to get off, and it was thought for a while that the attorneys had made their trip in vain. As soon as the judge was on ground the party started for the courthouse. The sheriff was called for in order to get the keys to a room in which to hear the case. As he was not to be found the ordinary's office was used.

"I am ready to hear you, gentlemen," said the judge, taking a chair.

Colonel Cox unrolled a bundle which contained the bill of exception, and took from his pocket an order in the case.

"We have," said he, "a bill of exceptions which the counsel for the receiver agrees is correct and will not resist your honor's signing. We have also a supersedias order, to the signing of which the counsel will interpose no objections."

"Let me hear the order," said the judge.

Colonel Cox read the order.

Mr. Spalding said: "If your honor please, we have arrived at the conclusion that your honor has the discretionary power of granting or refusing a supersedias in this case and in the form presented in the order. We have agreed to interpose no objections. I desire to look over this record before I do anything."

"Was the reporter's notes used in making it out?" said Judge Gober, "and I would like to hear from the counsel on the proposition whether the matter of contempt is to be wiped out in this way. The receiver is the movant, still it is the order of the court that has been disregarded. The receiver is only the creature of the court."

"I would suggest, your honor," said Colonel Cox, "that this is a judgment that has been arrived at by the court from considering evidence, does not stand on the same footing as a flagrant violation of the rules of court in the court's presence."

For a time Judge Gober busily turned the pages of the immense record.

"Mr. King, Colonel Hammond, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lumpkin and myself have gone carefully over the record and compared it with the reporter's notes," said Mr. Spaulding, breaking the silence.

"Before certifying to it, I wish to look over it," said Judge Gober, "particularly the bill of exceptions."

"They are very short," said Colonel Cox.

"Gentlemen," said the judge, "this question rests with me and I want to know how a bond to the receiver can purge a case of a contempt which occurred in the presence of the court, when Mr. Ryan refused to turn over the assets."

"May it please your honor," said Colonel Cox; "we are all subject to error—with all due respect to your honor—and in this case the court passed on the evidence and the supreme court is now to pass on the correctness of the court's judgment. It can do no harm with the bond of $121,000 standing for Mr. Ryan to answer the eventual judgment to let him out, while, if he stayed in and the supreme court reversed your honor's decision, he would have suffered in the face of their judgment."

"I wish to be frank with the court," said Mr. Spalding, "after consulting with the learned array of counsel in this case, and not wishing to interfere with the decision of the court, we consented not to resist this request for supersedias, believing substantial justice would be done by allowing this bond, as there is another question," said Colonel Cox. Mr. Ryan out of jail could be of great service to the receiver; $100,000 worth of goods in his hands have already been claimed, and this amount will run to $190,000. Judge Clarke granted an order today by which these goods are to be indentified and Mr. Ryan is needed to assist Mr. Kingsberry."

"But the receiver does not appear here asking Mr. Ryan's discharge," answered the judge, "and the matter is left for the court to decide."

"May I say a word," said Captain Jackson, rising from his chair. "I am not here representing the receiver in this motion. I declined to be of counsel for the movants. In the case before your honor, I have no direct interest and only as a friend of the court and representing Mr. John and John F. Ryan I appear. Mr. Stephen Ryan is now in a cage, an iron cage that your honor could hardly stand up in. His bed is not of down, but a cheap affair costing about two dollars and a half. This is his condition, because in the opinion of the court he is in contempt. As this judgment depends on the evidence, when he gives bond to the receiver and the creditors to answer in person or money the final judgment, then a supersedeas can do no injury. All are subject to mistakes and while the case is pending Mr. Ryan might possibly be suffering a punishment which should not have been inflicted."

Mr. Brown then arose, saying: "I was in a case once, your honor, in which this same question was involved—the Robinson case—and in that case Judge Hammond granted a supersedeas without bond."

"Judge Marshall Clarke did not grant one in the Tolleson case," said Judge Gober.

"The Tolleson case was very different," said Captain Jackson. "The contempt was of a very different character from this case, and I think, your honor, that that wisdom and moderation which have characterized the judiciary of Georgia would be maintained by signing this order, and that your honor would thereby fully protect the dignity of the bench which your honor so ably represents."

"Well, gentlemen," said the judge, "I will take these papers to my office, and consider the matter, and let you know my decision some time tonight."

Captain Jackson called Mr. Spalding out. In a few minutes they returned, and Mr. Spalding said: "If it will not be considered an infringement on your honor's discretionary power, I will join in the request that the order be signed."

"I am always plain George Gober," said the judge, "and consider it no infringement. Gentlemen, you take the responsibility."

With this the judge wrote in the order that it was granted at the request of the receiver's attorneys and Steve Ryan owes his early freedom to Jack Spalding.

When Judge Gober announced his decision last Tuesday, Ryan's counsel stated to him that it was their purpose to prepare a bill of exceptions, and take the case to the supreme court as soon as the papers could be prepared, and asked him to suspend the sentence until this could be done. He denied the request, and ordered Ryan to jail.

FRANK BROWN LEADS.

MARYLAND'S DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.

The New Odd Fellows' Hall—The Renovation of the Masonic Temple—Sarah Bernhardt an Orthodox Jewess.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 1.—[Special.]—At last the democratic convention has been held, and Farmer Frank Brown's engineering for the place is crowned with victory. He is conceded to be a very common-place sort of a man, lacking college training, and the best that could be said for him is that he had "old cornfield common sense," that is what the man who nominated him said. That he will carry the state goes without saying, for the farmers are really enthusiastic about him; he has Mr. Gorman's good will, too. He has served in the statehouse of delegates, and in the senate, but was not distinguished, and he has been a state director of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. His best record is as postmaster of Baltimore, under Cleveland. Mr. Brown's favor with the farmers dates from the time of his efforts in behalf of the state agricultural society. He got up, in 1889, a great September fete, but, for no fault of his own, it was a flat failure; the rain knocked him out. He is at present in Europe, hurried there by a summons to the side of a very sick child. It was evident from the start that had the wish of Baltimore city been consulted, he never would have been tendered the nomination. Mayor Davidson in an interview damns him with faint praise.

John Prentess Poe, at present state senator, is named as the candidate for attorney general. He is a very talented lawyer and has had considerable experience with Maryland law and Baltimore ordinances from their codification; he arranged the one at a cost of $25,000 and the other of $10,000. He has been the professor at the law school of the University of Maryland for twenty years. President of the State Senate R. S. Bratton made a great fight for the comptrollership, but had to give way to Marion DeKalb Smith, of Kent county. J. Frank Ford, of St. Mary's county, is to try his chances for the court of appeals clerkship. The whole convention was very harmonious. One very marked peculiarity of the personnel was that the ward bosses, the political managers and other politicians who from behind the throne run the machine, appeared quite unexpectedly as delegates to the convention. This occasioned a great deal of comment in the city.

MASONRY AND ODD FELLOWSHIP.

The new Odd Fellows' hall had its corner stone laid Thursday, but without any great ceremonies, in order that the dedication exercises next spring shall be more impressive. It ought to be known that THE CONSTITUTION is largely responsible for certain unhappiness of this secret society, in making it suffer because it was unreasonable in hindering public progress. Attention was called in these columns to the delay in opening Douglas or Lexington street, which has been hanging fire for fourteen years. At last when the improvement is nearly completed the Odd Fellows' hall remains in statu quo, although everything was ready to remove it from the head of the new street, and the court had fixed upon its damage, and the money lay ready for their acceptance. Augustus Boulden, the city surveyor, is the grand master of the order, and his influence undoubtedly has caused the delaying of the pick which should have torn the building down many weeks ago. But so sure were they of remaining that they laid in their supply of winter coal. THE CONSTITUTION called attention to the unreasonable delay; one or two Baltimore dailies thought likewise and now there is some hustling at Odd Fellows hall; the lodges will have to camp out until next spring and the corner stone is laid without much ado. They ought to have known better. The structure to take the place of the nondescript piece of architecture on Gay street will be a handsome four-story red brick building, granite base and red stone trimmings. It will have a frontage of 155 feet on Cathedral street and eighty-six feet on Saratoga and have alleys on the other two sides. The lodge rooms will be equipped in a manner inferior to none in the country; the whole will cost $100,000. Formerly the neighborhood was a residence one with only the cathedral as the public building to relieve the monotony. Now the Enoch Pratt Free Library's building, the Hotel Rennert, Calvert hall of the Christian Brothers and several other handsome public buildings are near by.

Plans have been completed for the renovation of Masonic temple destroyed by fire last Christmas, though the walls were left standing. Work has already been begun. Meanwhile the Masons are occupying by suffrage, the old United States courthouse, which the United States treasury refuses to turn over to the city, claiming that according to the act of congress, providing for the erection of the new United States postoffice, this building was to be torn down in order to make a plaza. They would not even first have the sale of the material at the mayor's request. As soon as the Masons needed it, they got and they will have a cinch on it until their new home is ready.

THE BERNHARDT STORY.

There was a story in the papers last week about Sarah Bernhardt being of American parentage. An informant of mine knows that to be a hoax. Sarah, the divine, had a relative in Baltimore by the name of Lewyt, the mother of Henry S. Lewyt, a well-known local pawnbroker. She used to say that Sarah came from a family by the name of Ginsburger, who were circus riders and acrobats. This name has been anglicized in the Associated Press dispatch into Kinsberry. Sarah, raised as an orthodox Jewess, at the age of ten ran off from her native home in Amsterdam, Holland, and went to Paris, where her success has been a continuous progress up till the present time.

The murder, by the Italian Caramello Carmatello, of a customer for the price of a cigar, involves a curious instance of a wife's devotion. Immediately upon his arrest his spouse made a plea that she had done the shooting. She claimed the men had assaulted her while in bed, and she had shot at them to defend her virtue. She showed a bruised ankle to prove her assertion; the bruise, however, was subsequently shown to be an old one, probably inflicted by her loving husband. What a pity that this self-sacrificing love could not have been displayed in a better cause!

There is a fight in court between two railway companies which are to occupy the bed of the same street, and by the result of their contention, it appears, that a great, broad, beautiful drive has been forever ruined, and may be made worse. This is North avenue, otherwise Boundary avenue, on which the Union Railway Company has recently received permission to lay its tracks.

The North avenue electric railway asked for the privilege of coming into the center of the city from the suburbs, and Mayor Davidson shelved a piece of legislation leveled against the Union, with the understanding that it would give permission to the electric company to use its tracks, and thus save further ruination of the beautiful drive. After a long struggle the electric company secured its franchise, and it was either to use the other company's tracks or lay them inside of them. Now the Union company has sued out an injunction against the electric company, refusing to do either. However, the latter company has shown itself just as ungrateful for the privilege accorded it, for instead of erecting single ornamental poles in the center of the street, as promised, it is putting hideous double posts on either side of the road.

The Sun has entered on a campaign against the gambler, but nobody seems to know what public functionary is to blame for a failure to prevent the open and insolent violation of the law by the fraternity. The Society for the Prevention of Vice has shown the police the offenders, and has done everything within its power to have the law enforced, but all to no purpose. The police claim that they can make arrests enough and that the grand jury does not make near as many presentments as they provide cases and witnesses. That it is shown that the witnesses who have some strong evidence before the inquisitorial body either lose their memories or make evasive answers when they get into court. The state's attorney tells of many nolle prosequis on this account, or for some other reason that will save the state money when there is no possibility of conviction. However, the people seem to have much reason for complaint against him. In one case the judge was blamed, because having been only recently transferred from some other court, he did not know the record, so the penalty the offender paid was only a light fine. Finally, one case is most interesting because there is a letter of the sheriff on exhibition from which it appears that he appealed for mercy on behalf of the gambler on his promise to offend no more. The very night that he paid the light fine, after he had pleaded guilty, his hell was in full blast, as officers of the society aver in their public letters. Full illustrated descriptions of this and other places have appeared in the daily papers. Evidently somebody has a strong political pull that secures the gamblers immunity.

THE OWENS LAW.

The Owens law of the last congress prevents the landing of foreign criminals, those physically defective, contract laborers, paupers and assisted immigrants. The last are ostensibly those sent from the hospitals and poorhouses by national committees and governments in order to test the comforts of America's charities. The first to be detained, however, at this port were two Russian Jews—refugees from the czar's oppression because of their religion. One was a tailor with a family, the other a young man of twenty-two, a watchmaker by trade, both in vigorous health and anxious to earn their livelihood. Their co-religionists immediately offered $1,500 bond that they would not become public charges. Nevertheless they were detained until the commissioner of immigration decided to admit them. Dr. Aaron Friedenwald, chairman of the local committee which distributes the Baron de Hirsch fund to put the refugees on their feet as mechanics and artisans, says these exiles are not paupers, that they are in nobody's way, and only are helpful to the interests of the country and to the communities in which they live. They do not wander, as is proved by the fact that they build synagogues wherever they go; they make good citizens, are anxious to become Americanized; the workingmen spending their leisure at night schools, their children attending public schools. Most of them are artisans, not peddlers, as generally supposed. Even the latter have benefited this city by making it a depot for securing their supplies after they have set up business on the country crossroads. The operatives have made Baltimore's immense clothing trade what it is. No single factor, says Dr. Friedenwald, has contributed so much to the material advancement of Baltimore in the last decade as these Russian Jews. He also gives some startling figures to show how quick they become self-supporting, though they come penniless and friendless.

The Siege of Vera Cruz fireworks have been previously mentioned in this correspondence. Pain brings a show annually to Baltimore during the summer; it serves as an attraction to visitors, and the merchants foot the losses and feel amply compensated for their work. A sad accident occurred out there the other evening. On the side of the moat before Forts Santiago and Conception, the American army has planted its batteries; the stars and stripes are insulted by the Mexicans under Santa Anna, and General Scott orders the bombardment. This is usually done by two local posts of Sons of Veterans. The other evening a serious accident occurred during this heavy firing, in full view of the 10,000 people in the audience, few of whom understood that it was anything but a lark of the boys, some one of whom had been thrown overboard. In point of fact one of the several of the 200 supernumeraries had his side blown out and his intestines exposed. His work over he had strolled over among the cannon and gotten the full benefit of a charge. The soldier boys jumped into the water and saved him from drowning. The performance was not interrupted, and until the morning papers appeared not a half a dozen understood what had happened.

HE LOST HIS PLACE.

An old man, janitor of Vanmaker's hall, after having lived seventy years, tried to put an end to his life. He had been discharged from his place, and becoming despondent, had cut his throat. Either his razor was not sharp or he was not a skillful operator, for he only made a slight gash, and will be well in a week or so. I became interested in the case by seeing the police hurry-up wagon (the patrol wagon) before the hall waiting to take him to the hospital. Thanks to the ingenuity of Captain Lannan, a neat white duck cover shielded him from the public gaze and the elements. This device works in a very simple manner, can be put up in place over the open wagon in a few minutes and afterwards as quickly stowed away in the wagon. A furled stretcher accompanies the outfit, and springs can be put up instantly to support it and prevent the sufferer on the stretcher from being jolted in going over cobble stones. It is a great invention and very humane of the police to have introduced it so promptly.

The Chilean Struggle for Liberty.

There has been a singular lack of information about the Chilean revolution. The world has been under the impression that it was an attempt of the people to put down a despot who had usurped the power which belongs to the people or their representatives, but the suppression of newspapers, the destruction of their presses and the censorship of telegrams abroad have kept the whole struggle under a cloud of mystery. At last we see something like an explicit statement for the congressional party, through its confidential agent in this country, Senor Ricardo L. Trumbull. He was born of American parents at Talcahuano, Chile, in 1860, and graduated at Yale in 1881. In 1888 he was elected to the Chilean congress as a radical, and so came to be a confidential agent of the congressional government.

In a few words Senor Trumbull traces the history of the revolution, the rise of the dictatorship, the suppression of the courts, the confiscation of property and the subversion of constitutional rights, with brief, but pointed reference to the brutality with which Balmaceda accomplished his purpose. Having done this, he states the present situation as follows:

"Although struggling under great disadvantages, the party of congress now holds the territory extending from the northern boundry of Chile to the 29th degree of south latitude. This territory comprises the four richest provinces, constituting one-half the territory of the republic, and yielding two-thirds of the yearly revenue. There is a regularly established government in the form of a junta composed of Don Waldo Silva, vice president of the senate; Don R. Barros Luco, president of the chamber of deputies, and Don J. Montt, commander of the navy. This junta has been organized since last April, and has a regular cabinet. From a military point of view the congressional government is certainly as strong as that of Balmaceda. It has a well-disciplined army and a navy that is vastly superior to that of the dictator. Throughout the territory governed by congress there is peace and tranquility; the courts of law suppressed by order of the dictator have been reinstated, and every citizen enjoys the fullest liberty. Under the dictator's regime of brute force, on the contrary, there is outrage and persecution. The courts of law have been closed and there is a veritable reign of terror."

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK. August 1.—Futures opened at four points to five points advance, closing steady at five to seven points advance from yesterday's closing prices. The weekly reports of the weather at the south printed in The Financial Chronicle this morning confirmed, in a large degree, the advices of excessive rains at the south and the appearance of various sorts of worms, dangerous to the young crop. This fact gave fresh encouragement to the bulls, and though transactions were not large, there was considerable animation to the dealings. Many recent bears appeared on the bull side and values were free from attack from any quarter. Today's weather reports from the south were generally favorable. Galveston reported the receipt of two new bales. Spot cotton was firm.

Tragedy in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 1.—In Henry county Friday night, a few miles from Gordon, a mob took from the officers four negroes, two men and two women, who were charged with burning a dwelling house. While going to the river one of the men escaped. Reaching the river, the others were placed on the bank and shot. The man rolled down the bank, and by feigning death escaped into Georgia and reported the above facts. The body of one of the women was recovered.

Berlin Ladies En Chevalier.

From The Argonaut.

The ladies of Berlin who have been in the habit of riding in the riding school in silk tights, last week petitioned for authority to appear in the Thiergarten, or park, in that costume, and to ride after the fashion of men, with one leg on either side of the horse. The petition was denied by Baron Ritthofen, chief of police, on the ground that the appearance of females in such unusual attire would be likely to cause a commotion and lead to a disturbance of the peace.

TEXAN TOPICS.

THE COMING ALLIANCE STATE CONVENTION.

Dr. C. W. Macune's Business in the State. False Reports Spread—The World's Fair—Fires in Dallas.

DALLAS Tex., August 1.—[Special.]—Dr. C. W. Macune, chairman of the executive committee of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, came to Texas several days ago on what is thought by all on the outside to be a most important mission. He was as dumb as an oyster to reporters, who were fortunate if they got a look at him, much less an interview. During Macune's sojourn in Texas there were a number of alliance gatherings of several thousand people, and he attended and spoke at some of them. This, in connection with the fact that the Texas State Alliance meets on August 18th, is significant of the importance of Macune's mission.

A large number of county alliances held a district convention this week at Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county, in east Texas at which there were assembled many thousand alliancemen and farmers. They were addressed by Peffer, of Kansas, Macune, of Washington, D. C., and all the Texas lecturers. The subtreasury was preached from the beginning to end, and the third party warmly advocated. The reports of the impressions made by the speakers vary, but from authentic sources the report comes that some of the good old farmers were heard to say that "this third party bosh from those imported, broken-down republicans from Kansas doesn't taste well enough for us to swallow. We would not mind listening to some of it if it were not that it originated up in Kansas, from where, as we believe, nothing better than grasshoppers can come."

Another squad was heard to say that the next time Kansas wanted to make another deep vomit she would act more obligingly to turn her head directly northward. They want to save their dogs.

The members of the Texas alliance who signed the famous Austin manifesto protesting against the alliance legislative or "steering" committee which was in attendance upon the last legislature, will, from all indications, get a tough deal from the coming state alliance convention. Some of the signers of the Austin manifesto have been expelled by their local alliances, while the other alliances have taken no action upon the conduct of their "recreant" members. Those alliances failing to expel their members who signed the manifesto will have their charters revoked at the meeting of the state alliance.

It was this same manifesto that caused the split in the Texas alliance. There was a committee of alliancemen in attendance on the legislature, who made a strong effort to have that body to make the railway commissioners elective instead of appointed by the governor. The appointive feature was successful; then commenced the war between the belligerent alliance factions. Those who signed the manifesto charged that the alliance "steering" committee was working solely in the interest of the railroads in their effort to have the commissioners elected by a ballot of the people, that this would give the railroads a chance to run and support men favorable to their interests. The split commenced to develop, and finally The Farmers' World, the organ of the anti-Macune, anti-subtreasury element of the Texas Farmers' Alliance, was established at Dallas in opposition to The Southern Mercury, the organ of the orthodox faction, as they style themselves. This was the signal for battle, and at it they went. When the antis held their convention at Fort Worth, the editor of The Mercury dipped his pen in vitriol and dubbed them as scabs, referring to U. S. Hall, of Missouri, as "the prince of scabs," and McAllister, of Mississippi, as "the tool of Wall street," etc. The end is far off, and some lively political battles are anticipated between this, and during the next campaign. However, Texas is democratic, and may be always counted on to elect, by handsome majorities, the nominees of that party, all fusionists to the contrary.

FALSE REPORTS SPREAD.

The citizens of Dallas and Fort Worth are considerably worked up over the reports which a reckless correspondent has been sending to The New Orleans New Delta, alleging that both Dallas and Fort Worth were declining in prosperity. The only vestige of truth in the reports is that the two cities are experiencing dull times, like all other cities, from the scarcity of money; otherwise, the outlook is promising. Both cities enjoy a splendid trade, both wholesale and retail, supplied from the rich black-land districts of Texas. This, in connection with their manufacturing interests and the healthy condition of the real estate traffic, makes both cities far above the average, in point of progress, of any cities of the same population in the southwest. If the people of Dallas or Fort Worth could locate the author of the derogatory reports, he would doubtless be invited to leave town and stay left.

FIRES IN DALLAS.

Dallas has had the misfortune recently to sustain the loss of several very destructive conflagrations. Several insurance companies have suffered so severely in these fires that there has been some report of some of them withdrawing from Dallas. This report, however, seems to have been gotten afloat as a caution, as no company has yet taken steps to withdraw their business from the city.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The legislature of Texas did not make any appropriation for the world's fair, consequently the people of the state have got to rustle or go unrepresented at Chicago. This won't do for a Texas man, and they have gone to rustling in real ranger fashion. Committees have been organized in many counties of the state, of course, under the supervision of a state management, and under the county committees clubs are formed and co-operate in having their districts properly represented. Under this method of organization it is predicted that Texas will be found at Chicago in her usual place—on top.

A Mississippi Colonel on a Spree.

From The New York World.

One afternoon, as seven or eight of us were sitting on the steps of a tavern in a small town in Mississippi, a man was seen coming up the road on a mule. He was yet half a mile away when one of the crowd, who had got upon his feet to get a better look, calmly observed:

"Boys, he'un is Kurnel Taylor, and he 'pears to me to be cantankerous. Hear him holler!"

A wild war-whoop came flying up the road in advance of the galloping mule, and the landlord quietly remarked:

"Yes, I reckon the kurnel is cantankerous, and all you'uns had better scatter."

I went across the street into a cooper shop with one of the men, while all the others except the landlord disappeared into the house and made their escape through the backyard. The colonel presently arrived. He had lost his hat and his long black hair was blowing out behind his neck, while his flushed face proved that he was on a big spree. He drew rein with a loud yell, and, before dismounting, fired a bullet into the barroom door.

"Good evening, kurnel," saluted the landlord. "Powerful good weather this is for craps."

"Say, Ben, I've dun broke loose!" exclaimed the colonel, as he fell off the saddle in a heap and got up again.

"Well, I reckon it's 'bout time. Sah, it's bin six months or mo' since you'un come shootin' around yere. What'll ye hev, kurnel?"

"Whoop! I want to shoot somebody. Pint me out somebody to shoot at!"

"Wait, less see. Doan' 'pear to be nobody 'round jist now. Thar's that nigger Jackson way down thar by the turn, but he'un ain't wuth it. Wish thar was somebody 'round the house, kurnel, but everybody went off on the kyars at fo' o'clock. Might go over and shoot Tom Eckford in the store, but Tom's mighty pore meat. Might be somebody in the second story; blaze away an' see."

The colonel fired two shots into a second-story window, but nothing came of it, and he whooped again and shouted:

"Say, Ben, I want a pop at yous!"

"Not today, kurnel—not this eavenin'. I'm allus willin' to obleege, but the ole woman's gone and I'm runnin' things alone. Did you'un meet Abe Botsford comin' in?"

"No."

"Abe's down the road thar', lookin' fur roots to make extract. He 'un's bin hevin' chills all summer and wont mind shootin'. Wish my nigger Jim was home, but he haint. Put a bullet through that fur winder, kurnel. Might be a nigger up thar sum'ers."

"Whoop!" yelled the colonel as he blazed away and danced around, but the bullet didn't stir anybody up.

"Powerful hard, kurnel, to want to shoot somebody when there haint nobody to be shot. 'Pears to me like folks was gittin' mo' skeert than they used to was. Thar's Joe Hungerford's mewl tied down thar. Reckon Joe left him thar' to be shot at."

"Whoop! Whoop!" shouted the colonel, as he blazed away and wasted the three other bullets in his pistol. None of them went near enough to the mule to wake him up, but as soon as the last one was fired the landlord picked the colonel up and slammed him down in a hole just vacated by a stray hog, and then a crowd suddenly appeared and helped him to tie the prisoner hand and foot. The colonel raved and kicked and cursed, but was carried up stairs and tied on a bed and soon fell asleep. Next morning I saw a strange gentleman wandering around on the veranda as he smoked his cigar. He had such a dignified, aristocratic bearing that I asked the landlord who he was.

'He'un! Why, that's the kurnel! Nicest man in the whole world! If he'd hev happened to pop you'un over when he'un was cantankerous last evenin' he'd bin arrangin' now to give you'un the splendidest funeral ever turned out in this county!"

M. QUAD.

REMOVAL SALE.

Sweeping reduction in prices of Buggies, Carriages, Two Wheelers, Farm Wagons, etc., before removal to our new building on Walton street.

Miscellaneous lot of strictly fine vehicles, including latest novelties, at and below cost. Must be sold. Cannot afford to move them across the city. They are a high grade of goods that would suffer by the transfer. Such an opportunity to buy fine grade vehicles never before offered to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Let the public and livery stable men in particular take notice.

15 Full Leather Top Buggies, Corning and Piano bodies, price $135, can be had for $105 each.

5 Elegant Full Leather Top Phaetons, price $225, will go at $160 each.

3 Light Pony Phaetons, which sell regularly for $200, we offer for $150.

1 Doctor's Phaeton, worth $200, at $154, exact cost.

3 Stylish Ladies' Phaetons, leather or canopy top, for $125, never before sold for less than $175.

3 of the finest Extension Top Carriages on the market, worth $300, can be bought at $225 each.

1 Beautiful Cut-Under Surrey for $160.50, or $40 under price.

10 Jump Seat Surreys, for which we get $140, are for sale at $120 each.

5 Rockaways, glass fronts and curtain, full paneled, for 25 per cent off regular price.

1 Kensington or T Cart for exact cost, $265, worth $350.

3 Very Stylish New York Buckboards at $135, regular price $175.

Village and Pony Carts, in natural wood finish, at little more than half price.

Several novelties for park and fancy driving, in same proportion.

75 One-Horse Wagons, hand-made, $34.

10 One-Horse Wagons, hand-made, $32.

35 One-Horse Wagons, "Little Gem," $31.

Only about 40 days before moving into our new building on Walton street. If these vehicles are not sold by that time, full prices will then be restored.

This is no "catch" advertisement. We mean business. Come early.

Standard Wagon Co.

Repository, Alabama Street.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family use in the World. Never fails to relieved.

PAIN.

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS

A half to a teaspoonsful of READY RELIEF in a half tumber of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel strip with READY RELIEF placed over the stomach and bowels will afford immediate relief and effect a cure,

INTERNALLY a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains 50c a bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic, Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

Liver, Stomach or Bowels.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price, 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists. or mailed by RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St, New York, on receipt of price.

dec 14-dly-sun-twkyop n r m left hand side

THEY KICK.

THE STREET RENUMBERER HAS SOME LIVELY ESCAPADES.

People Who Do Not Want Their Houses Renumbered—An Old Man Sets His Dog on Them.

The work of renumbering the streets is going forward as rapidly as possible. Nearly all north Atlanta has been renumbered and next week the festive renumberer hopes to begin his tack-hammer operations in south Atlanta.

Only Broad street, Marietta street and Angier avenue have so far escaped the deadly number changer and Monday the work will be begun on them.

There have been some very great changes on some of the streets of north Atlanta, much greater than was expected.

The most notable changes are on Peachtree street. That popular thoroughfare now has about six hundred numbers. To show how great are the changes on that street, what was 100 Peachtree street before is now, under the change, 168 Peachtree. Many other changes just as great are being made.

To Carry It Before the Council.

The Pryor street merchants between Decatur street and the railroads want all of Pryor street north of the railroad called North Pryor street. They say that the railroad should be the dividing line between North and South Pryor streets instead of Decatur street. They will bring this matter up at the next meeting of the council in order to get this change effected.

The way of the renumberer is not strewn with flowers. He meets with many slights and rebuffs as he goes on his merry round.

He is innocent-looking enough when he sallies forth, with a bunch of numbers, a tack hammer, a paper of tacks and a step ladder. But in the discharge of his duty he is as merciless as can be. He goes along and rips off an old number in spite of the tears and entreaties of mothers and children who are fondly attached to it and tacks up his bright and new little number and goes on his way whistling "Annie Rooney."

Set the Dogs on Him.

But it is not always thus. A street renumberer falls into trouble just like other mortal men and sometimes very deep trouble.

This was the case with a bright renumberer as he rallied forth one bright dog day last week. [illegible] was out in northeast Atlanta and he had just torn down the old number and was in the [illegible] of ejecting a handful of tacks from his [illegible] preparatory to tacking up the new [illegible] when the lord of the premises came [illegible] the scene. He was armed with a shot[illegible] and was followed by a formidable looking [illegible]astiff.

"You trespassin' wilyuns," said he, "ain't yer got no respeck for my premises. Get off! Get off, I say—"

But they didn't get off and he started at them with his shotgun leveled and "Sick 'em, Tige!" and they got off.

In the wee sma' hours of the following night they stole back like thieves in the night and while the owner of the place peacefully slept they quietly numbered his residence and walked calmby away whistling, "You were False, but I'll Forgive You."

A Narrow Escape.

The other day, while pursuing the even tenor of his way over in north Atlanta, a gay renumberer had a narrow escape with his life. He boldly entered the front porch of a residence with the diabolical intention of changing the number of the house, and had just about set up paraphernalia of war when the lady of the house rushed forth, broom in hand, and made war upon the defenseless changer of street numbers. "How dare you," exclaimed the irate lady, "to come here to change my number without sending up your card? Leave here, sir. Leave this instant!" and she made an onslaught on him, broom in hand, which caused him to retreat in short order.

But in spite of all this the street numberer is still "in it." He may be a trifle faded and worn, but he proposes never to surrender until he sees every house in Atlanta decorated with a new number.

DEPARTED.

"His heart ceased to beat. No sign of life appeared—he was gone!"

And didst thou ever reason where,
  And try to watch the spirit's flight,
Into that zone and atmosphere
  Of dream and doubt and mist and night?

And yet no sign of wind or wave,
  Is left upon the shoreless sea—
No footprint marks the exit, grave,
  Of one, through all eternity!

On, outward—where? To yonder star,
  So far away, 'tis cosmic sun—
Or still beyond, to fields afar,
  Where guilt and death and night are one?

Poor, fluttering thing—has it a wing
  On which to fly, to other skies
And fairer lands, where it can sing
  Its carolings and melodies?

Forever gone!—As meteor flies
  On wings of light—a trackless ray,
Life has its gleam, and then it dies
  Midway between the Night and Day.

The tides flow out and come again,
  That once the spirit outward bore—
But still we wait and wait in vain,
  A message from the other shore.

—W. E. HORNE.

Atlanta, Ga., July 26, 1891.

THE NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC begins its next term, September 10, 1891, with greater advantages and attractions to students than ever before, and with several valuable additions to its faculty. Instruction is given in music in all it departments, both vocal and instrumental, fine arts, elocution and oratory, literature, languages, and in piano and organ tuning. The work the institution is doing for the cause of music and fine arts cannot be overestimated. For full particulars, address Frank W. Hale, general manager, N. E. Conservatory, Franklin Square, Boston, Mass.

DON'T BE SELFISH! TELL YOUR FRIEND

— THAT —

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.'

Mortars are loaded to the muzzle with great and glowing bargains. The August battle co mences Monday at 7 o'clock a. m. Doors open at 6:30 o'clock.

We are going to tear up the very mud sills of HIGH PRICES. The bombardment will be great loud. No summer goods carried over, everything goes.

NO FOOLISHNESS, BUT TO THE POINT.

1 case fine Table Linen, worth $1.35, goes at 65c. 1 case 50c Table Damask at 12½c. 1 case 6 White Check Nainsook at 1⅞c, 1 case sample Corsets, best make, at 75c, worth from $1.25 up to $2. cases best 8½c Bleaching at 6¼c. 1 case 35c, 10-4 Sheeting at 21c. 4 cases 10c Challies at 5c. 1 42-inch Dress Goods at 20c. 1 case 15c Challis at 8 1-2c. 1 case black and colored Henriettas at $2 Henriettas for $1.35. 400 dozen Napkins, a little soiled, at half price. These are all fine goods large. 85 dozen beautiful White Doylies at 75c, regular value $1.40. 300 pieces fine Table Linen go.

100 pieces choice double width Dress Goods for 12½c. Every counter loaded. 1 case nice 8c Cha at 4c. 1 case nice 7c Challis at 2 1-2c. 300 fine $6 Gossimers at $3.50.

Our sunshine and rain Umbrellas is the thing you need, none in the city like them. 500 for sale week.

1 case 60c White Flouncing at 15c. 150 pieces White Flouncing at 25c. 8,000 yards best Ginghams at 5c. 3,800 yards French Gingham at 15c. 5,000 yards fine 18c and 20c Gingham at 10 12 1-2c. 4,200 yards best Calicoes at 2¾c.

We have about 350 pieces extra fine White Lawn, India Linens, Silk Mulls, Organdies, Bulgaria M lins, Persian Lawns, etc., that we will sell very cheap to close out.

350 pairs French Kid Gloves all black, at 25c.
1,000 pairs Saffeta, Lisle and Silk Gloves at 15c.
5,000 Palm Fans at 1c. We sell more Fans than anybody, because we sell them cheap.
1,000 Jap Fans at 5c, regular price 15c.

WANTED---Five Dress Goods Salesmen. Apply Tuesday at 8 to 9 O'clock.

3,000 yards Ilation Armure Silks at 98c, formerly sold at $1.75.
6,000 yards Black Dress Silks for 60c on the dollar.
400 pieces fine Dress Goods, viz: Cashmeres, Henriettas, Camel's Hair, Batiste, Albatrosse Bretonia Cloth at 50, 65 and 75c, formerly sold at $1, $1.25 and $1.40. These are all choice goods, and will pay you to see them.

300 beautiful Table Cloths that are cheap at $3.50 and $5, they will go this week at $1.75. linen in these cloths are worth the money before it is gathered. This is a special lead for this departm and we won't sell you more than two cloths; please don't ask for any more.

We have about 250 odd Lace Curtains, that are worth from $3.50 to $8, that will be sold at $1.25 and $1.50. Along goes a big lot of remnant Curtain Lace by the yard at 10, 15 and 25c, worth to 75c. Our sale of Laces and Embroideries are immense; come and see them, they are half price.

All Summer Underwear will go this week at factory cost. Come to see us, and don't forget it.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

39 AND 41 PEACHTREE STREET.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL AND NORMAL COLLEGE VISITORS

Matter Reconsidered—Some Discussion to Enliven a Usually Quiet Day—Efforts to Adjourn—Gossip and News.

Immediately after Speaker Howell had called the house to order and the journal had been read, Mr. Atkinson, of Coweta, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill providing for the appointment of a board of visitors composed of women for the Girls' Industrial and Normal college was lost.

Mr. Atkinson said he wanted every one to listen to what he had to say as a special favor to him. The action of the house had surprised him. He thought everybody acknowledged the expediency and justice of the action desired, but he was mistaken and it was his fault that he had not explained the matter. On that account he asked the house to reconsider—that is, to consider again. The action of the day before was due to first impressions. If on consideration those impressions were confirmed he could not offer any objection. It was his purpose to have the bill, if reconsidered, so amended as to ask no appropriation from the treasury, but to allow the trustees to expend the $200 or $400 necessary. He felt that he had given more thought to the question than any other member of the legislature, and that his opinion should have weight. The seven trustees were men of ability and experience, and took as much interest as any other men in Georgia. They approved this bill. The committee on education, by a unanimous vote, endorsed it. The question of legislative favor to that institution was not an open one. By act of the legislature it was as much a state institution as the legislature itself, as any other institution the state had recognized. The sole question was what ought to be and could be done for the best interest of the institution, for the advantage of the girls of Georgia. There was no supervision of this girls' school by women. It was thought advisable to give women an opportunity to officially visit an institution devised for the sole benefit of women. He was mistaken if such visitation would not result in highest good for the middle classes and poor people of Georgia, for those girls unable to educate themselves and who have to face the world. It was hoped that there was at least one woman in each congressional district who was willing to devote her time and whose heart was in the work to help girls become bread winners. If $200 or $400 could be spared let the trustees do it.

Mr. Whitfield said the only objection to the bill appeared to be the appropriation at the tail of it. This sum could not exceed $440 a year, and probably not over $220, which would be the exact amount for five days' inspection once a year. It was the policy of the state to inspect her institutions. At that very time committees were inspecting penitentiary convicts. How was that policy carried out when convict camps were ordered visited and not enough interest in the girls of Georgia to order an official visit to their only state college.

Mr. Sears had as much respect for the fair sex as any man in Georgia, but he saw no necessity for the bill. The board of trustees had full control. The amount of the appropriation was not important, but there appeared to be a persistent effort for more appropriations, to get money out of the state. He was willing last season to give a college to the girls as well as the boys and opposed to the branch colleges. The bill was unnecessary and useless, and no man could see the end if the policy were established.

Mr. Berner said the only objection urged was that the small appropriation was useless, unnecessary and uncalled for. Appropriations came from taxes, and these taxes were paid by women as well as men—at least one-half paid by women. They paid for the time just consumed by the gentleman to speak against the only state college for women in Georgia. It was not until two years ago that the state expended a dollar for women. Now that the college had been created, gentlemen were willing it should succeed if it could.

Mr. Twitty asked if it was not reasonable to presume that the board of trustees were competent to perform their duties.

Mr. Berner replied that the college was a woman's institution and should be visited by women, and he believed that women visitors would do as much good to the college as the visitors to the State university at Athens.

Mr. Baldwin said he had shown his appreciation of the fair sex by marrying a good woman in early life and helping her to pay taxes. He demanded the previous question. The demand was seconded, and the previous question ordered, and upon a roll call the motion was reconsidered by—yeas, 68; nays, 36; so that the bill is restored to its place on the calendar.

From the Committees.

Mr. Hill, from the general judiciary committee, reported the following bill favorably with an amendment, to compel hotels, boarding houses and bathing houses on the coast of Georgia to provide surf boats and life preservers; also the following bills unfavorably, to regulate the number of brakemen on railroads; also to record bonds of county officers when sureties own real estate outside of county; also to define certain indictable acts of trespass; also to change the time of holding the superior court of Floyd county; also to prevent amendment of pleas of general issue at the first term. Permission was granted to withdraw the bill relating to the superior court of Floyd county.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were read the third time and passed:

To incorporate the Georgia Savings bank, of Quitman; to amend an act incorporating the Propeller Tow Boat Company, of Savannah; to amend an act incorporating the Savannah Dredging Company so as to increase the capital stock; to amend the general oyster law.

Other Matters Passed On.

The bill to prevent fraudulent entries of horses at fairs was lost for want of a constitutional majority, yeas—63;—nays, 27—after having been amended so as to leave the punishment as prescribed by the general misdemeanor law. The bill amending the general fence law was made a special order for Tuesday, August 5th, immediately after the reading of the journal. Mr. Lewis, from the committee on corporations, reported favorably a bill to incorporate the Ludale Milling and Transportation Company, which was read the second time, and unfavorably bills to incorporate the towns of Branchville and New Good Hope, in Walton county.

Mr. Sibley introduced a bill to amend the Marietta public school law, which was referred to the committee on education.

Bills Signed.

The governor signed bills to pay expenses of the Western and Atlantic railroad commission, and to appropriate $500 to pay an agent to prepare statistics of the direct tax of 1861 from the treasury department at Washington.

A large number of bills were read the second time.

Trying to Adjourn.

After the monotonous second reading of bills had progressed for some time in the house yesterday, Mr. Lewis, of Hancock (Mr. Atkinson, of Coweta, in the chair), moved to adjourn. The yeas were scattering, and upon a call for the nays so many members rose that the speaker pro tem. decided the motion lost.

Mr. Lewis appealed from the decision of the chair on the ground that as the vote was not stated the house could not know whether or not a quorum was present. The speaker pro tem. said he would put the question over again, and the house having divided there were—yeas, 7; nays, 56. Mr. Lewis demanded the yeas and nays, but the demand was no seconded.

No quorum having voted, the speaker pro tem. ordered the house to vote again, and the division resulted in yeas 13, nays 56—no quorum.

The rules were consulted as to the necessity for a call of the house, when Mr. Hill, of Meriwether, sought to lead the members out of the wilderness by asking unanimous consent that the house stand adjourned until Monday at 9 o'clock. This not being the sort of adjournment Mr. Lewis wanted he promptly and decidedly objected.

Then Mr. Davis, of Burke, took the situation by the horns and moved an adjournment which the speaker pro tem. declared carried, though there was a respectable number of nays. There were many absentees, though there was probably a quorum in the building, but not in the hall.

IN LEGISLATIVE HALLS.

"Why does not somebody interview members of the legislature who are not alliancemen as to a third party?" said Senator Tatum. "Interviewing alliance senators is an assumption that there is a disposition among them to break loose from the democratic party. There is no such assumption. All this third party talk has been injected from without. It has not originated with us. I tell you we are as good democrats as anybody, but that does not mean that we can be committed to Cleveland or any other man who gets his financial ideas from Wall street."

"I lived three years in Louisiana," said Senator Hill, "and learned there seventeen years ago the necessity of a thorough union of the white people. I live now in the county where I was born, and I am satisfied we need the same kind of union now that we did after the war. I tell you as an allianceman that we are not talking about a third party, and no one has a right to presume that we are any more than democrats who are not alliancemen. It is an imposition to do so."

"There are forty-four democrats in this senate," said Senator Lane, "twenty-eight alliancemen and sixteen who do not belong to the order, and I suppose the same proportion holds good throughout the state. Can't the twenty-eight protect themselves from the sixteen? Are the twenty-eight to get off in a corner to form a third party in order to out-vote the sixteen? I should say not. If there is any third party business in this state, the men who want to run Cleveland on a Wall street platform are the men to begin it. Why not ask those democrats in Georgia who sympathize with Wall street what they are going to do when the Georgia democrats next year send delegates to the national convention who are willing to relieve the people and adopt a platform satisfactory to the people?"

"I do not see," said Senator Walker, "why some persons seem so anxious to drive alliancemen out of the democratic party by insinuation unless they fear they cannot control it with alliancemen in it, but with every alliance man in Georgia out of it, there wouldn't be enough left to make it worth one's while to control it."

"If being for free silver and against Cleveland means that alliancemen are for a third party and not democrats," said Senator Eason, "then there are mighty few democrats in my section, but it is the other fellows who are not democrats. Under the rotation system my county (Tattnall) was to name the senator. The democratic executive committee called a mass meeting and we had nearly five hundred people at Reidsville. I had all but about thirteen and those thirteen went to the senatorial district to fight me. Now who were the democrats, those who nominated me in accordance with a regular call, or the thirteen who bolted my nomination? It seems to me the other fellows were the third party."

"I don't know why I should be bothered about a third party," said Senator Brown, "as I have always been a democrat and opposed to the subtreasury scheme, believing it no more practicable than John Law's 'Mississippi bubble.' I am a good allianceman, however, and opposed to Wall street and Wall street candidates."

"I am not wedded to any plan of relief," said Representative Lane, "but we must have the free coinage of silver, and good money that cannot slip away from us. With free coinage of both gold and silver and a sufficient local currency we are certainly a long way on the right road."

"Until I know just what the subtreasury scheme is," said Senator McRae, "I have no opinion about it. If a bill is made up so I can have something tangible to think about and reflect upon, it will not take me long to tell whether I favor it or not. I certainly am disposed to favor any constitutional plan which promises relief."

"If members who vote not to have a recess," said Representative Tatum, "would not take the first train for home after they vote, we would have a quorum oftener. At least that would have been the case today when the house, for lack of a quorum, had to adjourn when the clerk held in his hand for a second reading a bundle of bills as big as a sack of flour."

"I have just returned from north Georgia," said Senator Lamb, "where I have been, with other gentlemen, visiting convict camps. My party went to Rising Fawn and then into Walker county, where the convicts are employed in building a railroad. We saw nothing to complain of and much to commend. I doubt very much if any equal number of outsiders are more healthy than these convicts. I talked unreservedly with both white and colored, and heard no complaint. I had a delightful ride yesterday of over thirty miles through a fine country. I never saw a better apple crop. The trees are so loaded that they are borne to the ground."

"I am employing all my spare time," said Senator Culver, "in preparing a bill for a uniform system of textbooks for the schools of the state. It is a very difficult matter to frame a law that will satisfy alike all the cities and the country. Their tastes certainly, if not their interests, differ so materially that great circumspection is necessary in the preparation of a bill which will receive the endorsement of the legislature. My interest in the matter seems to increase in proportion to the difficulties I encounter."

"It is a very difficult matter to frame a shool law applicable to all sections of the state alike, and I do not see how it can be done," said Senator Irvine. "I speak from the best authority—practical experience. I taught, within six months and in the same county, two schools as different in all respects as if they had been 1,000 miles apart, and of totally different people. I cannot imagine any set of regulations or books which could be used with facility in both places so as to make the best use of both conditions."

A SOLID CONCERN.

Messrs. G. T. Dodd & Sons Succeeds P. and G. T. Dodd & Co.—A Word About This.

Messrs. P. and G. T. Dood & Co. dissolved partnership yesterday. They have been in business more than thirty-five years at the same old stand, corner Alabama and Pryor streets. They have seen many changes take place, yet so careful have they been in their business dealing and so ably have they managed their enterprises that they are today probably the oldest grocery establishment in Atlanta, with a reputation second to none.

Mr. Phil Dodd, who has been in partnership with his brother all these years, has severed his connection with the firm.

The new firm will consist of Mr. Green Dodd and his sons. The business will be conducted as heretofore and there will be no interruption whatever. His office help, salesmen in the house and on the road, will remain with the new firm and serve the public in that courteous and gentlemanly manner that has heretofore given such prominence to this great grocery concern.

At Auction.

No. 10 and 12 [illegible] street, next Tuesday afternoon [illegible]

A REGISTERED LETTER

WHICH GOT A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN INTO TROUBLE.

J. T. Slatter Bound Over by Commissioner Haight for Violating the Postal Laws Yesterday.

J. T. Slatter, formerly a member of the firm of Slatter & Cannor, wholesale commission merchants, was placed under a five-hundred-dollar bond by United States Commisoioner Haight yesterday.

Violating the postal laws is the charge for which he is held to await trial by the United States courts.

Behind the case there is an interesting story. From the evidence brought out before Judge Haight and the statement of Mr. Connor, the facts are these:

Messrs. Slatter and Connor about a year ago formed a partnership to do a wholesale produce and commission business. Their store was located on Pryor street, opposite police headquarters.

Each was to put up $3,500 to carry on the business.

Mr. Connor, who was to attend to the outside business, Slatter keeping the books and attending to the finances, says he deposited his $3,500, but that Slatter never put up a cent.

Mr. Connor says, however, that Mr. Slatter made false entries on the books so as to make it appear that he had put in $3,400 of the $3,500 which was his share.

In January last the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Slatter withdrawing. The cause of the dissolution, Mr. Connor states, was that he discovered Slatter's irregularities.

"Besides making the false enteries crediting himself with $3,400," said Mr. Connor, "Slatter, I found, had checked out of bank over $1,800 which was not carried on the books at all, and which he used himself, while I only drew out of the business $187."

The direct charge upon which Slatter is held is that in May last, five months after the dissolution of the partnership, he went to the postoffice and took out a registered letter addressed to Slatter & Connor, containing $37.85 which he kept. This letter was from Ellis & Stallings, of Rome, Ga.

Mr. Connor brought the case before Commissioner Haight, and when it first came up for investigation Mr. Slatter made a five-hundred-dollar bond during its pendancy.

He claims that he had as much right to the letter as Mr. Connor, and expects to be able to show a clear hand when the trial comes. Mr. Slatter did not anticipate any trouble in making the new bond.

ABOUT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Report of the District Attorney's Office—Intervention Cases.

In the United States district attorney's office Clerk Haley has made a list of the cases disposed of during the fiscal year ending June 1st, in which the government was interested.

The report shows 474 cases for the violation of the internal revenue laws. Of these, 252 were convictions, ninety-seven acquittals and 125 dismissed. Thirteen cases for violating the postal laws, three convicted, two acquitted and eight dismissed; one violation of pension laws, dismissed, twenty cases for obstructing officers, conspiracy, perjury, etc., of these eight were convicted, two acquittals and ten dismissed.

There were also one hundred civil cases, in which the government was the plaintiff. In thirty judgment was rendered in favor of the United States, in one for the defendant and sixty-nine were dismissed.

Intervention Suits.

In the intervention suits brought by parties who owned rolling stock, operated on the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, and in whose favor the judgment of the master and the court was rendered, an has been taken, Judge Tompkins, in of the Central Trust Company, carrying cases to the new circuit court of appeals.

Judge Newman.

After a two-days' stay in the city, J Newman has returned to the mo Virginia, where his family now is.

PERSONAL.

M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paints, pa nger, house and sign painter, 27 East Hunter

SUMMER address of Alfredo Barili, Craig Castle, Ystradgyniais, Swansea Valley, Wales. aug

MR. A. STEINER, general manager of the Atlanta Brewing and Ice Company, has return the city, after taking in Cincinnati, Chicago other western cities, much improved in way.

The four H's—health, happy homes and hospitality—fostered by Angostura Bitters. manufacturers, Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
*No. 3, from Savannah	7 45 am	*No. 2, to Savannah	
*No. 11, from Macon	10 50 am	*No. 14, to Macon	
*No. 1, from Savannah	5 35 pm	*No. 12, to Macon	
*No. 12, from Macon	10 20 pm	*No. 4, to Savannah	

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From Nashville*	7 00 am	To Nashville*	
From Marietta*	8 20 am	To Chattanooga*	
From Rome	10 55 am	To Rome	
From Chat'n'ga*	1 45 pm	To Marietta*	
From Nashville*	6 40 pm	To Nashville*	

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From West Point	8 15 am	To Opelika*	
From Montg'm'y*	12 05 pm	To Selma*	
From Selma*	2 10 pm	To West Point	
From Opelika*	[illegible] 55 pm	To Montgomery*	

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From Augusta*	6 30 am	To Augusta*	
From Covington	7 50 am	To Decatur	
From Decatur	9 55 am	To Clarkston	
From Augusta	1 00 pm	To Augusta*	
From Clarkston	1 55 pm	To Clarkston	
From Clarkston	4 35 pm	To Covington	
From Augusta*	5 45 pm	To Augusta*	

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
*No. 12, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville	11 15 am	o. 12, for Rome, N Y'k, Cincin'ti, Knoxville and Memphis and Ala. points	
*No. 11, from NewY'k, Knoxv'le, Nashv'le, and Cincinnati	6 50 pm	*No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Cincin'ti, New York and Memphis	
*No. 15, from Cincinnati, Nashville and Knoxville	5 50 am	*No. 15, for Savannah, Brunsw'k and Jacksonville	
*No. 14, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick and Macon	11 15 pm	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunsw'k and Jacksonville	
No. 13, from Chattanooga, Gadsden, Anniston and Rome	3 50 pm	No. 16, for Rome, Anniston, Selma and Chattanooga	

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.)

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From Lula	7 50 am	To Washington*	
From Wash'gton*	12 10 pm	To Washington*	
From Wash'gton*	4 00 pm	To Lula	
From Wash'gton*	11 30 pm	To Washington*	

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R.
(GEORGIA PACIFIC DIVISION, AUG. 2, '91.)

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From Greenville*	6 30 am	To Lithia Springs*	
From Tallapoosa*	8 40 am	To Lithia Springs*	
From Birming'm*	12 15 pm	To Birmingham*	
From Lithia Spgs*	5 22 pm	To Tallapoosa*	
From Lithia Spgs*	10 20 pm	To Greenville*	

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From F't Valley*	10 20 am	To Fort Valley*	

*Daily. †Sunday only. All other trains daily Sunday. Central time.

Extra fine dinners on Sundays at Vignaux's, 16 Whitehall.

Too Late for Classification.

BOARDERS WANTED at 79 South Pryor. [illegible] airy, well-furnished rooms. Polite servants. [illegible] W. R. Tywell.

L. [illegible] LIGAN, representing the old [illegible] A. S. Nichols & Co., New York, [illegible] Tile [illegible] work, is stopping at the [illegible]

F[illegible]